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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

WORLD CROP PRODUCTION
IN 1963-64 SETS NEW RECORD

Aggregate world production of major crops in 1963-64, when valued at 1955-59 world average market prices, was about 1 percent above 1962-63 and 10 percent above the 1955-59 average. The increase in crop production since 1955-59 has been just slightly less than the increase in population during this period.

The output of bread grains in 1963-64 was 6 percent below 1962-63 due largely to the poor crop season in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. A record wheat crop in Canada and large crops in several other exporting areas helped to offset the marked decline in Europe and USSR and large exportable supplies are resulting in a record volume of wheat moving in world trade channels during the 1963-64 marketing season.

Rice production outside of Communist China in 1963-64 set a new record at 154 million metric tons or 3 percent more than in 1962-63. This increase, however, may have been largely offset by a smaller crop in Mainland China where rice production last summer was reduced somewhat by the severe drought in South West Asia. Production in many of the major rice importing countries was somewhat larger than in 1962-63 whereas production in many of the leading importing countries was reduced by unfavorable weather, therefore world trade in rice may be smaller in 1964.

The 1963-64 output of the major feed grains was about 4 percent above 1962-63 as record corn and barley crops more than offset the decline in oats. Oats production has been declining steadily in recent years and in 1963-64 is expected to be only about 80 percent of the 1955-59 average, whereas corn and barley production is nearly 25 percent above average.

Downward trends in sugar production from 1960 to 1962 was reversed in 1963 when production was the second largest on record and 7 percent above the previous year.

Increased citrus production, largely in the Mediterranean area, has partially offset the declines in the production of deciduous and dried fruits. Production of most of these items was below the high levels of 1961-62 with the greatest reductions occuring in the prune, pear, and apple crops. Output of walnuts and filberts were also down from last year, but the production of almonds was sharply higher.

Production of the major vegetable crops made some recovery in 1963-64, but was still considerably below the 1961-62 crops. Potato production was still much below the 1955-59 average due to relatively poor crops in Eastern Europe and the USSR for the second year in a row. Hops production continued to increase in 1963-64 to new high records, 15 percent above 1962-63 and 26 percent above 1955-59 average.

Total supplies of vegetable oils from the production of oils and oilseeds in 1963-64 will be nearly 4 percent over the previous year and about

(Continued on page 4)

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Estimated world production of selected agricultural commodities, average 1955-59, annual 1961-62 to 1963-64

Commodity	Unit	Average 1955-59	1961-62	1962-63 1/	1963-64 1/	Percentage change 1962-63 over 1963-64
Wheat	Million bushel	7,955	7,880	8,730	8,240	-6
Rye	do.	1,440	1,340	1,245	1,165	-6
Rice, rough 2/	Million M.T.	131	152	150	154	3
Corn	Million bushel	6,470	7,460	7,480	8,020	7
Barley	do.	3,255	3,455	3,875	3,990	3
Oats	do.	4,080	3,410	3,435	3,200	-7
Sugar, centrifugal 3/	Million s.t.	49.6	57.0	55.0	58.7	7
Sugar, noncentrifugal	do.	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	0
Fruits, citrus	do.	15.9	18.1	15.9	17.2	8
Apples and pears 4/	Million bushel	603	690	772	690	-11
Prunes 5/	Thousand s.t.	197	213	217	186	-14
Raisins 5/	do.	505	559	565	551	-2
Walnuts, unshelled 5/	do.	150	144	179	164	-8
Filberts, unshelled 5/	do.	164	163	175	170	-3
Almonds, shelled 5/	do.	92.6	156	75	122	62
Potatoes 6/	Million cwt.	5,339	5,304	4,784	5,028	5
Dry beans 7/	do.	89.6	101.3	99.5	101.1	2
Dry peas 8/	do.	133	10.6	12.9	12.9	0
Hops 9/	Million pounds	155	150	171	194	13
Soybeans	Million bushel	894	1,047	1,035	1,089	5
Peanuts	Thousand s.t.	14,275	15,023	15,235	15,193	-.2
Flaxseed	Million bushel	132	117	133	127	-5
Cottonseed	Thousand s.t.	21,350	22,295	23,670	23,685	1
Sesame seed	do.	1,610	1,583	1,651	1,645	-.4
Castor beans	do.	550	589	611	655	7
Sunflower seed	do.	5,666	7,084	7,451	6,585	-12
Rapeseed	do.	3,843	4,321	4,513	4,210	-7
Olive oil	do.	10/1,091	1,441	1,020	1,630	60
Palm oil	do.	1,394	1,410	1,365	1,390	2
Palm kernel	do.	447	440	405	410	1
Coconut oil	do.	2,266	2,370	2,305	2,400	4
Tobacco	Million pounds	8,518	7,723	8,630	9,165	6
Coffee	Mil.60-kg.bags	58.3	71.8	66.7	65.9	-1
Tea	Million pounds	1,931	2,225	2,218	2,239	1
Cacao	Thousand M.T.	1,887	1,129	1,160	1,142	-2
Pepper, black and white	Million pounds	157	169	164	169	3
Cotton	Million bales	43.7	45.9	48.8	49.1	1
Jute	Million pounds	11/4,340	5,545	4,955	4,855	-2
Sisal	do.	1,172	1,330	1,363	1,383	1
Abaca	do.	259	195	256	261	2
Henequen	do.	298	373	369	307	-17

Note: Data are largely from World Summaries issued on individual crops but some have been revised to include latest estimates. For tobacco, oilseeds, tea and hard fibers, the data relate to the calendar year of the first year shown; vegetable oils relate to the calendar year of the second year shown. For other commodities, harvests in northern countries in the first year shown are combined with those in the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes Communist Asia and U.S.S.R. 3/ Reporting countries. 4/ Dessert and cooking; 25 countries. 5/ Commercial crop only. 6/ 33 countries. 7/ 29 countries. 8/ 18 countries. 9/ 23 countries. 10/ 1954-58 average. 11/ 1956-60 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

13 percent above average. Olive oil production is up 60 percent over 1962-63 to a new record high. Soybean production, up 5 percent also set a new record as did the castor bean crop. Production of sunflower seed, however, was sharply reduced by smaller crops in the USSR and Argentina. Production of rapeseed and flaxseed also were below 1962-63.

World tobacco production exceeded 9 billion pounds for the first time in 1963 and was 6 percent above the production of 1962. Production of beverages changed little from 1962-63. Production of coffee and cacao was slightly lower while the output of teas increased slightly.

Changes in the production of most fiber crops were slight. Cotton production set a new record at 49.1 million bales, 1 percent above a year earlier. Sisal and abaca production made moderate increases, but jute production was down for the second successive year and henequen production was considerably lower totaling only 3 percent above the 1955-59 average.

World stocks of durable crops were reduced during 1962-63 so that the increase in total supplies for the 1963-64 season is somewhat less than in production. Wheat stocks in the major exporting countries on July 1, although still large, were down 130 million bushels from a year earlier and the carryover of corn was down nearly 400 million bushels much more than offsetting modest increases in the carryover of oats and barley. Sugar supplies were also reduced following the small 1962-63 crop and supplies carried over into the 1963-64 season were somewhat below a year earlier. On the other hand, rice stocks in Burma and Thailand, the major exporting countries of Asia,were somewhat larger and will help to offset the reduced production in these countries in 1963-64.

INTERNATIONAL DRY BEAN TRADE INCREASED IN 1962

Dry bean exports from the 36 reporting countries totaled 5.8 million bags in 1962, an increase of 10 percent over the 1961 total of 5.3 million bags.

The United States supplied 2.1 million bags, or 37 percent of the total exports in 1962. This compared with 1.6 million or 31 percent of the total in 1961 and 3.1 million or 49 percent in 1960.

Africa reported a steady uptrend in exports reflecting principally the expansion in Ethiopia. In Latin America, trade remained steady for exports and imports at about the same levels as the past 2 years. In Asia, Japan and Turkey reported steady declines in exports over the 3 years period and Israel and Malaysia reported steady rises in imports.

Imports by the twelve European countries reporting were 4.2 million bags, or two-thirds of the total 1962 trade, and were one million bags more than in 1961. The United Kingdom, Europe's largest importer, took 1.4 million bags, and West Germany, France, and the Netherlands were the next largest in that order.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: World trade, annual 1960 to 1962

Countries	1960		1961		1962	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	32	182	42	108	83	268
France	135	363	171	365	92	680
Germany, West	9	617	42	718	54	1,204
Greece	--	61	15	23	115	18
Italy	138	29	243	25	186	46
Netherlands	196	215	357	421	233	334
Portugal	66	54	129	25	201	7
Spain	22	137	12	11	55	27
Sweden	--	60	--	31	--	39
Switzerland	--	61	--	87	--	90
United Kingdom	--	1,858	--	1,299	--	1,449
Yugoslavia	74	7	226	7	177	--
Total	672	3,644	1,237	3,120	1,196	4,162
Latin America:						
Argentina	100	--	94	--	210	--
Brazil	--	--	--	5	--	87
Chile	489	--	551	--	419	--
Colombia	--	--	--	29	--	--
Costa Rica	43	--	--	1	--	24
El Salvador	6	205	1	277	--	343
Guatemala	72	--	19	1	7	6
Mexico	--	327	--	109	--	72
Nicaragua	15	--	10	--	2/ 58	2/ 3
Panama	--	27	--	37	--	30
Peru	2	4	4	15	6	18
Venezuela	4	281	--	400	--	268
Total	731	844	679	874	700	851
North America:						
Canada	36	74	104	89	340	67
United States	3,137	96	1,637	122	2,146	53
Total	3,173	170	1,741	211	2,486	120
Asia:						
Burma	541	--	458	--	441	--
Israel	--	71	--	143	--	183
Japan 3/	447	778	336	349	58	899
Lebanon	7	13	4	24	--	24
Malaysia	28	257	--	273	--	314
Turkey	147	--	63	--	20	--
Total	1,170	1,119	861	789	519	1,420
Africa:						
Angola	260	--	209	--	224	--
Ethiopia	60	--	134	--	308	--
Madagascar	326	--	386	--	353	--
Morocco	64	--	38	13	17	4
Total	710	--	767	13	902	4
Grand total	6,456	5,777	5,285	5,007	5,803	6,557

1/ 100 pound bags.
2/ January-September.
3/ Adzuki and kidney bean trade only.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS
FORECAST AT ALLTIME HIGH

World production of oils and fats in 1964 is forecast at a record 34.9 million tons, slightly larger than output in 1963 but one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. The moderate increase foreseen in edible oils together with smaller increases in industrial and marine oils will be partially offset by slight declines in the palm oils and in animal fats.

The most noteworthy single changes from 1963 are expected in the sharply increased production of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin and the modest increase in U.S. soybean oil production. Over one-fourth of the total outturn of oils and fats will continue as in the last decade to originate in the United States.

Following a slight decline in 1963 from the previous year's record, world output of edible vegetable oils in 1964--processed mainly from oilseed crops harvested in 1963--is expected to increase moderately to 15.6 million tons. All edible oils except sunflowerseed and sesameseed oils probably will be up, but the most significant gain, both absolute and relative, will be in olive oil, followed by soybean oil. Edible oils account for over 70 percent of the total world supply of vegetable oils and almost 45 percent of total production of all major oils and fats.

World production of cottonseed oil in 1964 is expected to be somewhat larger than last year's record. Cottonseed production in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1963 was estimated at slightly above a year earlier with increases in the United States, Mainland China, Brazil, Iran, the USSR and several Central American countries. However, partially offsetting these increases were the declines expected in Mexico, India, Argentina, Egypt, Sudan, and Spain, among other countries. U.S. cottonseed oil production represents 35 to 50 percent of the estimated world total.

A record volume of peanut oil is expected to be produced in 1964. World production of peanuts in 1963 was slightly larger than the previous year's alltime high. Expanded production in Senegal, the United States, South Africa and possibly Communist China was partially counteracted by smaller crops in Argentina, Nigeria, the Rhodesias, Sudan, and a number of other African countries. India's crop appears to have been at or slightly above the previous year's level, though official estimates have not yet been released. Contrary to earlier indications, Senegal's harvest is now believed to have been at a record level.

Production of soybean oil in 1964 is expected to reach an alltime high of 4.4 million tons, reflecting the record 1963 soybean output. Most of the estimated 200,000-ton expansion from last year will be in the United States, where the soybean harvest for the first time reached the 700 million-bushel level. However, Mainland China and virtually all other producing countries except Canada and Japan also raised more soybeans in 1963 than a year earlier. Soybeans are by far the major source

of vegetable oils, accounting for one-fifth of the total and accounting for over 10 percent of the estimated total world production of all oils and fats.

The substantial decline forecast for sunflowerseed oil production in 1964 reflects largely the sharply reduced outturn of seed in Argentina in the first half of 1963 as well as some decline in Soviet production. The latter is believed to have resulted from reduced yields last fall, despite increased acreage. Also the harvests in Bulgaria and Hungary are estimated to have declined, reflecting adverse weather and lower yields. However, partly offsetting these declines, production in both Rumania and Yugoslavia is estimated to have gained significantly. Among the minor producing countries Turkey and Canada had sharp gains.

Rapeseed oil production in 1964, determined largely by the 1964 harvest, is forecast to increase significantly from the reduced level of 1963. Although this year's outturn is not expected to attain the high level of 1962, strong demand and relatively high prices may spur increased sowings. Production in Japan, Poland, and Western Europe, which in 1963 was cut by adverse weather, likely will recover markedly. Presently there are no indications that the outturn in India and Mainland China, the world's two major rapeseed producers, will change significantly from 1963.

No significant change in sesameseed oil production is indicated this year. Increased seed production in Colombia, Turkey, Venezuela, Mexico, and Tanganyika in 1963 appears to have been offset by reduced output in the Sudan, Burma, and India.

Production of safflowerseed oil in 1964 is expected to remain at the high level of the previous year in view of the record crop (reported by the trade) in the United States, offsetting the moderate decline forecast in the Mexican crop. Safflowerseed oil has long been known as an edible oil in India, the Middle East, North Africa, and more recently in the Western Hemisphere where the cultivation of safflowerseed has expanded significantly over the last five years. Small quantities also are produced commercially in Australia.

Production of edible olive oil from the 1963 olive crop is expected to set a new record, reflecting sharp gains in Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Tunisia and Turkey. Most of the rise is expected to result from physiological "on-year" production increases in the major producing countries following the reduced outturn of last year. However, favorable weather in Spain and Greece, together with an increase in the number of bearing trees in Portugal and Turkey, also have enhanced prospects.

The long-time upward trend in world production of corn oil is expected to continue in 1964 in view of the increase expected in the United States, which accounts for about 85 percent of the estimated world total. Production in other countries, largely Italy, the Netherlands, Brazil and Mexico, varies but little from year to year. Corn oil production is a by-product largely of the wet-corn milling industry

and, as such, oil output is tied more closely to the demand for corn starch and other primary corn-milled products than to the demand for oil itself.

The decline foreseen in the palm oils this year is attributed to a smaller outturn of coconut oil despite the slight expansion anticipated in output of both palm and palm kernel oils. Although coconut output in Malaya and Indonesia is expected to be substantially smaller, production of coconut oil in 1964 will be determined largely by whether, and the extent to which, Philippine coconut output declines. Output during the first half of 1964 will be affected by the relatively poor rainfall conditions which existed in 1963. Despite the depressive effect on yields of lower rainfall, output may well be augmented as a result of the increase in the number of producing palms (new plantings in the South and re-plantings in the North during the early fifties) and a continued high level of commercialization. Output in the second half of 1964 would benefit from improved rainfall from the beginning of the year. The outturn from Ceylon should recover from the low level of 1963.

World production of palm oil and palm kernel oil in 1964 is forecast at a slightly higher level than in 1963. The increase reflects primarily a higher level of output in Nigeria, stimulated by the increase in producer prices for both palm oil and palm kernels. Continued increases in production are expected in Malaya and possibly Indonesia, whereas no appreciable change in production is foreseen in the Republic of the Congo. Brazil's babassu kernel oil outturn in 1964 is expected to approximate the high level of the previous year.

The modest increase foreseen in industrial oils in 1964 stems mainly from the somewhat larger volume of linseed oil now in prospect. Indications are, however, that other industrial oils also will increase but to a lesser degree.

World production of flaxseed in 1963 was moderately smaller than a year earlier with declines in Argentina, India, the United States and some communist areas of the world only partially offset by the increase of one-third in Canada. However, in the United States stocks at the beginning of the marketing year (July 1) were large and total supply exceeded that of a year earlier by about 11 percent. A number of uncertain factors may change the world production picture significantly. For example, Argentina's oil production will be influenced greatly by the extent of damage to the matured crop caused by the heavy rains early in December and by the volume of carryover of old crop stocks in view of the fact that exports in 1963 appear to have been considerably below those of a year earlier. Moreover, oil production in both Canada and the United States this year will depend to a great extent on the size of the 1964 crops harvested early next fall.

A further slight increase in castor oil production seems likely this year, largely from 1964-crop castorbeans. Prospects for the new crop in India are for an expansion of about 5 percent in line with acreage expansion, and barring inclement weather, Brazil's outturn could exceed

the 1963 level. Favorable demand and prices for last year's crop likely will encourage increased output in Thailand this year.

Tung oil output in 1964 is expected to increase from the low level of last year to a level approaching that of 1962. A sharp rise in U.S. production (the 1963 crop was reduced by freeze to about one-half) is supplemented by gains in Paraguay despite significant frost damage. However, these gains will be partly offset by a decline in the Argentine outturn. There are currently no indications of significant changes in Mainland China's output for 1964.

World aggregate production of animal fats in 1964 is expected to decline slightly from the 1963 record reflecting largely a prospective decline in lard outturn.

World output of butter in 1964 may be slightly below the 1963 level. In North America and Europe lower production is anticipated, but this decline is expected to be partly offset by increased output in other areas.

In 1964 lard output is expected to decline, largely reflecting a decline in U.S. production. However, an increase in Soviet production is expected to partly offset this decline.

Production of tallow and greases is expected to continue its upward trend in 1964. Production in the United States, the leading producer, will account for most of the expected gain.

Production of marine oils in 1964 is expected to be above the level of the previous year, with increases in fish oil availabilities offsetting the decline in whale oil supplies. A further reduction in baleen whale oil supplies is anticipated during the current Antarctic season with international catch restrictions down to 10,000 blue whale units and with the employment of less catch materiel. Sperm whale oil production is expected to be maintained at the previous two years' level.

Fish oil production in 1964 is expected to recover from the setback experienced in 1963 and to increase moderately from the level of output attained in 1962. Owing to reduced catches and/or low oil content of fish, production in 1963 declined or stagnated in the major producing--exporting countries. The capacity for a major expansion in fish oil production exists given favorable catching conditions and a strong market for fishmeal. The anticipated increase in fish oil output will likely stem from Peru, Chile, the United States and the Republic of South Africa.

WORLD RICE TRADE IN 1963
INCREASES OVER PRECEDING 2 YEARS

Preliminary data indicate that international trade in rice in 1963 increased about 9 percent (500,000 tons) over the reduced level of the preceding 2 years. Customs returns may show that for the first time in 3 years, exports exceeded the 1956-60 average. (Cont. on page 11)

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1956-63 and forecast 1964 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Forecast 1964
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:										
Cottonseed	2,095	2,135	2,030	1,985	2,220	2,305	2,315	2,430	2,490	2,560
Peanut	2,312	2,140	2,295	2,560	2,520	2,185	2,390	2,510	2,585	2,610
Soybean	3,024	2,745	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,195	4,395
Sunflowerseed	1,419	1,410	1,560	1,370	1,890	1,575	1,940	2,140	2,220	1,990
Rapeseed	1,211	1,095	1,255	1,235	1,265	1,280	1,360	1,420	1,320	1,375
Sesameseed	590	585	555	500	605	585	525	560	580	580
Safflowerseed	89	86	84	86	112	127	140	166	179	180
Olive oil	4/ 1,089	820	1,200	1,250	1,195	1,305	1,480	1,440	1,025	1,630
Corn oil	165	157	165	168	184	188	195	215	229	240
Total	11,994	11,173	12,129	12,354	13,656	13,365	14,005	14,901	14,823	15,560
Palm oils 5/:										
Coconut	2,286	2,450	2,485	2,170	2,035	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,435	2,380
Palm kernel	447	470	425	460	455	440	440	405	410	420
Palm	1,394	1,380	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,395
Babassu kernel	51	40	51	57	53	66	65	68	70	70
Total	4,178	4,340	4,361	4,092	3,968	4,201	4,310	4,163	4,305	4,265
Industrial oils 3/:										
Linseed	1,138	1,085	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,060	1,040	1,095	1,115
Castor bean	230	215	245	245	240	290	250	260	270	280
Oiticica	9	14	11	8	1	22	20	23	8	15
Tung	128	101	145	150	141	135	124	118	111	116
Perilla	6	7	6	6	8	4	6	6	4	4
Total	1,511	1,422	1,812	1,509	1,515	1,526	1,460	1,447	1,488	1,530
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content)	4,014	3,930	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,335	4,310
Lard 6/	3,727	3,650	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,000	4,060	4,160	4,150	4,050
Tallow and grease	3,243	3,265	3,265	3,250	3,465	3,440	3,650	3,640	4,010	4,050
Total	10,984	10,845	10,925	11,200	11,635	11,690	12,005	12,175	12,495	12,410
Marine oils:										
Whale	427	425	440	435	417	418	428	390	280	240
Sperm whale	119	120	110	135	130	122	120	130	136	130
Fish (including liver)	429	460	388	387	479	518	672	749	698	770
Total	975	1,005	938	957	1,026	1,058	1,220	1,269	1,114	1,140
Estimated world total	29,642	28,785	30,165	30,112	31,800	31,840	33,000	33,955	34,225	34,905

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ 1955-58 average. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

The gain in 1963 was due to larger exports of the principal exporters of Asia as the result of bumper rice crops of 1962-63 and a sharp rise in the exports of Egypt.

The record level of 1962 exports of the Western Hemisphere were maintained by moderately larger exports from the United States, offsetting slight declines in other countries. Estimated exports of Europe decreased about 5 percent.

1962 exports.--World exports in 1962, including reexports, were 6.28 million metric tons of milled rice, a 1.5-percent rise over 6.19 million in 1961, according to an annual summary of Foreign Agricultural Service. However, total world shipments were still 870,000 tons below the peak level of 1960, and 390,000 less than the 1956-60 average.

The unexpected gain in world rice exports in 1962 over 1961 was due to an increase in the exports of Communist China to other Communist countries, chiefly USSR. Reduced crops in several other major exporting countries had led to forecasts that world trade in rice would decline.

Free world rice exports in 1962 decreased about 2 percent below 1961. The exports were 5,670,000 tons compared with 5,780,000 in 1961. However, they were slightly above those of 1960, and were 340,000 more than average in 1956-60.

Exports in countries of Free Asia declined by 234,000 tons, due largely to a reduction in shipments of Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, three principal exporters. South America and Europe also had smaller exports. However, shipments of North America--mainly the United States--increased by 270,000 tons, and those of Africa by 17,000 tons.

Importing Countries.--The slight gain in the world rice imports of 1962 over 1961 was due to more being imported by the USSR, some African countries, and to a lesser extent, Europe and North America. Imports into the USSR were 337,500 tons, compared with only 19,000 in 1961, and the average of 539,800.

African imports continued to show a rising trend. The 641,000 tons in 1962 were about 90,000 tons more than in 1961 and 150,000 above the average. Principal importers were Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania, Ghana, Mauritius, Republic of South Africa, Ivory Coast, Reunion, and Liberia.

Imports into Indonesia, the world's largest importer, at 1,050,000 tons, were below the record 1,119,000 in 1961, but were 150,000 more than the average. Ceylon, Malaysia, Pakistan, and the Ryukyu Islands also took less rice. Some Asian countries, such as Hong Kong, India, Japan, and Laos, had moderate increases in imports.

South American countries imported a total of only 15,000 tons, the lowest on record. This was due to good crops in the countries that formerly imported relatively large quantities, but in good years now grow most of their own requirements. (Tables pages 12 and 13)

RICE (in terms of milled 1/): International trade, average 1956-60, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1960		1961 2/		1962 2/	
	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:								
Canada	1,325	35,936	1,527	38,092	--	29,842	--	38,765
Mexico	5,314	4,644	2,000	22,304	3,000	236	63,003	100
United States	810,717	12,561	997,014	28,141	835,088	6,101	1,050,313	9,595
British Honduras	2	1,620	--	2,273	--	1,047	--	1,150
Costa Rica	0	4,418	0	51	0	86	743	383
El Salvador	761	3,130	1,254	4,097	1,514	2,092	1,005	3,846
Honduras	368	1,202	671	1,393	506	1,756	792	894
Nicaragua	1,122	1,665	691	26	433	5,619	4,500	3,700
Panama	1	126	4/	24	4/	4,961	--	5,000
Bahamas	--	2,551	--	3,364	--	3,567	--	--
Cuba	--	167,103	--	142,390	--	172,000	--	--
Dominican Republic	3	10	4/	1	9,108	1	0	5,750
Guadeloupe	--	9,510	--	10,684	--	10,123	--	10,554
Martinique	--	2,779	--	3,106	--	3,108	--	3,121
Netherlands Antilles	46	3,794	108	3,438	62	4,182	--	4,478
Barbados	--	8,284	--	7,788	--	8,620	--	8,600
Jamaica	89	18,672	77	21,936	1	18,626	--	18,830
Trinidad and Tobago	81	25,097	64	27,415	57	26,533	--	32,244
Other West Indies	--	5,720	--	6,300	--	7,300	--	6,500
Total North America	819,831	312,496	1,003,415	325,648	851,237	307,255	1,120,516	333,277
South America:								
Argentina	18,763	700	4,644	905	10,773	--	12,091	2
Bolivia	--	7,813	--	2,340	--	4,251	--	--
Brazil	32,746	0	434	0	150,762	--	43,675	--
British Guiana	44,036	0	64,192	--	91,692	--	80,170	--
Chile	102	5,733	178	15,761	6,354	6,327	25,000	6,222
Colombia	--	2,802	0	3,332	--	39,141	--	2,739
Ecuador	23,821	--	26,785	--	21,007	--	5,202	--
French Guiana	--	723	--	746	--	855	--	860
Peru	--	20,115	0	35,150	0	14,358	0	1,211
Surinam	16,193	859	22,460	5	19,322	4/	--	--
Uruguay	12,505	10	5,890	--	20,341	55	24,490	--
Venezuela	--	18,671	--	38,534	--	12,335	--	3,792
Total South America	148,360	57,426	124,583	96,773	320,271	77,322	205,628	14,976
Europe:								
Austria	1	33,636	1	38,494	1	38,147	1	34,179
Belgium-Luxembourg	25,445	70,185	24,134	74,890	15,100	53,975	19,174	56,105
Denmark	378	6,248	55	6,170	42	6,016	13	6,416
Finland	--	13,808	--	15,606	3	1,258	--	15,488
France	13,343	80,130	26,448	88,843	10,690	63,219	23,495	69,935
Germany, West	4,921	126,521	5,392	151,390	5,197	131,701	7,977	157,636
Greece	708	8,778	1,224	4,898	0	9,626	49	2,164
Ireland	--	2,760	--	2,563	--	2,027	--	2,508
Italy	192,401	895	131,290	1,607	208,975	209	180,035	511
Netherlands	29,882	72,881	30,374	81,093	24,748	60,905	25,581	72,236
Norway	5	5,324	5	5,929	7	5,327	4	6,748
Portugal	4,845	1,756	45	4,537	21	14,626	71	2,420
Spain	61,842	4/	29,197	4/	92,797	--	46,265	--
Sweden	6	10,021	1	10,997	6	10,673	3	10,892
Switzerland	103	25,461	403	25,331	107	29,158	153	32,254
United Kingdom	775	87,211	320	94,628	--	98,760	--	113,800
Total Western Europe	334,655	546,856	248,889	608,376	358,694	526,727	303,821	584,492
Bulgaria	8,870	5,113	7,960	13,041	5,200	12,400	--	--
Czechoslovakia	5/40,925	111,980	--	143,400	--	164,700	--	--
Germany, East	--	86,660	--	142,800	--	30,300	--	--
Hungary	32,713	23,354	14,271	17,615	3,300	21,123	--	--
Poland	2,140	58,165	7,800	100,300	--	60,000	--	51,000
Rumania	--	12,520	--	13,500	--	15,800	--	23,100
Yugoslavia	1,511	33,790	289	43,315	261	18,950	--	32,600
Total Eastern Europe	86,159	332,682	120,320	475,071	31,461	324,373	26,250	373,800
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5/24,000	539,800	19,800	501,100	600	19,900	11,800	337,500
Africa:								
Algeria	406	6,878	254	6,642	2,300	7,217	--	--
Egypt	246,458	11,529	279,900	10,166	228,500	--	206,000	--
French Somaliland	--	5/2,725	--	2,900	--	3,200	--	--
Libya	--	5,875	--	8,800	--	10,023	--	6,946
Morocco	8,114	1,500	6,109	3,264	2,415	9	2,167	9
Somali Republic	2	13,200	--	18,500	--	15,700	--	--
Sudan	--	3,230	--	2,032	--	3,590	--	1,190
Tunisia	77	2,593	0	5,098	0	4,930	--	--
Angola	2,743	103	3,846	92	3,257	847	2,524	--
Cameroun	18	5,120	0	7,458	0	8,206	--	--
Comoro Islands	--	6,399	--	7,676	--	9,892	--	8,352
Congo (Leopoldville)	850	1,033	13	2,471	--	21,100	--	29,000
Dahomey	32	3,406	150	5,952	--	2,689	--	6,000
Gambia	--	7,756	--	9,290	--	8,102	--	10,615
Ghana	18	21,142	90	30,131	36	46,928	103	71,832
Guinea	--	14,492	--	20,436	--	23,500	--	--
Ivory Coast	--	24,597	--	35,268	--	33,867	--	43,199

RICE (in terms of milled 1/): International trade, average 1956-60, annual 1960-62 (Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1960		1961 2/		1962 2/	
	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Africa (continued):								
Kenya	288	7,720	554	6,956	350	4,038	--	4,127
Liberia	3	16,600	15	27,806	272	23,317	--	37,000
Malagasy Republic	33,757	8,395	23,725	22,603	25,129	0	49,691	--
Mauritius	--	59,274	--	60,660	--	63,700	--	68,300
Mozambique	2,023	65	54	1	0	850	0	3,281
Nigeria	44	1,675	36	2,447	50	1,084	32	1,585
Reunion	--	34,420	--	32,141	--	43,784	--	37,078
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	686	1,553	1,246	1,341	1,174	988	--	--
Sao Tome and Principe	--	2,081	--	1,819	--	1,704	--	--
Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania	31	95,030	132	82,371	33	109,785	80	118,136
Seychelles Islands	--	2,777	--	3,144	--	4,880	--	4,060
Sierra Leone	70	54,494	52	46,596	389	4,174	--	27,258
Togo	179	2,305	54	2,708	283	3,089	72	3,159
Uganda	6	4,203	2	4,211	274	3,603	--	3,384
Zanzibar	279	11,536	433	11,026	17	10,750	--	14,200
South Africa, Republic of	5/92	40,641	--	50,584	--	51,597	--	43,606
Total Africa	298,943	490,439	320,153	548,990	265,396	551,306	282,134	641,369
Asia:								
Aden	20,557	23,663	22,106	28,550	17,721	20,179	17,728	26,561
Other Arabian Peninsula 6/	--	163,300	--	165,600	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	3,243	--	3,168	--	3,429	--	3,638
Iran 7/	3,404	239	6,557	562	150	11,000	350	15,000
Iraq	2,078	25,946	103	53,338	15	69,683	--	75,000
Israel	--	11,743	--	13,613	--	14,153	--	12,000
Jordan	--	18,205	--	21,416	--	23,911	--	18,056
Lebanon	43	14,629	0	14,160	27	16,700	--	25,000
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	47	2,906	284	0	0	13,500	0	1,000
Syria	454	24,575	4/	27,982	0	25,937	18	35,252
Burma	1,694,787	0	1,749,388	0	1,591,313	0	1,722,730	0
Brunei	--	5,421	--	5,690	1	5,892	4/	6,489
Cambodia	191,053	--	306,226	--	237,392	--	128,500	0
Ceylon	2,039	521,660	242	528,154	660	469,033	278	410,662
China, Taiwan	124,302	3,584	35,040	14,928	65,000	55,952	42,087	0
Hong Kong	25,697	339,295	11,673	370,396	49,193	393,545	66,721	426,697
India	11,652	529,036	3,434	711,280	1,925	401,150	1,500	425,000
Indonesia 6/	--	894,040	--	1,023,300	--	1,118,600	--	1,050,000
Japan	56	412,843	53	174,638	110	125,779	303	177,753
Korea, South	6,184	46,640	25,904	719	3,687	497	59,707	--
Laos	--	10,857	--	7,415	--	16,212	--	43,114
Malaysia:								
Malaya and Singapore 6/	96,818	661,163	63,848	675,860	73,311	644,100	106,350	586,600
North Borneo	77	20,044	176	18,895	48	24,430	201	24,953
Sarawak	10	44,345	1	45,698	1	58,187	32	52,146
Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet	22,558	2,752	12,581	3,434	21,004	1,926	12,024	1,506
Pakistan	45,866	368,247	65,769	323,974	123,860	225,670	155,773	205,636
Philippines	343	71,495	1,628	4/	53	9,200	52	30,560
Ryukyu Islands	--	66,600	--	82,200	--	77,100	--	75,000
Thailand	1,258,467	1	1,202,772	0	1,575,998	0	1,284,193	--
Vietnam, South	176,398	13,142	340,002	5,000	154,451	2,450	83,862	--
Total above	3,682,890	4,354,440	3,847,787	4,382,537	3,916,000	4,040,000	3,682,000	3,957,000
China, Mainland 8/	1,154,200	--	1,271,800	28,300	350,000	371,000	555,000	--
Total Asia	4,912,890	4,370,440	5,245,603	4,410,837	4,293,000	4,411,000	4,257,000	3,987,000
Oceania:								
Australia	45,827	--	70,063	--	71,105	--	76,528	--
British Solomon Islands	--	2,450	--	2,438	--	3,035	--	2,805
Fiji Islands	--	4,495	--	5,002	--	4,149	--	4,410
French Polynesia	--	1,422	--	901	--	2,444	--	1,926
New Caledonia	--	2,988	--	2,756	--	1,255	--	2,722
New Guinea 9/	--	12,610	--	15,125	--	15,231	--	16,255
New Hebrides	--	2,185	--	2,273	--	2,125	--	2,107
New Zealand	17	3,013	--	2,948	1	3,121	--	2,743
Papua 9/	--	5,994	--	6,468	--	6,399	--	6,775
Total Oceania	45,844	41,802	70,074	50,657	71,106	48,903	76,539	55,858
World total	6,670,682	6,691,941	7,152,837	7,017,452	6,192,000	6,267,000	6,284,000	6,328,000
Non-Communist countries	5,330,523	5,803,459	5,614,901	6,012,981	5,783,000	5,552,000	5,671,000	5,587,000
Communist countries 10/	1,340,159	888,482	1,537,936	1,004,471	409,000	715,000	613,000	741,000

1/ Includes milled, semi-milled, broken, and rough rice in terms of milled. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes reexports. 4/ Less than 0.5 ton. 5/ Less than 5-year average. 6/ Compiled from statistics of exporting countries. 7/ March 21-March 20. 8/ Based on incomplete data of importing countries. 9/ July-June. 10/ Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD WHEAT TRADE LOWER IN 1962-63
EXPORTS TO WESTERN EUROPE DECLINE

The world wheat and flour trade in 1962-63 of 1,579 million bushels, was 10 percent below that of the previous year. During 1961-62, world trade was 1,749 million bushels. The decline in 1962-63 exports was the first setback in the expanding volume of world trade since 1957-58. The indications point toward a resumption of the upward trend in world exports and a new record in the wheat and flour trade during 1963-64.

The trade of all major exporters except France declined in 1962-63. The decline in world exports was mainly due to lower import requirements in Western Europe. Also, as a result of a record 1962 wheat crop, France had a large surplus for export.

World exports also declined to Africa and South America but remained at about the same level to Eastern Europe. Exports to Asia were slightly higher reflecting a continued high level of imports by Communist China, and also larger imports by India and Pakistan.

Strong competition developed in markets for quality hard wheats throughout the world, but especially in Western Europe. The large increase in production reduced import requirements for all except quality hard wheats.

Canadian exports declined only slightly in contrast with sharply lower U.S. shipments. Exports of the Soviet Union increased to Western Europe. Higher exports of France to countries outside of Western Europe tended to displace U.S. and Australian exports of soft and semi-hard wheat. There was a general decline in the commercial export sale of wheat and flour that was only partially offset by concessional sales and easier credit terms. (Tables on pages 16 and 17)

U.S. RICE EXPORTS SHOW
MODERATE DECLINE

U.S. rice exports in August-November 1963 declined 5 percent from those in the same period of the preceding year.

Exports in terms of milled rice were 265,000 metric tons as compared to 279,000 shipped in the same period of 1962. Principal destinations were India and Indonesia. Exports to North America--principally Dominican Republic and Canada--gained 31 percent.

Exports for November 1963 were 92,000 tons in milled equivalent compared with 95,700 in November 1962. Shipments to Europe were about the same level. A large decrease in the volume to West Germany was offset by more rice shipped to Denmark, France, Ireland, Norway, and Austria. India accounted largely for a reduction in shipments to Asia. Western Africa had a decline of 8,800 tons.

MILLED RICE 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, November 1963, with comparisons

Destination	August-July		August-November		November	
	1961-62	1962-63	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	30.5	43.4	8.7	10.3	3.1	4.9
Nicaragua	4.0	2.5	1.5	2.5	0	2/
Bahamas	3.3	3.8	1.2	2.1	.2	1.2
Jamaica	3.7	6.7	1.8	2.6	1.0	.6
Dominican Republic	2/	34.4	2/	10.5	2/	2/
Trinidad	2/	5.2	5.2	2/	2/	2/
Netherlands Antilles	4.1	4.1	1.3	1.6	.4	.3
Venezuela	2.9	3.3	.8	.7	.7	2/
Chile	5.9	7.8	2.9	1.2	.8	.7
Other countries	10.3	11.4	2.3	2.2	.2	.3
Total	64.7	122.6	25.7	33.7	6.4	8.0
Europe:						
Sweden	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.3	.3	.1
United Kingdom	41.4	43.8	4.9	5.1	1.4	1.1
Netherlands	24.7	15.2	2.3	4.2	1.8	1.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.7	14.2	2.8	3.0	.9	1.7
Germany, West	90.4	54.1	12.9	5.3	6.4	2.4
Switzerland	3.4	6.0	1.6	1.1	.7	.4
Other countries	26.7	14.7	1.3	6.7	.5	5.3
Total	200.0	150.7	27.4	26.7	12.0	12.3
Asia:						
Iraq	30.0	3.2	1.3	.4	1.2	0
Israel	5.4	8.7	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.1
Kuwait	15.3	4.3	1.3	2.3	2/	1.2
Saudi Arabia	15.8	26.5	10.7	17.4	4.0	5.5
Aden	1.0	6.0	1.1	1.6	.3	.4
India	144.0	281.3	82.4	88.7	51.9	39.2
Indonesia	161.3	254.4	75.0	42.4	1.8	13.7
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	27.7	69.0	2.1	12.6	1.1	1.9
Other countries	73.9	7.2	1.6	.7	.2	.1
Total	474.4	660.6	177.2	168.4	61.7	63.1
Oceania	4.3	6.3	2.9	2.8	.6	.3
Africa:						
Western Africa, n.e.c.	44.6	43.0	12.5	.2	8.9	.1
Ghana	58.4	31.0	12.4	8.1	1.4	2.9
Liberia	27.9	35.4	5.9	6.2	1.2	1.7
Congo, Rep. of	30.6	33.4	2.0	3.2	2/	0
South Africa, Rep. of	36.5	48.7	11.3	13.7	3.0	3.2
Other countries	6.0	12.9	1.9	1.8	.5	.4
Total	204.0	204.4	46.0	33.2	15.0	8.3
World total	947.4	1,144.6	279.2	264.8	95.7	92.0

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 tons.

Bureau of the Census.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/ (year ending June 30)

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 2/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 3/	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean:								
Canada	339.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	339.4
Mexico	35.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.8
United States	--	69.7	--	--	--	--	--	69.7
British Honduras	6.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Canal Zone	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Costa Rica	28.3	23.8	--	--	5.7	--	--	57.8
El Salvador	21.9	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	43.2
Guatemala	51.7	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	60.3
Honduras	22.4	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	24.5
Nicaragua	12.0	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	24.7
Panama, Republic of	21.4	12.2	--	--	1.4	--	--	35.0
Bahamas	.3	8.2	.2	--	--	--	--	8.7
Barbados	6.4	4.4	1.5	--	--	--	--	12.3
Bermuda	.1	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	551.0	--	551.0
Dominican Republic	27.5	31.4	--	--	--	--	--	58.9
French West Indies	4/	.1	--	--	51.2	--	--	51.3
Haiti	39.5	.5	--	--	--	--	--	40.0
Jamaica	13.8	38.4	.9	--	--	--	11.6	64.7
Leeward and Windward Islands	2.6	27.2	4/	--	--	--	--	29.8
Netherlands Antilles	6.8	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	13.6
Trinidad and Tobago	42.0	37.0	.9	--	--	--	--	79.9
Others	--	.4	--	--	.6	--	--	1.0
Total	680.9	309.2	3.5	--	58.9	551.0	11.6	1,615.1
South America:								
Bolivia	133.3	--	--	--	1.4	--	2.1	136.8
Brazil	1,407.2	--	--	472.2	--	263.0	--	2,142.4
British Guiana	30.2	.7	.6	--	28.8	--	5.2	65.5
Chile	238.0	.3	19.4	--	13.5	--	4.3	275.5
Colombia	115.7	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	122.3
Ecuador	17.2	32.3	--	--	--	--	--	49.5
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	2.4
Paraguay	43.9	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	63.2
Peru	142.2	15.7	.5	288.8	.1	--	1.9	449.2
Surinam	11.0	1.9	.3	--	--	--	--	13.2
Uruguay	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Venezuela	148.6	195.3	--	20.0	--	--	--	363.9
Total	2,288.0	246.2	27.4	800.3	46.2	263.0	13.5	3,684.6
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	74.2	264.9	--	69.8	31.2	8.0	2.2	450.3
France	38.2	156.5	--	85.6	--	13.2	219.4	512.9
Germany, West	187.3	739.7	50.8	51.9	114.2	163.2	181.8	1,488.9
Italy	142.1	127.2	--	176.4	.4	--	19.4	465.5
Netherlands	271.3	126.7	--	148.9	14.8	47.2	19.1	628.0
E.E.C. subtotal	713.1	1,415.0	50.8	432.6	160.6	231.6	441.9	3,545.6
Austria	.2	42.3	--	--	24.9	40.0	25.1	132.5
Denmark	1.0	.9	--	--	5.3	--	44.8	52.0
Finland	5.5	45.8	--	4.0	--	306.0	9.8	371.1
Greece	68.1	.8	.2	--	--	5.0	--	74.1
Iceland	10.0	.4	--	--	--	--	--	10.4
Ireland	12.8	81.8	35.4	--	3.5	--	6.8	140.1
Norway	21.8	49.8	268.5	19.7	73.3	99.0	47.8	579.9
Portugal	61.3	2.1	.3	11.2	37.2	--	23.3	135.4
Spain	7.1	--	82.5	--	--	--	.4	90.0
Sweden	10.0	5.1	--	1.4	19.8	78.5	32.2	147.0
Switzerland	118.5	80.3	--	10.0	192.1	3.9	8.8	413.6
United Kingdom	83.7	2,417.3	419.6	282.3	141.6	385.7	331.8	4,134.0
Cyprus	.2	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.3
Malta	24.2	29.8	17.0	--	--	6.0	--	77.0
Others	8.5	.8	--	--	4.1	--	--	13.4
Total West Europe	1,146.0	4,172.2	946.2	861.2	662.4	1,155.7	972.7	9,916.4
Albania	--	--	23.9	--	62.1	--	--	86.0
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
Czechoslovakia	--	119.6	--	--	--	800.0	3.4	923.0
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	1,300.0	--	1,300.0
Hungary	--	--	--	--	173.4	--	45.7	219.1
Poland	556.7	386.0	4/	--	338.9	500.0	141.3	1,922.9
U.S.S.R.	--	--	.8	--	--	--	5.0	5.8
Yugoslavia	1,221.4	--	--	--	--	--	10.7	1,232.1
Total East Europe	1,778.1	505.6	24.7	--	574.4	2,700.0	206.1	5,788.9
Total all Europe	2,924.1	4,677.8	970.9	861.2	1,236.8	3,855.7	1,178.8	15,705.3

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/ (year ending June 30) (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 3/	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:								
Algeria	271.4	--	--	41.2	83.2	--	--	395.8
Egypt	1,646.5	2.7	.6	--	101.8	--	70.1	1,821.7
Ethiopia	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	10.8
Libya	4/	--	--	--	15.0	--	80.3	95.3
Morocco	192.9	--	--	--	96.2	--	--	289.1
Somali Republic	.1	--	.6	--	2.4	--	11.2	14.3
Somaliland, French	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Sudan	68.6	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	77.2
Tunisia	253.7	--	--	--	25.7	--	--	279.4
Canary Islands	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	.1	21.4
Madeira Islands	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Malagasy Republic	.5	--	--	--	30.2	--	--	30.7
Mauritius	--	4/	4/	--	--	--	--	4/
Reunion	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	4.2
Seychelles	4/	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0
British East Africa	35.8	4/	5.3	--	--	--	--	41.1
British West Africa, n.e.c.	2.8	2.0	--	--	28.3	--	--	33.1
Portuguese West Africa	1.0	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
Western Equatorial Africa	1.9	.1	.1	--	41.2	--	--	43.3
Western Africa, n.e.c.	29.0	2.0	--	--	165.3	--	--	196.3
Ghana	9.9	53.1	.2	--	.4	--	--	63.6
Liberia	4.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
Nigeria	47.8	40.1	4/	--	.6	--	--	88.5
Sierra Leone	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	16.4
Angola	29.5	.1	--	--	1.5	--	3.1	34.2
Congo (Leopoldville)	60.7	2.9	.3	--	.2	--	15.7	79.8
Mozambique	34.0	13.3	2.2	--	--	--	--	49.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1.1	1.3	99.1	--	--	--	--	101.5
South Africa, Republic of	4/	217.2	55.0	--	--	--	--	272.2
Others	--	--	.1	5.4	1.6	--	--	7.1
Total	2,727.2	355.4	164.5	46.6	597.8	--	195.9	4,087.4
Asia:								
Aden	.4	--	68.9	--	2.8	--	--	72.1
Arabia Peninsula, n.e.c.	7.8	.1	23.7	--	2.2	12.0	26.0	71.8
Bahrein	16.1	--	5.8	--	.2	--	--	22.1
Iran	212.5	.1	19.2	--	23.6	--	54.7	310.1
Iraq	.1	4/	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.4
Israel	268.9	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	314.3
Jordan	133.8	4/	.1	--	--	--	38.2	172.1
Kuwait	18.3	1.8	19.3	--	9.8	--	40.8	90.0
Lebanon	38.3	9.5	85.2	--	2.6	--	107.7	243.3
Saudi Arabia	92.9	16.7	32.7	--	--	--	4.0	146.3
Syria	--	.2	--	--	.5	--	61.6	62.3
Turkey	430.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	430.5
Afghanistan	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Burma	--	--	23.3	--	1.2	--	16.8	41.3
Ceylon	103.8	--	129.6	--	40.9	--	54.2	328.5
Communist China	--	1,677.7	2,007.8	98.0	669.7	--	119.9	4,773.1
Hong Kong	22.4	40.0	75.6	--	1.7	--	22.5	162.2
India	3,550.5	19.2	194.4	--	31.2	--	--	3,795.3
Indonesia	80.4	4.2	8.2	--	--	--	2.0	94.8
Japan	1,005.0	1,248.8	343.8	--	--	62.3	--	2,659.9
Korea, North	--	--	46.1	--	--	--	--	46.1
Korea, Republic of	667.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	667.2
Malaysia	5.9	17.7	205.1	--	20.4	--	50.4	299.5
Pakistan	1,388.7	9.8	152.3	--	--	--	--	1,550.8
Philippine Republic	201.3	173.8	19.6	--	1.3	--	--	396.0
Portuguese Asia	--	.2	1.1	--	--	--	1.4	2.7
Taiwan	356.7	4.2	56.1	--	--	--	--	417.0
Thailand	1.4	10.5	21.7	--	.1	--	5.6	39.3
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	103.7	1.2	7.2	--	16.7	--	4.7	133.5
Nansei Island	25.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	27.9
Others	1.8	1.1	--	--	--	50.0	6.0	58.9
Total	8,733.8	3,282.2	3,546.8	98.0	1,024.9	124.3	620.3	17,430.3
Oceania:								
New Zealand and Dependencies	--	--	186.9	--	--	--	--	186.9
British Pacific Islands	--	.2	23.0	--	--	--	--	23.2
French Pacific Islands	4/	4/	1.3	--	15.9	--	--	17.2
U.S. Oceania	--	11.7	1.0	--	--	--	--	12.7
Others	1.5	4/	12.0	--	4.2	--	--	17.7
Total	1.5	11.9	224.2	--	20.1	--	--	257.7
Others, unspecified	--	120.9	27.7	--	--	13.0	33.6	195.2
World total	17,355.5	9,003.6	4,965.0	1,806.1	2,984.7	4,807.0	2,053.7	42,975.6
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	637,699	330,825	182,433	66,363	109,670	176,627	75,460	1,579,077

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. 3/ Exports from the U.S.S.R. are based in part upon import data from recipient countries. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

INTERNATIONAL DRY PEA
TRADE UP IN 1962

Dry pea exports from the 21 reporting countries amounted to 5.5 million bags in 1962, an increase of 49 percent over the 3.7 million bags of 1961, and 28 percent more than the 4.3 million of 1960.

The United States, the world's largest exporter, supplied 2.3 million bags, compared with 1.5 million in 1961, and 2.0 million in 1960.

Ten European countries imported 5.3 million bags, 90 percent of the total, and 1.6 million more than in 1961. The United Kingdom, Europe's largest importer, took 1.9 million bags, and West Germany, the next largest importer, 1.3 million, a slight increase over 1961.

There is a noticeable uptrend in the imports of dried peas into Latin America, 1962 being almost double those of 1960.

The imbalance of imports over exports, particularly in 1960, reflects the purchases, especially by West Germany, in Communist China, East Europe, and several African countries. Undoubtedly much of this material was low-priced, of inferior quality, and intended for livestock feed.

U.S. FEED GRAIN
EXPORTS RISE AGAIN

U.S. feedgrain exports for July-November 1963 totaled 6.1 million metric tons, a slight increase over the July-November 1962 period. Corn showed a substantial increase; however, oats, barley and grain sorghum exports were down. A large part of the increase continues to be in exports to Canada for transhipment as shown in Table B.

Table A shows country destination for feedgrain during July-November 1963 compared with the same period in 1962.

Table B shows the quantities of U.S. feedgrain inspected for exports from Canadian ports, and total exports from Table A adjusted to include inspections during July-November 1963.

Corn exports totaled 4.6 million tons -- 15 percent above the 4.0 million exported during the same period a year earlier. The increase was largely to Mexico, Italy and Japan. All feedgrain exports to Japan have been increasing steadily for the past several months and are expected to continue near present levels. For the first time in many years, U.S. feedgrains are moving to East Germany and Hungary. A total of 64,000 tons of corn moved to the countries in November 1963. Further exports are expected in the next several months.

(Text continued on page 22)

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, 1960-1962

Countries	1960		1961		1962	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Europe:						
Belgium	344	348	259	243	577	380
France	139	285	73	209	288	277
Germany, West	19	1,176	--	1,163	27	1,337
Greece	--	5	--	5	--	8
Italy	9	121	6	191	5	236
Netherlands	1,520	597	1,592	286	1,738	910
Spain	--	1	--	22	--	6
Sweden	16	113	12	75	4	76
Switzerland	3	82	--	108	--	149
United Kingdom	--	1,880	--	1,374	--	1,935
Total	2,050	4,608	1,942	3,676	2,639	5,314
Latin America:						
Argentina	4	--	32	--	172	--
Brazil	--	83	--	104	--	145
Chile	12	--	--	--	9	--
Colombia	--	22	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	11	--	--	--	20
Venezuela	--	147	--	265	--	243
Total	16	263	32	369	181	408
North America:						
Canada	144	48	142	29	190	51
United States	1,992	24	1,545	75	2,310	34
Total	2,136	72	1,687	104	2,500	85
Asia:						
Japan	--	190	--	88	--	144
Malaysia	49	290	--	157	--	90
Total	49	480	--	245	--	234
Africa:						
Morocco	86	--	66	--	216	--
Grand total	4,337	5,423	3,727	4,394	5,536	6,041

1/ 100 pound bags.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-November 1962 and July-November 1963

Destination	July-November 1962					July November 1963				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	868,215	42	43,782	1,662	913,701	988,694	7,236	75,836	951	1,072,717
Mexico	75,102	114	12,775	16,232	104,223	202,235	512	6,067	2,977	211,791
Others	30,018	578	33	5,412	36,041	16,292	582	7	10,577	27,458
Total	973,335	734	56,590	23,306	1,053,965	1,207,221	8,330	81,910	14,505	1,311,966
Western Europe:										
E.E.C.										
Belgium-Luxembourg	255,661	11,704	15,310	199,302	481,977	291,475	2,489	869	126,275	421,108
France	362	4,643	19,812	-	24,817	6,700	-	-	-	6,700
Germany, West	188,164	51,266	120,989	114,840	475,259	197,351	729	73,661	32,780	304,521
Italy	137,018	32,518	173,381	112	343,029	423,861	15,893	39,290	-	479,044
Netherlands	549,221	119,988	78,906	321,629	1,069,744	582,162	24,101	37,957	268,018	912,238
E.E.C. subtotal	1,130,426	220,119	408,398	635,883	2,394,826	1,501,549	43,212	151,777	427,073	2,123,611
Austria	100,255	-	11,663	-	111,918	14,080	-	-	-	14,080
Denmark	35,766	436	508	34,462	71,172	11,004	-	8,700	7,804	27,508
Greece	35,641	-	-	-	35,641	66,535	-	-	-	66,535
Ireland	64,931	-	-	-	64,931	49,615	-	-	-	49,615
Norway	18,045	-	1,575	31,986	51,606	20,585	-	-	-	20,585
Spain	158,160	-	-	-	158,160	124,165	-	-	-	124,165
Sweden	4,308	3,516	1,626	254	9,704	1,206	-	-	-	1,206
Switzerland	32,796	16,781	6,036	3,992	59,605	17,605	2,341	-	7,329	27,275
United Kingdom	823,534	-	2,802	113,596	939,932	588,039	-	-	9,477	597,516
Yugoslavia	20,360	-	-	-	20,360	36,474	-	18,065	-	54,539
Others	4,728	18	1,647	1,524	7,917	42,383	-	576	-	42,959
Total	2,428,950	240,870	434,255	821,697	3,925,772	2,473,240	45,553	179,118	451,683	3,149,594
Eastern Europe:										
Germany, East	-	-	-	-	-	15,894	-	9,910	-	25,804
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	48,412	-	-	-	48,412
Poland	41,427	-	69,847	71,476	182,750	-	-	48,421	81,402	129,823
Total	41,427	-	69,847	71,476	182,750	64,306	-	58,331	81,402	204,039
Asia:										
India	42,970	-	-	-	42,970	14,029	-	-	10	14,039
Israel	56,415	-	-	40,903	97,318	93,219	-	10,523	63,309	167,051
Japan	232,474	-	-	198,698	431,172	520,877	195	96,761	412,941	1,030,774
Korea, Republic of	23,393	-	105,657	10,047	139,097	6,104	1,187	68,097	2,114	77,502
Pakistan	20,046	-	7,316	-	27,362	1,578	-	-	-	1,578
Others	3,058	-	9,657	78	12,793	32,538	70	50	13,187	45,845
Total	378,356	-	122,630	249,726	750,712	668,345	1,452	175,431	471,561	1,336,789
Africa:										
Egypt	91,376	-	-	-	91,376	94,242	-	-	-	94,242
Tunisia	-	-	13,177	-	13,177	-	-	-	-	-
Others	45,738	9	-	1,395	47,142	43,813	-	-	6,091	49,904
Total	137,114	9	13,177	1,395	151,695	138,055	-	-	6,091	144,146
Oceania	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2
World total	3,959,185	241,613	696,499	1,167,600	6,064,897	4,551,169	55,335	494,790	1,045,242	6,146,536

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-November 1962 and July-November 1963

Destination	Inspected for export from Canada										
	July-November 1962					July-November 1963					
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	21,590	--	--	--	21,590	31,470	--	--	--	31,470
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	--	--	10,299	--	10,299	2,032	--	261	--	2,293
Italy	--	--	5,291	--	5,291	53,010	--	23,145	--	76,155
Netherlands	41,630	--	2,656	--	44,286	228,168	5,139	12,171	--	245,478
EEC Subtotal	63,220	--	19,487	--	82,707	314,680	5,139	35,577	--	355,396
Ireland	92,734	--	--	--	92,734	77,267	--	--	--	77,267
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,051	--	103,051
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	90,195	--	--	--	90,195
United Kingdom	260,502	--	--	--	260,502	210,084	--	8,252	--	218,336
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	7,671
Israel	22,174	--	20,641	--	42,815	--	--	11,975	--	11,975
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	451,736	--	40,128	--	491,864	708,025	5,139	158,855	--	872,019
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	277,251	11,704	15,310	199,302	503,567	322,945	2,489	869	126,275	452,578
France	362	4,643	21,053	--	26,058	6,700	--	--	--	6,700
Germany, West	188,164	51,266	131,288	114,840	485,558	199,383	729	73,922	32,780	306,814
Italy	137,018	32,518	178,672	112	348,320	476,871	15,893	62,435	--	555,199
Netherlands	590,851	119,988	81,562	321,629	1,114,030	810,330	29,240	50,128	268,018	1,157,716
EEC subtotal	1,193,646	220,119	427,885	635,883	2,477,533	1,816,229	48,351	187,354	427,073	2,479,007
Ireland	157,665	--	--	--	157,665	126,882	--	--	--	126,882
Poland	41,427	--	69,847	71,476	182,750	--	--	151,472	81,402	232,874
Spain	158,160	--	--	--	158,160	214,360	--	--	--	214,360
United Kingdom	1,084,036	--	2,802	113,596	1,200,434	798,123	--	8,252	9,477	815,852
Yugoslavia	20,360	--	--	--	20,360	44,145	--	18,065	--	62,210
Israel	78,589	--	20,641	40,903	140,133	93,219	--	22,498	63,309	179,026
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	91,376	--	--	--	91,376	102,370	--	--	--	120,370
Total	2,838,365	220,119	521,175	861,858	4,441,517	3,195,328	48,351	387,641	581,261	4,212,581

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Exports of oats were down 77 percent from 242,000 tons in 1962 to 55,000 tons. Smaller shipments to the European countries accounted for the decrease.

Barley shipments were down 29 percent from the 696,000 tons shipped during July-November 1962. The decline occurred chiefly in exports to European countries, particularly countries of the Common Market, due to a record barley crop in Western Europe. Japan was a market for 97,000 tons of barley, compared with none during July-November 1962. This represents the first barley shipment to Japan in nearly four years and reflects the very small domestic barley crop in 1963.

Sorghum grain exports of 1.0 million tons compared to 1.2 million tons last year, showed a decrease of 10 percent. Smaller exports to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy accounted for most of the decline. However, substantially larger shipments to Japan helped to offset the decrease.

The preliminary forecast for July-December 1963 indicates that feed-grain exports will be approximately 7 percent higher than the 7.4 million tons shipped during July-December 1962.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF
WHEAT AND FLOUR RECORD HIGH

Wheat and wheat flour exports by the United States during July-November 1963 were higher than any similar period since World War II. Total exports of 317 million bushels represent a 43 percent increase over the 221 million shipped during July-November 1962.

Exports to Asiatic countries increased 58 million bushels or 52 percent over the 112 million bushels in July-November 1962. Shipments to the Western European countries were more than double the 21 million during July-November 1962. In most cases, this increase in exports is the direct consequence of the smaller crop harvested in Western Europe in 1963 and the subsequent increased requirements to import wheat for blending.

Wheat grain shipments were 54 percent higher than at this time last year. The 281 million bushels exported during July-November 1963 compares with 183 million bushels shipped in 1962. Flour shipments, however, decreased 8 percent, from 38 million bushels to 35 million.

Table A shows exports of wheat and flour by country of destination comparing the July-November periods of 1963 and 1962. Shipments of wheat to Canada are largely for transhipment to other destinations.

Inspections of United States wheat for export from Canadian ports and exports for specified countries as adjusted to include these inspections are shown by country and destination in Table B. July-November 1963 tripled those reported for July-November 1962.

(Continued on page 24)

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-November 1962 and July-November 1963

Destination	July-November 1962			July-November 1963		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	8,333	74	8,407	22,540	111	22,651
Mexico	34	396	430	4/	594	594
Central America	1,360	1,163	2,523	2,204	771	2,975
Haiti	523	30	553	351	48	399
Trinidad and Tobago	17	617	634	2	485	487
Bolivia	278	1,920	2,198	--	1,248	1,248
Brazil	21,942	233	22,175	17,670	143	17,813
British Guiana	--	479	479	--	371	371
Chile	5,158	779	5,937	984	299	1,283
Colombia	1,617	367	1,984	2,101	336	2,437
Paraguay	--	24	24	155	126	281
Peru	3,823	185	4,008	1,938	121	2,059
Venezuela	2,088	68	2,156	4,174	147	4,321
Others	471	778	1,249	891	631	1,522
Total	45,644	7,113	52,757	53,010	5,431	58,441
Western Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,544	2	1,546	2,738	11	2,749
France	1,033	14	1,047	5,725	--	5,725
Germany, West	2,173	3	2,176	4,450	8	4,458
Italy	38	888	926	2,348	1,162	3,510
Netherlands	4,617	511	5,128	6,932	570	7,502
E.E.C. subtotal	9,405	1,418	10,823	22,193	1,751	23,944
Greece	5	922	927	446	871	1,317
Norway	629	10	639	967	9	976
Portugal	917	315	1,232	799	333	1,132
Spain	--	--	--	2,915	--	2,915
Switzerland	2,342	--	2,342	3,864	--	3,864
United Kingdom	1,806	110	1,916	5,212	79	5,291
Yugoslavia	1,161	748	1,909	1,902	643	2,545
Others	1,423	226	1,649	943	193	1,136
Total	17,688	3,749	21,437	39,241	3,879	43,120
Eastern Europe:						
Hungary	--	--	--	110	--	110
Poland	112	422	534	3,028	392	3,420
Total	112	422	534	3,138	392	3,530
Asia:						
India	50,528	188	50,716	67,752	81	67,833
Indonesia	--	9	9	--	444	444
Iran	1,454	730	2,184	95	303	398
Israel	4,782	100	4,882	4,086	34	4,120
Japan	13,279	1,242	14,521	31,993	1,178	33,171
Jordan	348	1,256	1,604	539	1,635	2,174
Korea	5,448	532	5,980	13,003	505	13,508
Lebanon	--	440	440	45	475	520
Pakistan	15,195	548	15,743	25,446	17	25,463
Philippines	2,225	158	2,383	3,361	125	3,486
Saudi Arabia	7	1,491	1,498	9	1,121	1,130
Taiwan	2,846	1,014	3,860	5,566	588	6,154
Turkey	2,858	337	3,195	4,542	152	4,694
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	130	1,796	1,926	10	1,079	1,089
Others	414	2,559	2,973	3,573	1,904	5,477
Total	99,514	12,400	111,914	160,020	9,641	169,661
Africa:						
Algeria	2,789	1,434	4,223	4,164	425	4,589
British East Africa	1,252	14	1,266	122	60	182
Congo (Leopoldville)	13	1,084	1,097	66	2,275	2,341
Egypt	8,565	9,274	17,839	12,986	9,549	22,535
Morocco	132	1,049	1,181	1,012	1,236	2,248
Nigeria	308	189	497	839	30	869
Sudan	--	404	404	1,178	1,352	2,530
Tunisia	5,093	110	5,203	1,297	88	1,385
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	3,045	32	3,077
Others	1,620	772	2,392	961	1,044	2,005
Total	19,772	14,330	34,102	25,670	16,091	41,761
Oceania	--	18	18	--	26	26
World total	182,730	38,032	220,762	281,079	35,460	316,539

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Weather conditions for most European countries including Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. proved disastrous to their 1963 wheat harvests. As a result exports from France have decreased and the U.S.S.R. will be a substantial importer. U.S. exports have benefited from this as well as the small crop and sales to Western European countries have increased by 121 percent over the July-November 1962 period. Countries showing substantial increases are France, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Exports of wheat to Hungary, although small in volume, were significant in that the last such shipments occurred in August 1956. Exports of wheat and flour to Poland were more than 9 times greater than during July-November 1962.

A substantial increase in exports of wheat to Asiatic countries is evidenced by the 170 million bushels or 61 percent more than during the July-November 1962 period. Shipments to Japan are 141 percent more than the same period last year. India and Pakistan are in supply deficit positions and show increases of 34 and 67 percents, respectively over last year.

Total shipments of 26 million bushels to African countries during July-November 1963 denote an increase of 30 percent over those of the previous year.

Of the 35 million bushels of flour exported during July-November 1963 Egypt received 27 percent.

Total wheat and flour exports for July-December 1963 are estimated to be approximately 40 percent more than the 277 million bushels shipped during the same months of 1962.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-November 1962 and July-November 1963

Destination	July-November 1962		July-November 1963	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	221	1,767	3,146	5,895
France	1,495	2,542	269	5,994
Germany, West	827	3,003	552	5,010
Italy	--	926	--	3,510
Netherlands	1,562	6,690	8,569	16,071
Total	4,105	14,928	12,536	36,480
Dominican Republic	116	250	--	656
Brazil	--	22,175	108	18,555
Venezuela	--	2,156	742	5,063
United Kingdom	1,179	3,095	986	6,277
Ireland	28	276	194	296
Poland	--	534	1,363	4,783
Spain	--	--	230	3,145
Portugal	981	2,213	781	1,913
Egypt	--	17,839	5,921	28,456
Canary Islands	--	--	708	713
Nigeria	442	939	507	1,376
Madeira Islands	--	227	331	453
Mozambique	224	337	413	536
Total	7,075	64,969	24,820	108,702

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1963 WORLD PACK OF DRIED
FIGS ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1963 commercial dried fig pack in five of the world's principal producing countries is estimated at 147,000 short tons, above both the 1962 pack of 139,200 tons and average production of 144,800 tons. The United States was the only country which reported a decline in dried fig production in 1963 from the previous season. Foreign production in 1963 showed slight increases in all countries for a total gain of almost 10,000 tons.

Dried fig exports by foreign producers totaled 60,900 tons in 1962-63. Shipments in the 1963-64 season may reach 67,000 tons as increases are expected in all countries. Average dried fig exports by these 4 countries--Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey--in the 5-year period 1956-60 totaled 56,700 tons.

U.S. imports of all dried fig items in 1962-63 were 7,560 tons compared with 14,319 tons in 1961-62. Fig paste imports during 1962-63 totaled 4,814 tons, a considerable decrease from previous years. Dried fig imports--at 2,606 tons--held their own during the 1962-63 season. Thus far during the first 4 months (September - December) of the 1963-64 season, dried fig imports have been larger than usual totaling 2,554 tons, while fig paste imports have been relatively low with only 1,776 tons entering the United States. Food and Drug rejections of fig paste were heavy in 1962-63 and have also been heavy so far this season.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries 1/, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	28,000	31,000	28,000	32,000
Italy	44,000	40,000	33,000	34,000
Portugal	11,600	7,600	11,200	13,000
Turkey	39,800	55,000	47,000	50,000
Total foreign	123,400	133,600	119,200	129,000
United States	21,400	18,500	20,000	18,000
Grand total	144,800	152,100	139,200	147,000

1/ Due to lack of data, Algeria has been dropped from this series.

Figs, Dried: Exports from specified countries

average 1956-60, annual 1961-63 season beginning September

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	15,500	16,700	14,800	16,500
Italy	4,100	3,600	3,200	3,300
Portugal	6,700	4,900	6,300	7,900
Turkey	30,400	39,500	36,600	39,000
Total	56,700	64,700	60,900	66,700

Figs, Dried: United States imports by country of origin,

average 1956-60, annual 1960-63 year beginning September 1

Origin	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Figs, dried:					
Italy	196	231	229	110	102
Greece	1,679	1,810	2,111	2,162	2,129
Portugal	294	37	29	36	40
Spain	11	---	---	---	---
Turkey	172	325	215	298	259
Others	---	2	3	---	24
Total	2,352	2,405	2,587	2,606	2,554
Fig paste:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	1	---
Italy	---	---	100	---	---
Greece	26	133	238	74	---
Portugal	2,828	3,443	2,230	2,229	913
Spain	---	---	636	1,003	613
Turkey	4,626	9,791	8,327	1,507	250
Total	7,480	13,367	11,531	4,814	1,776
Figs, prepared or preserved					
Israel	---	---	1	---	---
Greece	---	---	---	5	2
Italy	258	179	200	135	169
Total	258	179	201	140	171
Grand total	10,090	15,951	14,319	7,560	4,501

1/ Four months September - December.

WORLD DRIED CURRANT
PACK REPORTED SHORT

World dried currant production in 1963--estimated at 93,500 short tons--was down sharply, being well below the 129,300-ton 1962 pack and the 5-year average of 110,300 tons.

Greece, which dominates world currant production, had a very small crop in 1963 as heavy attacks of downy mildew reduced output. Production in Australia was also reduced by heavy rains and high humidity just prior to harvest.

World trade in dried currants in the 1962-63 season was exceptionally large. As would be expected, Greece was all-important, exporting 81,700 tons. Exports during the 1963-64 season will be only slightly below average despite the short world pack.

Dried currant prices, stimulated by the short supply situation of the dried vine fruit for 1963-64, are the highest in some years. January 1964 quotations are slightly above those of September 1963 and almost 2½ cents above those of the corresponding period in 1963 and 1962.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia	12,200	14,500	8,500	7,500
Greece	97,000	102,000	120,000	85,000
South Africa, Republic of	1,100	900	800	1,000
Total	110,300	117,400	129,300	93,500

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia (Year beginning January 1)	7,800	9,300	4,800	3,000
Greece (Year beginning September 1)	69,700	71,500	81,700	70,000

DRIED CURRANTS: Price, c & f London

Type	January 1962	January 1963	September 1963	January 1964
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
Vostizza (Aegion)	13.6	13.2	15.8	16.0
Pyragas	11.8	11.7	13.8	15.1
Kalamata	11.7	11.3	13.5	14.8

STONE FRUIT
PRODUCTION INCREASES

Apricots: Production in the major free world countries is about 10 percent above the small crop of last year, but below the large crop of 1961. It is about one-third above the 1955-59 average which reflects the sharp upward trend in production.

Production in Europe is almost double the 1955-59 average, with France and Italy showing the largest increases. French production is up about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times and Italian production is almost double the five year average.

Cherries: Cherry production is slightly below that of the past two years, but it is almost 20 percent above the 1955-59 average. The 1963 U.S. crop was extremely short because of frost damage in May. Italy, France and W. Germany have shown a sharp upward trend in production.

Peaches: Production is 50 percent above average slightly above that of the past two years. Italian production is more than 100 percent above the 1955-59 average with French production up about 80 percent. Total European production, was up more than 100 percent over average. Asia showed a sharp upward trend, but the crop is relatively small.

Plums and Prunes: Production is slightly above that of 1962 but well below the large crop of 1961. The 1963 crop was about one-fifth above average. Both W. Germany and Yugoslavia are large producers and their crops show an erratic pattern of production.

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
North America				
Canada	4.8	6.6	7.7	3.1
Mexico	5.6	6.7	7.3	7.7
United States	201.7	191.3	166.2	200.1
Total	212.1	204.6	181.2	210.9
South America				
Argentina	12.7	17.0	14.8	14.3
Chile	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5
Total	16.7	21.2	19.2	18.8
Europe				
Austria	9.8	37.4	21.2	41.2
France	52.3	105.4	60.6	132.3
Germany, West	1.2	3.1	2.2	4.6
Greece	12.7	19.8	17.6	12.8
Italy	39.5	66.1	53.1	65.0
Spain	99.2	121.2	120.0	115.8
Switzerland	4.1	12.7	4.1	13.2
Yugoslavia	19.8	53.8	27.2	21.2
Total	238.6	419.5	306.0	406.1
Africa				
South Africa, Rep. of	.6	.2	.2	.3
Asia				
Iran	60.7	71.5	74.4	22.1
Syria	22.2	19.8	28.3	19.8
Turkey	2/ 19.4	2/ 126.7	2/ 95.7	2/ 97.0
Total	102.3	218.0	198.4	138.9
Oceania				
Australia	35.3	44.8	45.9	46.0
New Zealand	3.8	4.1	5.2	4.0
Total	39.1	48.9	51.1	50.0
Total specified countries	609.4	912.4	756.1	825.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes wild apricots.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
North America				
Canada	15.0	20.8	15.9	17.1
United States	216.4	266.7	287.1	151.5
Total	231.4	287.5	303.0	168.6
South America				
Argentina	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6
Chile	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.9
Total	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.5
Europe				
Austria	27.3	43.6	25.0	41.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	26.3	24.3	33.1	22.0
Denmark	7.2	2/ .9	2/ 1.0	2/1.7
France	82.6	101.7	109.3	119.2
Germany, West	175.8	236.2	234.8	274.5
Greece	11.6	13.3	14.8	13.5
Italy	162.3	223.2	238.5	243.3
Netherlands	10.2	10.3	6.9	7.7
Norway	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.8
Spain	47.5	52.3	48.3	46.8
Sweden	10.8	7.7	9.9	12.1
Switzerland	51.1	68.3	60.6	66.1
United Kingdom	27.6	20.6	29.5	20.5
Yugoslavia	83.3	114.3	101.6	99.4
Total	728.4	920.7	917.8	972.8
Asia				
Japan	5.7	8.5	7.9	7.7
Syria	1.0	.8	1.8	1.1
Turkey	55.6	78.5	68.2	72.7
Total	62.3	87.8	77.9	81.5
Oceania				
Australia	6.3	8.5	7.5	7.5
New Zealand	.3	.4	.4	.5
Total	6.6	8.9	7.9	8.0
Total specified countries	1,034.4	1,310.7	1,312.9	1,237.4

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Commercial production only.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Million Bushels 2/	Million Bushels 2/	Million Bushels 2/	Million Bushels 2/
North America				
Canada	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.4
Mexico	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
United States	65.9	77.9	75.5	73.7
Total	71.1	83.8	80.6	79.0
South America				
Argentina	5.7	8.4	8.6	7.4
Chile	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	7.4	10.2	10.4	9.2
Europe				
Austria	.2	.5	.3	.4
France	10.0	14.9	14.2	18.5
Germany, West	.9	1.5	1.7	1.2
Greece	1.6	3.5	3.2	2.6
Italy	25.2	46.7	47.6	58.2
Netherlands	.1	3/	.1	.1
Spain	3.7	5.4	4.9	6.0
Yugoslavia	.8	1.7	1.6	1.1
Total	42.5	74.2	73.6	88.1
Africa				
South Africa, Rep. of	.1	.1	.1	.2
Asia				
Japan	5.7	9.2	8.7	9.1
Syria	3/	.1	.2	.2
Turkey	2.4	4.5	3.4	3.7
Total	8.1	13.8	12.3	13.0
Oceania				
Australia	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0
New Zealand	.7	.7	.8	.7
Total	3.3	4.7	4.8	4.7
Total specified countries	132.5	186.8	181.8	194.2

1/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
2/ 48 pounds.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short Tons
North America				
Canada	16.0	14.4	12.2	14.8
Mexico	7.8	12.3	12.9	12.1
United States	535.5	509.9	546.8	490.2
Plums	90.5	94.7	90.5	113.7
Prunes	445.0	415.2	456.3	376.5
Total	559.3	536.6	571.9	517.1
South America				
Argentina	43.8	49.1	43.0	42.7
Chile	21.9	23.1	25.3	25.1
Total	65.7	72.2	68.3	67.8
Europe				
Austria	71.1	176.3	51.9	106.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	23.4	22.0	11.0	22.0
France	107.8	171.9	255.7	176.4
Germany, West	314.0	846.7	271.2	669.4
Greece	13.5	12.5	10.6	10.3
Italy	95.9	131.0	118.5	138.0
Netherlands	13.7	19.2	11.9	14.9
Norway	15.3	19.6	14.7	21.1
Spain	63.5	62.4	54.2	52.4
Sweden	18.8	22.0	17.6	29.8
Switzerland	32.5	57.3	36.4	55.1
United Kingdom	98.7	88.1	88.0	112.1
Yugoslavia	755.3	1,245.6	910.2	626.1
Total	1,623.5	2,874.6	1,851.9	2,033.8
Africa				
South Africa, Rep. of	3.1	1.9	3.0	3.6
Asia				
Japan	47.5	54.9	48.8	56.1
Syria	2.0	2.4	17.9	16.5
Turkey	79.8	102.7	98.4	99.2
Total	129.3	160.0	165.1	171.8
Oceania				
New Zealand	4.2	2.8	3.5	3.7
Total specified countries	2,385.1	3,648.1	2,663.7	2,797.8

1/ Preliminary.

WORLD RAISIN PACK
REDUCED SLIGHTLY

World raisin production for 1963 is estimated at 543,800 short tons, slightly less than 1962 but about 10 percent above the 5 year (1956-60) average of 498,300 tons. This 1963 figure, however, does not give an accurate picture of the world supply since it includes a substantial, though still undetermined, tonnage of rain-damaged raisins which may be unmarketable. If some unofficial estimates are borne out, the marketable California pack may be about 40,000 tons less than shown, and 1963 world production thus about the same as the 5 year average and well below 1962, if this tonnage is deducted.

The reconditioning of rain-damaged raisins, i.e. sorting out those that are suitable for marketing has considerably delayed the packing of California raisins this season. Therefore, the apparently "long" 1963 crop of 261,000 tons in California has thus far shown the characteristics of a "short" or medium-sized crop.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia:				
Lexias	8,100	7,700	8,500	7,400
Sultanas	64,700	68,300	89,500	61,300
Cyprus	7,500	11,800	12,000	12,000
Greece	53,400	64,500	97,000	58,000
Iran	64,000	68,000	55,000	64,000
South Africa, Republic of	6,500	6,700	7,700	8,500
Spain	15,300	10,000	9,400	11,600
Turkey	83,800	94,000	105,000	60,000
Foreign total	303,300	331,000	384,100	282,800
United States	195,000	228,000	191,000	1/261,000
Grand total	498,300	559,000	575,100	543,800

1/ Includes rain-damaged raisins.

Exports from the 8 leading producing countries totaled 351,100 tons in 1962-62. The volume of 1962-63 world exports was substantially above the 5 year (1956-60) average of 269,200 tons. Iran was the only country whose 1962-63 export shipments were not higher than the average. Exports by Australia were near-record, and for Greece and Turkey were record highs. U.S. exports, while much below the record, were almost 10 percent above average.

World exports in 1963-64 are expected to be slightly above average but well below the large 1962-63 volume. 1963 Australian exports, however, include an appreciable tonnage of 1962-crop sultanas carried over and sold in the United Kingdom in early 1963.

U.S. raisin exports during the first 4 months of the 1963-64 season totaled 33,630 tons compared with 23,944 tons for the comparable period of 1962-63 when total exports reached 45,000 tons.

Reflecting the short supply situation this season, raisin prices for most suppliers are considerably above those of the preceding 3 years. U.S. raisin prices on the London market, while being higher than other competing raisins are nevertheless slightly below last year. Quotations for Iranian raisins show only a small increase, while those from Turkey, Greece, and Australia show increases of 4 to 6 cents per pound.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries, average 1956-60, annual 1960-63 seasons 1/

Country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia	56,600	48,300	56,900	74,200	65,000
Greece	47,500	26,800	52,700	87,000	53,000
Iran	38,800	33,000	42,000	34,000	45,000
Turkey	67,500	68,000	78,900	91,200	50,000
Cyprus, South Africa, Spain	17,300	19,800	18,100	19,700	18,000
Foreign total	227,700	195,900	248,600	306,100	231,000
United States	41,500	61,200	65,400	45,000	
Grand total	269,200	257,100	314,000	351,100	

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London, average, January 1961-64

Origin and type	Price			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
Turkey:				
No. 9	16.4	14.2	12.4	17.0
No. 10	16.6	14.0	12.6	17.4
Greece				
No. 2	17.0	14.3	13.1	17.2
No. 4 Natural	16.5	13.9	12.7	17.0
Australia:				
4-Crown	17.6	13.6	12.8	18.6
5-Crown	17.8	14.0	13.2	19.0
Iran:				
Maragha/Urmia	15.6	12.3	12.1	13.4
California:				
Natural Thompson Seedless	16.6	15.0	19.8	19.4

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION SETS
NEW RECORD IN 1963-64 SEASON

World cotton production in 1963-64, now estimated at 49.6 million bales, is at an all-time high, exceeding the 1962-63 crop by 1.3 million bales or about 3 percent. This estimate, based on preliminary data for most countries is 0.9 million bales above the estimate of last October (FC 16-63), due mostly to the record high U.S. yield and to a larger crop in the Soviet Union than was expected earlier. Other sizable increases in this season's crop over earlier estimates occurred in Turkey and Spain, while reductions took place in Brazil, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Guatemala, Pakistan, and other countries.

Acreage increases in a number of foreign countries, as well as a continuation of the generally upward trend in per-acre yields, contributed to the record world output. The total area devoted to cotton this season, now placed at 80.3 million acres, is 0.8 million acres above 1962-63 and, though not the largest on record, represents an increase for the sixth consecutive year. The world average yield of about 296 pounds of lint per acre is slightly above last season's yield of 292 pounds, as the all-time high U.S. yield of 524 pounds more than offset a decline in average yield outside the United States.

Foreign Free World production in 1963-64 is now estimated at 21.2 million bales, down 0.7 million from the record high of 21.9 million in 1962-63. Major production decreases occurred this season in Mexico, Egypt, Sudan, Spain, Brazil, and India. In Mexico, lower yields were experienced on reduced acreage in some of the main producing areas because of irrigation water shortages and insect damage. Recent estimates of Brazil's crop were lowered following the persistent dry weather in South Brazil, although recent rains have provided some relief. Egypt's cotton production is down because of some acreage shift to wheat and corn, and cotton yields somewhat below last season's unusually high level. Though the harvest has just begun in Sudan, that country's crop is expected to fall below last season's because of a shortage of subsoil moisture and heavy insect infestation. Favorable growing conditions have prevailed in Central America, and final production in those countries will be somewhat larger than a year ago. Iran and Greece also showed increases in their 1963-64 crops.

Cotton production in Communist countries as a group is estimated at 12.8 million bales, compared with 11.5 million in 1962-63. Most of the increase is in the USSR where acreage is slightly up and overall growing conditions were reported to have been generally favorable after cold spring weather made necessary a considerable amount of replanting. According to reports, about half of the acreage in Uzbekistan, where over two-thirds of the cotton crop is grown, had to be replanted. The current estimate of 7.7 million bales for USSR is 15 percent above the 1962-63 figure of 6.7 million bales, but is somewhat below the preliminary official estimate of the USSR for 1963-64.

Floods in many areas of Mainland China apparently were more extensive than indicated earlier, and the 1963-64 crop is now estimated at 5.0 million bales. Estimates of acreage and production in 1962-63 also are being revised downward by 0.5 million bales. The reduced estimate is supported by recent reports of unusually large Chinese purchases for import from Mexico, Pakistan, Syria, and other countries in the Middle East and Africa.

The December crop report placed the U.S. 1963-64 crop at 15.5 million bales, compared with 14.9 million in 1962-63 and the 1957-61 average of 13.1 million. The harvested area of 14.2 million acres in 1963-64 was below a year earlier, but a record national yield of 524 pounds per acre, 58 pounds above the previous high, accounted for the largest crop in a decade. Since the crop plus imports is expected to exceed disappearance (consumption of 8.6 million bales and exports of 5.2 million) by 1.9 million bales, the carryover next August 1 is expected to reach 13.1 million bales, the largest since the record high of 14.5 million in 1956.

Free World production of extra-long staple cotton in 1963-64 is now estimated at 1.9 million bales, 0.2 million below last season's crop of 2.1 million bales. Most of the decrease is in Egypt, where yields of extra-long staple cotton were considerably below last season, and exportable supplies are already at critically low levels. Smaller crops in Sudan and Peru, the other major exporters of extra-long staples, along with reduced inventories and stronger demand in importing countries, have resulted in shortages of this type of cotton.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1962 and 1963 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage			Yield			Production 3/		
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,613	15,569	14,230	428	457	524	13,013	14,867	15,548
El Salvador	107	220	260	673	687	692	150	315	375
Guatemala	48	165	215	600	727	636	60	250	285
Honduras	14	16	21	343	630	731	10	21	32
Mexico	2,270	2,064	1,960	430	564	490	2,032	2,425	2,000
Nicaragua	209	230	260	423	710	674	184	340	365
West Indies	11	5	---	175	192	---	4	2	---
Total 4/	17,323	18,370	17,058	429	477	524	15,465	18,246	18,634
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,323	1,284	1,400	196	232	206	539	620	600
Brazil	4,320	5,500	5,750	166	204	184	1,490	2,340	2,200
Colombia	224	449	400	330	401	410	154	375	342
Ecuador	44	45	45	142	160	149	13	15	14
Paraguay	133	222	156	159	108	185	44	50	60
Peru	588	680	680	423	476	459	518	675	650
Venezuela	54	93	100	249	145	168	28	28	35
Total 4/	6,691	8,280	8,540	200	238	219	2,788	4,107	3,905
EUROPE:									
Greece	383	508	586	338	387	392	270	410	478
Italy	104	54	54	208	160	187	45	18	21
Spain	454	855	650	221	290	346	209	517	468
Bulgaria	219	135	---	153	238	160	70	67	---
Yugoslavia	33	23	27	175	188	178	12	9	10
Total 4/	1,426	1,636	1,513	217	308	334	644	1,051	1,052
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,270	5,900	6,000	616	545	616	6,750	6,700	7,700
AFRICA:									
Angola	129	100	---	130	144	---	35	30	25
Cameroon	128	---	---	120	---	---	32	67	---
Central African Republic	375	400	---	81	60	---	63	50	---
Chad	580	750	---	83	96	---	100	150	---
Congo, Leopoldville	848	300	---	138	120	---	243	75	---
Egypt	1,858	1,720	1,689	467	586	573	1,807	2,101	2,017
Kenya	102	125	135	56	54	64	12	14	18
Morocco	16	29	37	270	298	298	9	18	23
Mozambique	744	750	775	105	86	93	162	135	150
Nigeria	790	---	---	100	---	---	164	250	250
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	45	60	68	117	184	176	11	23	25
South Africa	100	125	---	139	211	---	29	55	55
Sudan	784	1,106	1,100	306	313	284	500	721	650
Tanganyika	370	475	---	171	177	---	132	175	220
Uganda	1,670	1,858	1,986	89	77	75	308	297	311
Total 4/	8,709	9,015	9,153	201	227	219	3,654	4,260	4,167
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	37	49	---	298	323	---	23	33	---
Afghanistan	175	185	---	192	202	---	70	78	---
Australia	18	33	38	133	145	152	5	10	12
Burma	336	475	500	104	91	86	73	90	90
China, Mainland	14,428	9,000	10,500	238	251	229	7,160	4,700	5,000
India	19,720	19,230	19,500	97	122	116	3,991	4,900	4,700
Iran	656	1,000	988	224	204	255	306	425	525
Iraq	127	140	140	170	127	---	45	37	---
Israel	13	41	31	738	866	929	20	74	57
Korea, South	208	79	80	129	264	180	56	27	30
Pakistan	3,490	3,435	3,500	189	236	233	1,376	1,690	1,700
Syria	623	747	721	340	443	435	441	689	654
Thailand	100	136	140	211	215	237	44	61	69
Turkey	1,554	1,631	1,553	228	318	334	738	1,080	1,080
Total 4/	41,562	36,283	38,049	166	184	178	14,376	13,934	14,115
World total 4/	80,981	79,484	80,313	259	292	296	43,677	48,298	49,573
Foreign Free World 4/	46,203	48,795	49,363	173	216	207	16,643	21,928	21,244
Communist countries 4/	20,165	15,120	16,720	334	365	367	14,021	11,503	12,781

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP
EXCEEDS RECORD

The 1963-64 world cocoa bean crop of 1,191,700 metric tons, is 2.9 percent above the previous season's outturn and exceeds the record 1960-61 production of 1,165,300 tons. Consumption, however, is expected to exceed production for the second consecutive year, resulting in a further reduction in inventories.

Larger crops are being harvested in Africa, South America, and in the Asia and Oceania region, while a slight reduction is expected in the North American outturn.

North America: The North American crop is placed at 87,200 tons, down from the 1962-63 harvest because of hurricane damage and heavy rains in the Caribbean area. The Costa Rican crop is estimated to approximate that of the previous season while the crop in the Dominican Republic is slightly smaller.

Mexico's production is not expected to reach the record 1962-63 level because of heavy rainfall and flooding in producing areas. A record 16,874 tons of cocoa beans was imported by the United States from Mexico during 1963, as the higher production level made more cocoa available for export.

South America: South American production will be nearly 8 percent above the 1962-63 harvest. Nearly all producers of this region are anticipating larger crops.

Brazilian production is estimated at 120,000 tons, compared with the 1962-63 outturn of 111,000 tons. The Bahia main crop (October 1963-April 1964) is placed at approximately 900,000 bags (54,000 tons). Rains during November and December have been favorable for the May-September Temporao crop, which is estimated at 1 million bags (60,000 tons). Production from other States is placed at 100,000 bags (6,000 tons).

Increases also are indicated for Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela this year.

Africa: African production is slightly higher this season, it's share of the world harvest will be 73 percent. Bumper crops are being recorded in Nigeria, Cameroon, and Fernando Po, while harvests in Ghana and the Ivory Coast are smaller.

Cameroon's crop is estimated to be 9 percent above last season's outturn of 78,000 tons and Fernando Po and Rio Muni are harvesting a record crop of 34,000 tons. (Continued on page 18)

COCOA BEANS: World total production for the crop year 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 2/
	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons
North America:					
Costa Rica	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.5	11.5
Cuba	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7
Dominican Republic	34.0	35.2	35.0	38.0	35.0
Grenada	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5
Haiti	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.5
Jamaica	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7
Mexico	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	24.0
Panama	1.5	1.4	1.2	.7	.7
Trinidad and Tobago	8.4	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.0
Other North America 3/	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Total North America	77.1	82.1	86.5	92.8	87.2
South America:					
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	173.3	122.0	116.0	111.0	120.0
Colombia	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	16.0
Ecuador	32.0	41.6	39.0	41.0	43.0
Peru	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1
Surinam	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	15.6	12.1	12.4	14.0	15.0
Total South America	237.7	195.7	188.5	185.8	200.4
Africa:					
Angola	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4
Cameroon 4/	60.7	71.5	77.0	78.0	85.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.3	.8	.8	.8	.8
Congo, Leopoldville	4.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	22.7	25.4	26.0	31.5	34.0
Gabon	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.5	3.5
Ghana	258.4	439.2	415.1	428.8	420.0
Ivory Coast	61.3	93.8	81.0	103.0	95.0
Liberia	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9
Malagasy Republic	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5
Nigeria 5/	127.0	198.4	193.9	177.7	205.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.0	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5
Togo 6/	6.5	13.0	11.4	10.0	10.0
Total Africa	557.3	867.0	828.5	854.6	874.6
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Indoneisa	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0
New Guinea	3.6	8.9	11.0	14.0	18.0
New Hebrides	.9	.7	.8	.7	.7
Philippines	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Western Samoa	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.0
Total Asia and Oceania	14.4	20.5	22.8	25.2	29.5
World total	886.5	1,165.3	1,126.3	1,158.4	1,191.7

1/ Production estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua and St. Lucia. 4/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 5/ Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 6/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attache and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Production in Ghana, the world's largest producer, will be below that of the previous season. The main crop is placed near 391,000 tons (385,000 long tons). Total production is estimated at 420,000 tons, compared with 428,800 tons the previous year.

Ivory Coast production will be below that of the record 1962-63 outturn of 103,000 tons. The Nigerian crop purchases are expected to reach 205,000 tons, 15 percent above the previous year. However, an estimated 10,000 tons were held over from the 1962-63 crop and included in this year's purchases in order to receive the higher guaranteed price paid by the marketing boards this season.

Asia and Oceania: Output in Asia and Oceania is placed at 29,500 tons, 17 percent above 1962-63. Large crops in New Guinea are responsible for the increasing importance of cocoa in this region.

WORLD CORN CROP REACHES NEW HIGH

The 1963 world corn crop is now estimated at 8,140 million bushels, on the basis of latest information available to FAS. At that level the current estimate is 7 percent above the previous record in 1960.

The world crop is turning out larger than expected earlier in the season. (See World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1963). The increase from the earlier forecast results from larger estimates for the United States and Eastern Europe and improved prospects for the Argentine crop to be harvested beginning in March.

The unprecedented outturn of 4,082 million bushels of corn for grain in the United States accounts for half the world total. Yields were at an all-time high of 67.3 bushels per acre. The acreage harvested was 4 million acres more than in 1962 but was 11 million less than in 1960. In addition to the record U.S. harvest, Mexico's production of 250 million bushels far exceeded any previous outturn, thus further increasing the North American total over previous records. Acreage was 16.8 million acres, a million larger than in 1962. Yields were also higher.

Western Europe's corn production is still estimated at 380 million bushels, the largest of record. Production in France has been rising sharply and in 1963 was almost double the above-average 1962 harvest. Production was also larger than in 1962 in Italy and Spain. These are the three leading producers of the area.

Production in Eastern Europe was increased over earlier estimates and, as now estimated at 645 million bushels, is one of the largest outturns of recent years. A 5 percent increase in acreage was the principal factor in the larger production although yields were also slightly higher.

In the Soviet Union, production of corn for grain is estimated at 385 million bushels, the same as in 1962. Although this is well below the record of 500 million bushels in 1961, it is 20 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Total corn production in Asia is at an all-time high of 965 million bushels. This is 4 percent above the 1962 total and 22 percent larger than the 1955-59 average. Corn acreage has increased 18 percent since the average period.

Total corn production in Africa is estimated to be the same as the 640 million bushels in 1962, despite a moderate reduction in acreage. The outlook for the crop in the Republic of South Africa is very promising and a record harvest is forecast. This, together with increased crops in Egypt, Morocco and some smaller producers offsets reductions in still other countries.

The outlook for the approaching harvest in South America is mixed. Argentina's prospects are promising and offset the smaller outturn expected in Brazil. A forecast of around 235 million bushels in Argentina, if achieved, would be the largest harvest since 1947-48.

Corn is a minor crop in Oceania with an average crop of only some 6 million bushels.

(Tables pages 20 and 21)

WORLD PRODUCTION OF LENTILS LARGE AGAIN

Production of lentils in 19 reporting countries totaled 17.6 million bags in 1963, almost the same as in 1962 but 45 percent larger than the 1955-59 average.

The same general situation prevailed in all of the four major producing areas; namely, the Americas, Southern Europe, Asia, and North Africa. More than half of the production is in India and Pakistan.

The largest percentage gains in 1963 production occurred in the United States and Turkey, up 390 and 56 percent, respectively, from the 1955-59 averages.

India and Pakistan trade very few lentils internationally. The bulk of world trade flows from the Eastern Mediterranean countries and the Americas into Northern Europe.

(Table on page 22)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	514	400	421	500	59.8	73.0	76.0	65.5	30,718	29,208	32,025	32,772
El Salvador	431	382	522	--	14.5	14.8	17.3	--	6,240	7,490	9,050	--
Guatemala	1,549	1,546	1,655	--	11.3	13.2	13.6	--	17,500	20,400	22,460	22,720
Honduras	822	915	988	--	11.7	12.1	12.1	--	9,634	11,100	11,950	--
Mexico	14,292	15,792	15,814	16,803	13.3	13.9	13.6	14.9	190,630	218,920	214,560	250,000
Nicaragua	369	359	347	--	12.5	13.4	--	--	4,620	4,800	4,930	4,400
United States 5/	66,409	58,449	56,609	60,654	48.7	62.0	64.2	67.3	3,234,891	3,625,530	3,636,673	4,081,395
Cuba	432	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	6,800	--	--	--
Estimated total 6/	85,800	79,270	77,770	82,820	41.0	49.7	50.9	53.5	3,515,000	3,940,000	3,955,000	4,435,000
Europe:												
Austria	125	127	134	123	47.0	61.5	56.7	57.3	5,874	7,810	7,600	7,050
France	1,455	2,410	2,139	2,434	41.8	40.4	35.2	60.0	60,766	97,260	74,250	146,050
Greece	537	481	440	489	19.1	22.1	23.8	24.0	10,274	10,640	10,490	11,720
Italy	3,272	3,170	2,970	2,975	42.6	48.9	43.2	49.5	139,282	155,000	128,400	147,240
Portugal	1,187	1,223	1,223	1,211	15.0	20.3	19.0	16.8	17,772	24,880	23,270	20,350
Spain	934	1,104	1,097	1,166	34.5	38.0	33.0	37.1	32,179	42,000	36,220	43,300
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	7,540	8,540	8,050	8,440	35.4	39.8	35.4	45.0	267,000	340,000	285,000	380,000
Albania	357	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	6,780	--	--	--
Bulgaria	1,787	1,568	1,609	1,730	22.6	28.7	31.1	36.0	40,340	45,000	50,000	62,200
Czechoslovakia	434	497	497	534	40.7	41.6	37.3	45.4	17,670	20,700	18,540	24,250
Hungary	3,194	3,310	3,183	3,215	36.2	32.3	40.1	38.9	115,600	107,000	127,600	125,000
Rumania	8,764	8,470	7,677	8,545	20.5	25.4	25.3	25.3	180,000	215,000	194,200	216,500
Yugoslavia	6,227	6,202	6,079	5,930	29.8	28.9	34.1	35.7	185,502	179,000	207,500	211,800
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	20,910	20,500	19,450	20,370	26.3	28.0	31.1	31.7	550,000	575,000	605,000	645,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	28,450	29,040	27,500	28,810	28.7	31.5	32.4	35.6	817,000	915,000	890,000	1,025,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	11,925	17,700	17,300	17,300	26.8	28.2	22.3	22.3	320,000	500,000	385,000	385,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,737	1,742	1,648	1,648	17.7	22.6	15.5	19.4	30,690	39,400	25,600	31,900
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	--	--
India	9,949	11,103	11,316	11,530	12.9	15.1	15.7	15.4	128,100	168,060	177,940	177,200
Pakistan	1,097	1,191	1,151	1,151	16.4	16.4	16.9	--	18,020	19,500	19,400	--
Indonesia	5,611	6,220	7,758	8,154	14.8	14.5	16.4	16.9	82,850	90,500	127,430	137,800
Japan 7/	121	107	104	101	32.2	42.7	39.2	40.0	3,900	4,570	4,080	4,040
Philippines	3,889	4,977	4,984	4,054	9.8	9.4	9.4	11.4	38,190	47,020	46,680	46,250
Thailand	275	780	830	949	21.7	30.1	32.3	29.0	5,960	23,500	26,770	27,560
Estimated total 6/	46,650	53,530	55,300	55,050	16.9	16.1	16.7	17.5	790,000	860,000	925,000	965,000

Africa:														
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,182	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	19,686	--	--	--		
Kenya 8/	500	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	--	13,110	--	--	--		
Egypt	1,921	1,868	1,901	1,920	33.3	28.7	41.6	44.1	63,916	53,540	79,150	84,640		
Morocco	1,147	1,000	1,104	1,143	10.1	7.1	12.4	13.7	11,622	7,100	13,680	15,620		
Former French West Africa	1,705	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	16,316	--	--	--		
Malagasy Republic	204	247	--	--	13.0	14.3	--	--	2,643	3,540	3,620	--		
Angola	1,453	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	12,220	12,000	--	--		
Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2,960	--	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	52,000	80,000	65,000	--		
South Africa, Republic of	9,540	9,900	--	--	14.9	22.3	--	--	141,946	220,320	231,450	240,000		
Estimated total 6/	28,750	30,010	32,320	31,460	16.0	18.7	19.8	20.3	460,000	560,000	640,000	640,000		
South America:														
Argentina	5,855	6,812	6,537	--	29.7	30.8	27.5	--	173,710	210,000	180,000	235,000		
Brazil	15,152	17,724	18,103	--	19.7	21.1	22.1	--	299,000	373,400	400,000	--		
Chile	169	184	180	185	28.2	34.0	33.4	35.1	4,762	6,250	6,010	6,500		
Colombia	1,585	1,754	1,730	1,643	19.0	16.4	17.2	17.7	30,170	28,840	29,680	29,130		
Ecuador	481	490	490	494	12.3	11.6	11.1	11.9	5,900	5,700	5,450	5,900		
Peru	605	626	658	672	19.1	21.4	20.8	21.4	11,530	13,390	13,700	14,370		
Uruguay	777	660	588	--	8.9	9.2	13.7	--	6,920	6,100	8,040	--		
Venezuela	702	960	1,194	--	19.1	17.2	17.8	--	13,380	16,500	21,280	20,700		
Estimated total 6/	26,020	30,030	30,260	30,730	21.5	22.5	22.5	22.3	560,000	675,000	680,000	685,000		
Oceania:														
Australia	180	211	212	197	31.7	35.3	35.4	--	5,700	7,450	7,500	--		
New Zealand	6	7	8	9	55.3	77.9	68.8	57.8	332	545	550	520		
Estimated total 6/	190	220	225	210	32.1	36.8	36.0	30.0	6,100	8,100	8,100	6,300		
Estimated world total 6/	227,790	239,800	240,670	246,380	28.4	31.1	31.1	33.0	6,470,000	7,460,000	7,485,000	8,140,000		

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Corn for grain only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Dried corn only. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

LENTILS: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1962 and 1963

Continent & Country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Americas:									
Argentina	59	39	38	268	625	703	158	246	266
Chile	64	77	78	486	473	426	311	364	331
Colombia	7	15	11	697	682	683	45	99	77
Mexico	8	11	12	754	665	743	62	76	88
Peru	11	12	12	890	1,009	981	95	120	121
United States	19	57	59	622	960	963	116	547	568
Total	168	211	210	468	688	691	787	1,452	1,451
Europe:									
France	31	28	31	700	489	357	220	139	110
Greece	52	39	36	504	599	537	262	235	193
Italy	63	52	49	514	576	643	325	300	317
Spain	101	116	109	582	636	679	589	739	739
Yugoslavia	4	2	4	577	512	446	26	13	17
Total	251	237	229	567	602	601	1,422	1,426	1,376
Asia:									
India	1,364	1,905	3,873	350	388	202	4,780	7,385	7,826
Jordan	56	26	24	370	543	339	207	141	80
Lebanon	5	4	5	744	558	718	39	22	2/ 37
Pakistan	246	326	325	466	515	517	1,149	1,680	1,680
Syria	227	210	210	499	840	714	1,130	1,764	1,499
Turkey	204	257	259	731	866	892	1,488	2,227	2,315
Total	2,102	2,728	4,696	418	485	286	8,793	13,219	13,437
Africa:									3/
Egypt	82	81	3/ 81	1,289	1,277	1,277	1,063	1,037	1,037
Morocco	27	67	60	363	452	483	97	302	291
Total	109	148	141	1,064	905	942	1,160	1,339	1,328
Grand total	2,630	3,324	5,276	462	525	333	12,162	17,436	17,592

1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ Trade estimate. 3/ Office estimate.

SUGAR STOCKS
REDUCED IN 1962-63

Sugar stocks in 45 selected countries totaled 5.8 million short tons at the beginning of the 1963-64 season. This compares with beginning stocks of 8 million tons a year earlier and the 1955-59 average of 5.9 million tons. These do not include invisible stocks which in the last year have become quite large in a number of countries, including the United States.

Current information indicates that further drawdown in carryovers in 1963-64 is unlikely and that there may be some improvement in stocks. Aggregate production for the group of countries this year, 39.2 million tons, is up 3.6 million tons from 1962-63. World consumption in 1963-64 definitely is being limited by higher prices.

Countries included in this study account for a substantial part of production in the "Free World" and about two-thirds of the total world production of centrifugal sugar. The study does not include countries in the Sino-Soviet Bloc, including Cuba.

The decline in stocks in 1961-62 and 1962-63 reflects the only two years since 1956-57 in which world consumption has exceeded production. There had been a substantial buildup in stocks until the beginning of the 1961-62 season. Many countries even lowered their 1961-62 sugar production targets because of burdensome stocks. The further reduction in 1962-63 world sugar output resulted from bad weather in a number of major producing countries.

Stock reductions during 1962-63 for the countries covered by this study, were not confined to any particular area, except that India accounted for nearly a million of the 2.2-million-ton total decline. The Indian Government has taken steps to significantly increase production this year.

It should be noted that the estimates in this study relate to carryover stocks at the beginning of each country's season rather than the quantities on hand at any given date for all countries. They, therefore, nearly always reflect the low points in stocks for a year for the individual countries. For the convenience of users, the month of which the season begins for each country in the study, is shown in the table.

(Table next page)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season, in 45 selected countries average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1960-61 through 1963-64

Country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season				
		Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 2/
		1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Colombia	May 1	46	41	80	41	33
Indonesia	May 1	30	54	37	28	30
Argentina	June 1	3/ 95	44	386	97	61
Australia	June 1	168	225	222	154	184
Brazil	June 1	386	673	426	665	314
Fiji Islands	June 1	7	65	6	6	6
Mauritius	June 1	4	16	4	7	7
South Africa, Republic of	June 1	64	193	235	255	230
Ecuador	July 1	3/ 32	13	43	52	17
Spain	July 1	130	223	222	227	50
British Guiana	August 1	9	12	10	3	3
Finland	August 1	41	50	49	53	51
Italy	August 1	278	755	494	203	162
Turkey	August 1	86	184	165	204	99
Canada	September 1	73	66	87	87	116
United Kingdom	September 1	638	789	756	676	560
Venezuela	September 1	71	66	72	80	67
Austria	October 1	87	117	98	36	36
Belgium	October 1	25	20	39	60	15
Costa Rica	October 1	11	10	11	10	8
Denmark	October 1	44	92	143	92	25
France	October 1	128	223	838	703	314
Germany, West	October 1	283	679	610	353	234
Iran	October 1	225	335	318	413	413
Ireland	October 1	29	54	60	61	57
Japan	October 1	99	170	153	193	183
Netherlands	October 1	77	72	174	144	86
Philippines	October 1	155	345	139	193	293
Sweden	October 1	135	115	165	170	109
U.S. and Insular Areas	October 1	1,230	1,275	1,160	1,075	1,260
El Salvador	November 1	6	4	2	7	4
Guatemala	November 1	6	2	3	5	6
India	November 1	494	607	1,326	1,131	139
Mexico	November 1	326	555	341	146	218
Taiwan	November 1	120	110	103	123	125
Thailand	November 1	14	44	88	85	46
Dominican Republic	December 1	102	125	103	55	55
Haiti	January 1	4	8	6	5	1
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika	January 1	20	29	32	18	23
Nicaragua	January 1	3/ 4	8	6	4	2
Peru	January 1	111	124	43	45	45
West Indies, Federation of	January 1	16	27	17	11	45
Chile	April 1	14	21	37	51	64
Total		5,923	8,640	9,309	8,027	5,796

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR
CONTINUE RECORD HIGH

The United States exported larger amounts of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) between July 1 and December 31, 1963, than it did during any similar period in the last 30 years. Exports during this 6-month period are also greater than those exported during any entire fiscal year prior to 1945.

Increased shipments to Europe due to drought and greater domestic requirements brought the total United States shipments to almost 65 million bushels during July-December 1963 as compared with 30 million bushels during July-December 1962. Exports to EEC countries were up 92 percent, Eastern European countries up 22 percent, and to other European countries up 84 percent. Increases occurred in exports to other parts of the world as well.

Although shipments of wheat as grain in December were below the preceding month, the 6-months' total was still 48 percent higher than the same period of 1962. The United States shipped 341 million bushels between July and December 1963 as compared with 231 million bushels during the same period in 1962. Exports of flour were 46 million bushels, approximately the same as in the previous period. Exports of wheat and flour by country of destination comparing the July-December periods of 1963 and 1962 are shown in Table A. Shipments of wheat to Canada are largely for transshipment to other destinations.

United States wheat inspections for export from Canadian ports and exports for specified countries as adjusted to include these inspections are shown by country and destination in Table B. These inspections were almost 3 times as great as those for July-December 1962. The only transshipment of wheat in December was to Western Germany.

Shipments of wheat to European countries increased sharply and were more than double those in the first six months of the previous fiscal year. The Netherlands, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom received almost half of the shipments to this area, with another 17 percent going to Hungary and Poland.

Wheat exports to Asiatic countries were also on the increase, reaching a 50 percent higher total than that for July-December 1962 with approximately 23 percent of this total going to India. Quantities of wheat going to Japan and Pakistan accounted for another 21 percent.

Shipments of wheat to the African countries during July-December 1963 totaled 30 million bushels, an increase of 14 percent over those of 1962. Over 50 percent of the grain went to Egypt. This country also received almost one-third of the United States exports of flour shipped during this period.

(Text continued on page 27)

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-December 1962 and July-December 1963

Destination	July-December 1962			July-December 1963		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	8,333	117	8,450	23,231	139	23,370
Mexico	35	610	645	2	594	596
Central America	1,690	1,296	2,986	2,651	946	3,597
Haiti	523	32	555	808	78	886
Trinidad and Tobago	17	727	744	2	628	630
Bolivia	461	2,020	2,481	--	2,043	2,043
Brazil	26,343	241	26,584	20,626	143	20,769
British Guiana	--	628	628	--	497	497
Chile	5,597	192	5,789	994	356	1,350
Colombia	1,984	369	2,353	2,447	362	2,809
Paraguay	--	241	241	155	126	281
Peru	4,002	228	4,230	2,558	140	2,698
Venezuela	2,609	76	2,685	4,762	147	4,909
Others	593	1,346	1,939	1,160	965	2,125
Total	52,187	8,123	60,310	59,396	7,164	66,560
Western Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,702	2	1,704	3,076	17	3,093
France	1,033	129	1,162	6,550	--	6,550
Germany, West	3,865	3	3,868	3,293	8	3,301
Italy	478	2,246	2,724	6,098	1,415	7,513
Netherlands	5,495	570	6,065	8,552	759	9,311
E.E.C. subtotal	12,573	2,950	15,523	27,569	2,199	29,768
Greece	6	1,009	1,015	909	970	1,879
Norway	716	12	728	1,338	10	1,348
Portugal	1,441	383	1,824	1,234	400	1,634
Spain	--	--	--	3,352	--	3,352
Switzerland	2,265	4/	2,265	4,385	--	4,385
United Kingdom	1,864	137	2,001	7,903	103	8,006
Yugoslavia	3,513	911	4,424	1,902	748	2,650
Others	1,423	244	1,667	986	206	1,192
Total	23,801	5,646	29,447	49,578	4,636	54,214
Eastern Europe:						
Hungary	--	--	--	4,564	--	4,564
Poland	444	422	866	5,552	429	5,981
Total	444	422	866	10,116	429	10,545
Total Europe	24,245	6,068	30,313	59,694	5,065	64,759
Asia:						
India	64,629	335	64,964	78,169	105	78,274
Indonesia	3	9	12	--	447	447
Iran	2,524	988	3,512	843	320	1,163
Israel	5,599	102	5,701	4,086	34	4,120
Japan	17,140	1,631	18,771	35,779	1,419	37,198
Jordan	689	1,551	2,240	912	2,365	3,277
Korea	8,757	532	9,289	13,251	553	13,804
Lebanon	--	684	684	45	704	749
Pakistan	17,946	548	18,494	37,192	26	37,218
Philippines	3,124	268	3,392	5,739	253	5,992
Saudi Arabia	7	1,756	1,763	46	1,649	1,695
Taiwan	3,864	1,014	4,878	6,198	646	6,844
Turkey	2,866	352	3,218	5,740	161	5,901
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	143	2,681	2,824	10	1,238	1,248
Others	433	3,437	3,870	3,823	2,623	6,446
Total	127,724	15,888	143,612	191,833	12,543	204,376
Africa:						
Algeria	4,852	1,488	6,340	5,348	660	6,008
British East Africa	1,252	18	1,270	122	62	184
Congo (Leopoldville)	13	1,188	1,201	71	2,365	2,436
Egypt	10,879	10,388	21,267	15,770	13,543	29,313
Morocco	254	1,520	1,774	1,438	1,340	2,778
Nigeria	313	190	503	839	36	875
Sudan	1,031	404	1,435	1,178	1,352	2,530
Tunisia	6,652	117	6,769	1,297	88	1,385
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	3,045	32	3,077
Others	1,400	911	2,311	1,189	1,736	2,925
Total	26,646	16,224	42,870	30,297	21,214	51,511
Oceania	--	23	23	--	27	27
World total	230,802	46,326	277,128	341,220	46,013	387,233

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Total exports of wheat and flour are expected to reach approximately 460 million bushels by the end of January 1964 or about 74 percent more than the 294 million bushels exported during July-January 1962-63. Exports during January 1963, however, were considerably lower than normal due to the shipping strike.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-December 1962 and July-December 1963

Destination	July-December 1962		July-December 1963	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	221	1,925	3,146	6,239
France	1,495	2,657	269	6,819
Germany, West	827	4,695	1,323	4,624
Italy	---	2,724	---	7,513
Netherlands	1,984	8,049	8,569	17,880
Total	4,527	20,050	13,307	43,075
Brazil	---	26,584	108	20,877
Venezuela	---	2,685	742	5,651
United Kingdom	1,179	3,180	986	8,992
Ireland	28	276	194	296
Poland	---	866	1,363	7,344
Spain	---	---	230	3,582
Portugal	981	2,805	781	2,415
Yugoslavia	1,157	5,581	---	2,650
Egypt	---	21,267	5,921	35,234
Canary Islands	---	1	708	713
Nigeria	442	1,281	507	1,382
Madeira Islands	---	228	331	648
Mozambique	224	720	413	536
Total	8,538	85,524	25,591	133,395

THAILAND REAPS
RECORD RICE CROP

Thailand's crop conditions have been unusually favorable for growing rice in 1963-64. The first official estimate for production is 9,588,000 metric tons of rough rice, a 334,000-ton (220,000 milled) increase over the previous record crop of 1962-63.

The harvest is much larger than expected. The increase over average production in 1957-58/1961-62 was 2,494,000 tons (1,646,000 milled). To some extent this represents success in introducing new technology applied to rice cultivation.

There was only a moderate decrease in acreage planted despite a late rainy season last spring which delayed planting and threatened to reduce acreage substantially. The fact that rains lasted later in the season than usual was an advantage.

Excellent crop conditions resulted in the smallest damaged area in 3 decades. Consequently, the record acreage harvested in 1963-64 is estimated at 15,673,000 acres, 381,000 above the previous record of 1962-63. The average in 1957-58/1961-62 was 12,866,000 acres.

The official target for milled rice exports in 1964 is set at 1.4 million metric tons. Of this total, 600,000 are earmarked for government-to-government contracts. With two successive years of bumper crops and an apparent sizable carryover into calendar year 1964, exports could exceed the target by a substantial amount.

ROUGH RICE: Thailand's Acreage, Production average 1957-58 to 1961-62, annual 1961-62 to 1963-64 1/

Year	Acreage			Production	Yield per acre
	Planted	Damaged	Harvested		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 metric tons	Pounds
Average 1957-58 to 1961-62	14,333	1,467	12,866	7,094	1,216
1961-62	15,279	1,262	14,017	8,246	1,297
1962-63 2/	16,420	1,128	15,292	9,254	1,334
1963-64 3/	16,222	549	15,673	9,588	1,349

1/ Normally harvested from October through April. 2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.

U.S. FEED GRAINS EXPORTS
INCREASE 8 PERCENT

U.S. feed grains exports during July-December 1963 totalled 8.0 million metric tons -- up 8 percent from the 7.4 million tons for July-December 1962. Of the four feed grains, shipments of corn increased 22 percent while shipments of the other three feed grains were 19 percent below a year ago. This relationship in export of the four feed grains holds true particularly in Europe and Africa. However, an increase in exports of all feed grains was evidenced in the total of countries in the Western Hemisphere and Asia. A net decrease of 10 percent in exports of the four feed grains to Western Europe was due to a record production in feed grains plus large supplies of feed wheat as a result of a poor crop.

Table A shows country destinations for feed grains during July-December 1963 compared with the same period in 1962.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of U.S. feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports to specified countries adjusted to a new total which includes these inspections during July-December 1962 as compared to July-December 1963.

Corn exports totaled 5.9 million tons -- 22 percent above the 4.9 million exported during the same period a year earlier. Larger quantities were shipped to Canada, Mexico, Italy, Spain, and Japan. Also Eastern Germany and Hungary were markets for 170 thousand tons compared with none last year. Considerably smaller exports were noted in Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Poland.

Exports of oats were down 77 percent -- a drop from 247 thousand tons for July-December 1962 to 56 thousand tons in 1963. Decreased shipments to the European countries accounted for this reduction.

Barley shipments totalled 617 thousand tons compared with 833 thousand tons last year -- a decrease of 26 percent. The decrease was largely in the countries of Western Europe, particularly those in the Common Market. However, this was partly offset by 224 thousand tons exported to Spain, Yugoslavia, and Japan.

Sorghum exports totalled 1.4 million tons and showed a slight decrease of 5 percent from the same period a year ago. Smaller shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom accounted mainly for the decrease. This was partially offset by a substantial increase in shipments to Japan.

Total feed grain exports for July 1963-January 1964 are estimated to be approximately 19 percent greater than the 7.9 million tons shipped during the same months of 1962-63.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-December 1962 and July-December 1963

Destination	July-December 1962					July-December 1963				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	922,806	42	43,794	1,883	968,525	1,108,258	7,236	75,836	1,561	1,192,891
Mexico	80,708	132	19,491	34,746	135,077	204,176	566	7,386	2,984	215,112
Others	31,865	621	40	5,884	38,410	28,547	750	14	11,290	40,601
Total	1,035,379	795	63,325	42,513	1,142,012	1,340,981	8,552	83,236	15,835	1,448,604
Western Europe:										
EEC										
Belgium-Luxembourg	299,595	12,651	15,310	246,397	573,953	350,746	2,489	869	159,631	513,735
France	932	4,643	19,812	673	26,060	11,228	--	--	--	11,228
Germany, West	256,333	51,266	129,704	118,822	556,125	256,079	729	78,462	56,119	391,389
Italy	227,850	32,518	173,381	112	433,861	569,890	15,893	39,290	--	625,073
Netherlands	737,077	124,015	85,577	420,058	1,366,727	782,350	24,812	44,098	346,062	1,197,322
EEC subtotal	1,521,787	225,093	423,784	786,062	2,956,726	1,970,293	43,923	162,719	561,812	2,738,747
Austria	100,255	--	17,278	--	117,533	14,080	--	--	--	14,080
Denmark	40,079	436	508	41,224	82,247	17,193	--	8,700	14,472	40,365
Greece	56,042	--	--	--	56,042	84,945	--	--	--	84,945
Ireland	105,879	--	--	--	105,879	49,615	--	--	9,550	59,165
Norway	26,742	--	1,575	41,823	70,140	24,832	--	--	--	24,832
Spain	190,478	--	--	25	190,503	298,267	--	44,707	--	342,974
Sweden	4,762	3,516	1,626	254	10,158	1,625	--	--	--	1,625
Switzerland	32,796	16,781	6,036	4,500	60,113	454	2,341	--	7,429	10,224
United Kingdom	1,061,936	--	3,310	128,744	1,193,990	825,486	--	--	22,034	847,520
Yugoslavia	20,360	--	--	--	20,360	72,161	--	56,492	--	138,653
Others	4,614	18	1,647	1,524	7,803	87,377	--	639	--	88,016
Total	3,165,730	245,844	455,764	1,004,156	4,871,494	3,446,328	46,264	273,257	615,297	4,381,146
Eastern Europe:										
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	56,484	--	9,910	--	66,394
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	113,918	--	--	--	113,918
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	71,476	194,555	--	--	48,421	91,873	140,294
Total	41,427	--	81,652	71,476	194,555	170,402	--	58,331	91,873	320,606
Asia:										
India	49,370	--	--	--	49,370	14,029	--	--	10	14,039
Israel	79,311	--	13,543	52,152	145,006	107,859	--	10,523	100,776	219,158
Japan	296,567	--	--	255,798	552,365	660,387	195	123,198	512,272	1,296,052
Korea, Republic of	23,393	--	182,689	10,047	216,129	6,104	1,187	68,097	2,114	77,502
Pakistan	27,127	--	7,316	--	34,443	1,578	--	--	--	1,578
Others	3,152	45	15,826	155	19,178	32,760	70	50	18,186	51,066
Total	478,920	45	219,374	318,152	1,016,491	822,717	1,452	201,868	633,358	1,659,395
Africa:										
Egypt	91,376	--	--	--	91,376	94,242	--	--	--	94,242
Tunisia	--	--	13,177	--	13,177	--	--	--	--	--
Others	48,178	9	--	1,394	49,581	60,110	--	--	7,717	67,827
Total	139,554	9	13,177	1,394	154,134	154,352	--	--	7,717	162,069
Oceania	7	--	--	--	7	4	--	--	--	4
World total	4,861,017	246,693	833,292	1,437,691	7,378,693	5,934,784	56,268	616,692	1,364,080	7,971,824

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-December 1962 and July-December 1963

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports					Adjusted totals for listed countries				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	21,590	--	--	--	21,590	31,470	--	--	--	31,470
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	--	10,299	--	10,299	2,032	--	261	--	2,293
Italy	--	--	5,291	--	5,291	53,010	--	23,145	--	76,155
Netherlands	41,630	--	2,656	--	44,286	228,168	5,139	12,171	--	245,478
EEC subtotal	63,220	--	19,487	--	82,707	314,680	5,139	35,577	--	355,396
Ireland	92,734	--	--	--	92,734	77,267	--	--	--	77,267
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,051	--	103,051
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	90,195	--	--	--	90,195
United Kingdom	260,502	--	--	--	260,502	210,084	--	8,252	--	218,336
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	7,671
Israel	22,174	--	20,641	--	42,815	--	--	11,975	--	11,975
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	451,736	--	40,128	--	491,864	708,025	5,139	158,855	--	872,109
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	321,185	12,651	15,310	246,397	595,543	382,216	2,489	869	159,631	545,205
France	932	4,643	21,053	673	27,301	11,228	--	--	--	11,228
Germany, West	256,333	51,266	140,003	118,822	566,424	258,111	729	78,723	56,119	393,682
Italy	227,850	32,518	178,672	112	439,152	622,900	15,893	62,435	--	701,228
Netherlands	778,707	124,015	88,233	420,058	1,411,013	1,010,518	29,951	56,269	346,062	1,442,800
EEC subtotal	1,585,007	225,093	443,271	786,062	3,039,433	2,284,973	49,062	198,296	561,812	3,094,143
Ireland	198,613	--	--	--	198,613	126,882	--	--	9,550	136,432
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	71,476	194,555	--	--	151,472	91,873	243,345
Spain	190,478	--	--	25	190,503	388,462	--	44,707	--	433,169
United Kingdom	1,322,438	--	3,310	128,744	1,454,492	1,035,570	--	8,252	22,034	1,065,856
Yugoslavia	20,360	--	--	--	20,360	79,832	--	56,492	--	136,324
Israel	101,485	--	34,184	52,152	187,821	107,859	--	22,498	--	130,357
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	91,376	--	--	--	91,376	102,370	--	--	--	102,370
Total	3,564,290	225,093	562,417	1,038,459	5,390,259	4,125,948	49,062	481,717	685,269	5,341,996

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS UP BY 62 PERCENT

Canadian wheat and grain equivalent of flour exports for July-November totaled 230 million bushels -- 62 percent more than the 142 million bushels of July-November 1962.

Wheat exports were 217 million bushels, compared with 130 million the year before, while flour shipments increased one percent over last year.

Prior to the Soviet Union's purchase, Canadian export demand was forecast at about equal to the level of 1962-63. However, if the present increase continues for the rest of the year, Canada will achieve an export total of 500 to 550 million bushels.

Unusually severe weather reduced the wheat crop in most European countries which increased their demand for shipments from Canada and the United States. Exports of wheat to the Common Market countries increased by 46 percent over the 29 million bushels of July-November 1962. Shipments of 53 million bushels to other Western European countries were over a third higher than the amount exported during the period July-November 1962. Over 7 million bushels were shipped to Yugoslavia this year compared to none a year ago.

The Soviet Union has become the largest market for Canadian wheat, and for the July-November 1963 period over 65 million bushels have been exported to that country. This is 38 percent of the total exports to Europe. In addition to the enormous purchases made by USSR, new markets were established in Albania and Czechoslovakia. Exports to Cuba, financed by the Soviet Union, were also a factor in the increased exports in July-November 1963.

Shipments of wheat to Asia and Africa decreased by 8 and 30 percent respectively. The largest reduction was in shipments to Mainland China.

Flour shipments (in grain equivalent) totaled 13 million bushels, of which 5 million, or 41 percent, were exported to the United Kingdom. The next largest recipient of flour was the Soviet Union. However, smaller shipments were made to Japan, Ghana, and Nigeria.

Total exports of wheat and flour are expected to reach approximately 277 million bushels by the end of December 1963 or 68 percent more than the 166 million bushels exported during July-December 1963.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-November 1962 and July-November 1963

Destination	July-November 1962			July-November 1963		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	47	561	608	223	383	606
Central America	357	965	1,322	401	706	1,107
Bermuda	--	54	54	--	54	54
Bahamas	--	137	137	--	136	136
Cuba	--	--	--	1,284	29	1,313
Jamaica	5	670	675	6	534	540
Dominican Republic	254	162	416	546	31	577
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	426	426	--	415	415
Barbados	--	72	72	2/	61	61
Trinidad and Tobago	--	556	556	--	583	583
Netherlands Antilles	--	99	99	--	113	113
Venezuela	2,348	2	2,350	2,293	--	2,293
Ecuador	480	--	480	371	--	371
Peru	--	13	13	731	22	753
Others	--	38	38	--	94	94
Total	3,491	3,755	7,246	5,855	3,161	9,016
Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,059	67	4,126	11,859	94	11,953
France	3,137	--	3,137	3,439	--	3,439
Germany, West	16,032	8	16,040	21,775	--	21,775
Italy	3,342	6	3,348	3,335	--	3,335
Netherlands	2,639	1	2,640	2,370	5	2,375
Subtotal	29,209	82	29,291	42,778	99	42,877
Other Western Europe:						
Norway	1,568	2/	1,568	1,667	--	1,667
United Kingdom	33,987	5,385	39,372	35,648	5,325	40,973
Ireland	749	--	749	2,332	--	2,332
Austria	546	--	546	458	--	458
Switzerland	1,683	7	1,690	4,214	2/	4,214
Finland	--	--	--	357	--	357
Malta and Gozo	694	--	694	709	--	709
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	7,422	--	7,422
Others	16	78	94	43	82	125
Subtotal	39,243	5,470	44,713	52,850	5,407	58,257
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,019	--	1,019
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	2,053	--	2,053
Poland	14,184	--	14,184	7,300	--	7,300
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	65,807	1,650	67,457
Subtotal	14,184	--	14,184	76,179	1,650	77,829
Total Europe	82,636	5,552	88,188	171,807	7,156	178,963
Asia:						
Israel	835	8	843	1,195	5	1,200
Saudi Arabia	407	--	407	723	1	724
Ceylon	--	--	--	--	586	586
Thailand	--	171	171	--	146	146
Philippines	3,110	17	3,127	3,406	7	3,413
China, Mainland	18,245	--	18,245	10,838	--	10,838
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	511	--	511
Hong Kong	258	403	661	320	424	744
Japan	18,412	223	18,635	20,779	108	20,887
Others	38	526	564	340	483	823
Total	41,305	1,348	42,653	38,112	1,760	39,872
Africa:						
Ghana	--	893	893	--	408	408
Nigeria	603	806	1,409	344	20	364
British Africa, n.e.c.	--	17	17	--	241	241
Mozambique	217	10	227	188	12	200
South Africa	504	--	504	407	--	407
Others	17	408	425	--	203	203
Total	1,341	2,134	3,475	939	884	1,823
Oceania	241	7	248	218	4	222
Unspecified 3/	519	--	519	--	--	--
World total	129,533	12,796	142,329	216,931	12,965	229,896

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

RICE, milled 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, December 1963, with comparisons

Destination	August-July	August-December		December	
	1962-63	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	43.4	15.6	17.4	6.8	7.1
Nicaragua	2.5	1.5	2.5	0	0
Bahamas	3.8	1.7	2.5	0.5	0.4
Jamaica	6.7	2.5	3.3	.7	.7
Dominican Republic	34.4	5.7	10.6	5.7	.1
Trinidad	5.2	5.2	2/	0	2/
Netherlands Antilles	4.1	1.7	2.0	.4	.4
Bolivia	0.1	2/	0	0	0
Chile	7.8	3.3	1.6	.4	.4
Peru	.8	2/	0.4	2/	2/
Venezuela	3.3	1.0	.7	.3	0
Other countries	10.5	2.5	2.0	.1	.1
Total	122.6	40.7	43.0	14.9	9.2
Europe:					
Sweden	2.7	1.8	1.8	.1	.5
United Kingdom	43.8	6.8	7.9	1.9	2.8
Netherlands	15.2	2.6	7.4	.3	3.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.2	3.3	5.7	.5	2.7
Germany, West	54.1	16.2	12.5	3.2	7.2
Switzerland	6.0	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.2
France	3.2	2/	0.5	0	0
Other countries	11.5	1.7	3/ 6.4	.6	.3
Total	150.7	35.0	44.5	7.6	17.8
Asia:					
Iraq	3.2	1.9	.4	.7	0
Israel	8.7	2.9	2.3	1.2	0
Kuwait	4.3	1.3	2.5	2/	.2
Saudi Arabia	26.5	11.6	23.1	.8	5.7
Aden	6.0	1.4	2.3	.3	.7
India	281.3	139.4	192.3	57.0	103.6
Indonesia	254.4	76.5	42.4	1.5	2/
Japan	1.4	0.1	2/	0	0
Pakistan	2/	0	2/	0	0
Nanpo Islands	69.0	6.1	24.3	4.0	11.7
Other countries	5.8	1.7	.9	.1	.1
Total	660.6	242.9	290.5	65.6	122.0
Oceania	6.3	3.7	3.7	.9	.9
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c.	43.0	12.5	.3	2/	2/
Ghana	31.0	13.6	9.4	1.3	1.3
Liberia	35.4	8.2	10.5	2.4	4.4
Congo, Republic of	33.4	2.3	3.5	.3	.2
South Africa, Republic of	48.7	14.7	17.1	3.4	3.5
Other countries	12.9	2.6	4.1	.6	2.4
Total	204.4	53.9	44.9	8.0	11.8
World total	1,144.6	376.2	426.6	97.0	161.7

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 tons.
3/ 4,166 tons to Poland.

Bureau of Census.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS
INCREASE IN DECEMBER

Large shipments of U.S. rice in December 1963 -- 161,700 metric tons compared with 97,000 in December 1962 -- brought the total for the first 5 months of the current marketing season well above those of the same period in 1962.

August-December 1963 exports in terms of milled rice were 426,600 tons, up 50,400 over the same months of 1962. The increase occurred in shipments to Asia and Europe.

Exports to Asia, at 290,500 tons, were 47,600 more than in August-December 1962. The largest quantities went to India, Indonesia, Nansei and Nanpo Islands, and Saudi Arabia.

The December increase in exports to Europe raised August-December shipments nearly 10,000 tons over the same months in 1962. Exports to countries of the European Common Market were up 18 percent -- 4,000 tons -- above those of August-December 1962.

Rice going to African countries declined by 17 percent, notably West Africa (formerly French West Africa) and Ghana. Although the total to Africa dropped from 53,900 to 44,900 tons, exports to the Republic of South Africa and Liberia increased 16 and 28 percent respectively. (See table left page).

WHEAT FLOUR TRADE
DECLINES IN 1962-63

The world trade in wheat flour (grain equivalent) during 1962-63 amounted to 217 million bushels according to preliminary estimates. World trade declined more than 15 percent compared with 1961-62 exports of 256 million bushels. Lower import requirements in Europe and Asia were only partly offset by a larger volume of trade with Africa and South America.

Smaller shipments to the Netherlands and United Kingdom contributed significantly to the decline in trade with Western Europe. Flour exports also declined to Communist China. On the other hand, exports to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) increased by nearly 30 percent, to 42 million bushels in 1962-63.

Flour shipments declined from all major exporting countries with the exception of France. Exports from West Germany were sharply lower due to the change in the export subsidy system under the European Economic Community grain regulations.

United States exports were equivalent to 103 million bushels, down 7 percent compared with 1961-62 trade of 110 million bushels. The decline in 1962-63 trade interrupted an upward trend in U.S. flour exports that had continued for nearly a decade.

WHEAT FLOUR (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Japan	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean:									
Canada	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
Mexico	34.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.8
United States	--	38.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.2
British Honduras	6.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Canal Zone	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Costa Rica	27.4	23.8	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	56.9
El Salvador	6.0	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Guatemala	2.7	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Honduras	4.7	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8
Nicaragua	12.0	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.7
Panama	15.6	12.2	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	29.2
Bahamas	.2	8.2	.2	--	--	--	--	--	8.6
Barbados	5.1	4.4	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Bermuda	.1	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0
Dominican Republic	8.9	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.1
French West Indies	3/	.1	--	51.1	--	--	--	--	51.2
Haiti	2.1	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Jamaica	12.4	38.2	.9	--	11.6	--	--	--	63.1
Leeward and Windward Islands	2.6	27.2	3/	--	--	--	--	--	29.8
Netherlands Antilles	6.8	6.8	--	.6	--	--	--	--	14.2
Trinidad and Tobago	41.4	37.0	.9	--	5.2	--	--	--	84.5
Others	--	.4	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.1
Total	195.8	225.9	3.2	60.5	16.8	--	--	100.0	602.2
South America:									
Bolivia	114.6	--	--	1.4	2.1	--	--	--	118.1
Brazil	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.1
British Guiana	30.2	.7	.6	28.8	--	--	--	--	60.3
Chile	29.7	.3	--	13.5	4.3	--	--	--	47.8
Colombia	20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.5
Ecuador	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
French Guiana	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.4
Paraguay	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Peru	10.3	1.2	.5	.1	1.9	--	--	--	14.0
Surinam	10.9	1.9	.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.1
Uruguay	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Venezuela	4.1	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Total	240.7	4.1	1.4	46.2	8.3	--	--	--	300.7
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	.5	4.2	--	.2	--	--	--	2.0	6.9
France	3.5	--	--	--	.1	2.9	--	49.7	56.2
Germany, West	.2	.2	--	18.4	--	--	--	2.9	21.7
Italy	108.4	.2	--	.4	--	--	--	--	109.0
Netherlands	30.7	.1	--	.1	4.6	--	--	.2	35.7
EEC subtotal	143.3	4.7	--	19.1	4.7	2.9	--	54.8	229.5
Austria	.2	--	--	--	23.5	--	--	--	23.7
Denmark	.2	.3	--	1.2	39.2	--	--	2.1	43.0
Greece	46.4	.8	.2	--	--	--	--	--	47.4
Iceland	9.4	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8
Ireland	--	--	--	.1	5.5	--	--	1.3	6.9
Norway	.7	--	--	2.0	29.2	--	--	--	31.9
Portugal	19.0	2.1	.3	--	.1	--	--	--	21.5
Spain	.4	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.8
Sweden	.3	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Switzerland	3/	.2	--	11.6	6.0	--	--	--	17.8
United Kingdom	8.5	328.9	62.0	17.2	19.1	--	--	23.5	459.2
Cyprus	.2	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Malta	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	.3
Others	1.5	.8	--	.5	--	--	--	--	2.8
Total West Europe	230.1	338.2	62.6	51.7	127.7	2.9	--	82.0	895.2
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	3.4
Hungary	--	--	--	.1	22.7	--	--	--	22.8
Poland	21.8	--	3/	--	--	--	--	--	21.8
U.S.S.R.	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Yugoslavia	42.5	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	53.2
Total East Europe	64.3	--	.2	.1	36.8	--	--	--	101.4
Total all Europe	294.4	338.2	62.8	51.8	164.5	2.9	--	82.0	996.6

WHEAT FLOUR (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/ (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Japan	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:									
Algeria	69.4	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	72.6
Egypt	919.3	2.7	.6	101.8	97.8	29.9	--	--	1,152.1
Ethiopia	1.3	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	8.1
Libya	--	--	--	13.0	50.4	29.9	--	8.7	102.0
Morocco	71.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71.2
Somali Republic	.1	--	.6	--	--	9.2	--	2.0	11.9
Somaliland, French	1.2	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	3.6
Sudan	37.5	--	--	--	8.0	.6	--	--	46.1
Tunisia	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Canary Islands	3/	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1
Madeira Islands	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Malagasy Republic	.1	--	--	30.1	--	--	--	--	30.2
Mauritius	--	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Reunion	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.2
Seychelles	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
British East Africa	1.6	3/	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
British West Africa, n.e.c.	2.3	2.0	--	28.3	--	--	--	--	32.6
Portuguese West Africa	1.0	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
Western Equatorial Africa	.9	1.4	.1	28.5	--	--	--	--	30.9
Western Africa, n.e.c.	26.8	.7	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	40.5
Ghana	8.0	53.1	.2	.4	--	--	--	--	61.7
Liberia	4.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8
Nigeria	5.9	23.7	3/	--	--	--	--	--	29.6
Sierra Leone	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4
Angola	4.8	.1	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	8.0
Congo (Leopoldville)	58.4	2.7	.3	.2	12.7	--	--	3.9	78.2
Mozambique	.2	.7	.5	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	.1	1.1	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	9.3
South Africa, Republic of	3/	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Others	--	--	.1	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.8
Total	1,221.0	108.8	16.5	226.8	176.9	69.6	--	14.6	1,836.2
Asia:									
Aden	.4	--	48.3	2.8	--	--	--	--	51.5
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	4.8	.1	21.3	2.2	3.2	--	--	22.8	54.4
Bahrein	16.1	--	5.4	.2	--	--	--	--	21.7
Iran	54.5	.1	--	23.6	20.3	29.0	--	16.6	144.1
Iraq	.1	3/	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.4
Israel	3.7	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
Jordan	84.2	3/	.1	--	13.2	--	--	13.1	110.6
Kuwait	17.5	1.8	19.3	9.8	8.6	32.2	--	--	89.2
Lebanon	38.3	9.5	--	2.5	12.6	--	--	23.5	86.4
Saudi Arabia	92.7	.2	20.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	117.2
Syria	--	.2	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	4.0
Turkey	13.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.4
Afghanistan	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Burma	--	--	7.7	1.2	--	--	.4	16.4	25.7
Ceylon	103.8	--	129.3	40.9	54.2	--	--	.3	328.5
Communist China	--	--	3/	--	118.8	--	--	1.1	119.9
Hong Kong	16.9	24.8	7.4	1.7	--	--	22.5	--	73.3
India	9.8	--	3/	31.2	--	--	--	--	41.0
Indonesia	80.1	4.2	8.2	--	--	--	--	2.0	94.5
Japan	84.0	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	99.7
Korea, Republic of	27.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.5
Malaysia	4.6	18.8	186.0	20.4	--	--	42.7	7.7	280.2
Pakistan	24.3	--	3/	--	--	--	--	--	24.3
Philippines	16.4	.5	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	29.8
Portuguese Asia	1.0	.2	1.1	--	--	--	.4	1.0	3.7
Taiwan	40.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.4
Thailand	1.1	10.5	21.5	--	--	--	3.6	2.0	38.7
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	94.0	1.2	7.2	16.7	--	--	1.7	3.0	123.8
Nansei Islands	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	12.6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	6.0
Total	839.7	88.0	496.0	153.2	230.9	65.0	73.8	120.8	2,067.4
Oceania:									
New Zealand and Dependencies	--	--	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	21.1
British Pacific Islands	--	.1	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	23.0
French Pacific Islands	3/	.1	.1	15.9	--	--	--	--	16.1
U.S. Oceania	1.4	.1	.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Others	.1	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	11.7
Total	1.5	.3	56.2	15.9	--	--	--	--	73.9
Others, unspecified	--	--	--	2.8	.9	15.2	--	2.5	21.4
World total	2,793.1	765.3	636.1	557.2	600.3	152.7	73.8	319.9	5,898.4
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	102,627	28,120	23,373	20,474	22,057	5,611	2,712	11,755	216,729

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. Also includes exports for relief or charity. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

MARCH 1964

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Commodity Report

Prospects for Foreign Trade in Oilseeds, Oilseed Products, and Marine Oils

TOBACCO HARVEST IN FIRST HALF
OF 1964 UP SLIGHTLY

World tobacco harvest in the first half of calendar year 1964, mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, is forecast at 3.07 billion pounds--up slightly from the 3.02 billion last season, but one-fourth larger than the 1955-59 annual average of 2.42 billion.

Record harvests are forecast for Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Thailand, Colombia, Taiwan, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. Adverse weather, mainly excessive rains, reduced the harvests in India, Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. Smaller plantings in Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and the Republic of South Africa caused the smaller harvests in those countries this season. Planted acreages in both Brazil and Paraguay were also down from last season. In some countries tobacco is harvested in both six-month periods of the year, but all production is summarized in this report.1/

The 1964 tobacco harvest in the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is tentatively forecast at a record 340.7 million pounds. This compares with 248.4 million last season, and the previous 1962 high of 276.7 million. Final harvest this season could have been at least from 20 to 40 million pounds larger if there had been adequate numbers of curing barns to accommodate the record field harvest of flue-cured tobaccos in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Production by Areas

North America, including Caribbean area: Harvest in the first half of 1964 is forecast at 293 million pounds, 10 million pounds larger than in 1963 but 3.4 percent below 1962. All countries in this area expect to harvest larger crops this season, except Costa Rica and Puerto Rico. The Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala accounted for most of the increase over last season.

South America: Harvest is forecast at 657 million pounds--down 10 percent from the 1963 harvest of 732 million, but still almost one-third above the 1955-59 annual average of 509 million. Declines in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay, caused mainly by excessive rains and some acreage reduction in the latter two countries, more than offset the record crop in Colombia and the slight increase in Peru. Reduced plantings in both Venezuela and Chile caused the smaller harvests in those two countries this season.

Africa: Harvest is forecast at 483 million pounds--104 million larger than last season. Southern Rhodesia alone accounts for 87 million of this increase. Larger harvests are also forecast for all other countries in this area, except for Nyasaland and the Republic of South Africa, where there were reduced plantings.

Asia: Harvest during the first half of 1964 is placed at 1,592 million pounds, or almost the same as the 1963 harvest of 1,593 million. The smaller harvest in India, because of adverse weather--excessive rains and drought conditions--was just about offset by larger harvests in Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, and the record crops in the Philippines and Taiwan.

1/ Included in this category are Colombia, the Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Thailand. (Continued on page 6)

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production for countries harvesting in first half of calendar year 1964, with comparisons, farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962 2/	1963 2/	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1962 2/	1963 2/	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1962 2/	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	90	89	93	98	827	1,183	808	800	74,277	105,243	75,294	78,042
Costa Rica	3	4	4	3	686	845	789	848	2,230	3,188	2,977	2,200
El Salvador	3	2	3	3	656	1,026	1,063	1,071	1,905	2,443	2,850	3,000
Guatemala	6	6	4	5	544	695	706	834	3,210	3,919	2,961	3,954
Honduras	10	11	10	14	588	609	491	508	6,106	6,603	4,954	7,150
Nicaragua	3	10	10	10	691	626	661	680	2,252	6,220	6,725	7,110
Panama, Republic of	1	2	3	3	723	780	832	870	926	1,473	2,600	2,800
Cuba	148	--	--	--	748	--	--	--	110,361	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	53	55	62	67	810	1,100	1,205	1,194	43,021	60,000	74,956	80,000
Haiti	6	6	6	6	281	405	405	405	1,600	2,500	2,500	2,500
Jamaica	1	2	2	3	810	772	772	829	1,007	1,200	1,200	2,200
Puerto Rico	28	28	29	28	1,000	1,101	1,249	1,227	28,060	30,400	35,600	34,000
Total North America	352	3/ 319	3/ 318	3/ 332	--	--	--	--	274,955	3/ 303,189	3/ 282,617	3/ 292,956
South America;												
Argentina	90	114	116	130	808	915	1,018	833	72,932	104,057	117,726	108,025
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	700	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	444	493	543	539	689	619	758	669	306,009	305,253	411,824	360,412
Chile	8	8	7	7	1,838	2,084	2,060	2,049	14,113	17,421	14,577	14,330
Colombia	55	47	54	57	1,456	1,790	1,758	1,706	80,389	84,795	94,529	97,002
Paraguay	16	30	55	44	937	1,293	1,203	1,136	14,682	38,353	66,138	50,000
Peru	7	7	7	8	1,045	859	890	909	6,951	5,952	6,600	7,000
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	957	595	595	595	651	441	441	441
Venezuela	7	17	15	14	1,506	1,241	1,259	1,296	10,996	20,780	18,450	17,950
Total South America	631	720	801	803	--	--	--	--	508,823	579,152	732,385	657,260

Africa:												
Angola	7	7	8	9	485	486	513	500	3,305	3,307	4,000	4,250
Congo (Leopoldville)	(9	2	2	3	(719	782	774	806	(6,746	1,439	1,750	2,500
Rwanda-Burundi	(	5	5	5	(	600	640	660	(	3,000	3,200	3,300
Cameroon	10	10	10	11	450	450	450	455	4,688	4,500	4,500	5,000
Central African Rep., Gabon, & Congo (Brazzaville)	7	8	8	9	561	562	561	581	3,660	4,500	4,700	5,000
Kenya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	947	1,424	1,476	1,550
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,288	1,308	1,165	1,073	961	1,095	827	880
Malagasy Republic	19	20	21	22	500	572	561	574	9,718	11,302	11,800	12,750
Mozambique	7	10	11	11	486	513	526	535	3,246	5,291	5,571	5,800
Nigeria	45	48	49	51	574	619	411	572	25,728	30,000	20,000	29,000
North Rhodesia	(	20	19	28	(	940	915	964	(	18,075	17,225	26,552
Nyasaland	(343	127	136	122	(564	335	343	358	(193,406	42,612	46,875	43,610
Southern Rhodesia	(	205	235	265	(	1,054	786	1,023	(	215,984	184,279	270,500
Tanganyika	8	14	14	14	685	336	424	438	5,619	4,628	5,854	6,260
Uganda	11	10	11	12	510	451	484	467	5,701	4,460	5,419	5,700
Rep. of South Africa	90	85	98	95	624	639	630	634	56,047	54,500	61,772	60,000
Total Africa	557	572	628	658	--	--	--	--	319,772	406,117	379,248	482,652
Asia:												
Burma	104	94	92	93	876	953	974	1,036	90,944	89,600	89,600	96,320
Ceylon	15	18	18	18	551	500	500	500	8,480	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	21	19	22	22	1,629	1,907	1,483	1,682	34,651	35,443	32,303	37,000
India	933	1,041	1,062	1,150	639	738	762	681	596,366	768,000	809,000	783,000
Indonesia	419	448	480	481	365	341	349	353	153,267	152,898	167,549	170,000
Pakistan	221	220	219	222	1,079	1,022	1,024	1,029	238,568	224,800	224,200	227,500
Philippines	185	248	264	270	514	619	626	630	95,277	153,594	165,081	170,000
Thailand	143	124	127	130	393	517	522	530	56,126	63,901	66,090	68,703
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	66	45	44	43	461	660	690	698	30,424	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total Asia	2,107	2,257	2,328	2,429	--	--	--	--	1,304,103	1,527,236	1,592,823	1,591,523
Oceania:												
Australia	12	27	29	30	785	911	993	1,047	9,651	24,531	28,423	31,200
New Zealand	3	5	5	6	1,438	1,985	1,670	1,759	4,718	9,327	8,948	10,200
Total Oceania	15	32	34	36	--	--	--	--	14,369	33,858	37,371	41,400
Total countries shown	3,662	3,900	4,109	4,258	--	--	--	--	2,422,022	2,849,552	3,024,444	3,065,791

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics.
2/ Preliminary; subject to revision.
3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available.
4/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Oceania: Harvest in this area is placed at a record 41.4 million pounds. Both Australia and New Zealand expect to harvest record crops this season.

Production by Kinds

Increases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco harvested during the first half of 1964, except dark sun/air-cured and fire-cured tobaccos. Flue-cured is estimated at 952 million pounds--up 10 percent from 1963 and almost three-fifths larger than the 1955-59 annual average of 614 million. Substantial increases are expected in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Mexico, along with moderate gains in Argentina, Nyasaland, Burma, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand. Declines are expected in India and Brazil because of adverse weather. The small harvests in Venezuela and the Republic of South Africa were caused by reduced plantings.

Burley production continues its upward trend. The 1964 harvest of 64 million pounds is 3.5 times the 1955-59 average of 18 million. Other light air-cured, including Maryland, is forecast at 39 million pounds, compared with 34 million in 1963. Oriental and semi-oriental is estimated at 21.5 million pounds--8 percent above 1963. Light sun-cured is forecast at 196 million pounds, or slightly above the 1963 harvest of 193 million. Dark air-cured harvest of 943 million pounds is down 4 percent from 1963 but still 15 percent above the 1955-59 annual average of 818 million. Dark sun-cured is forecast at 804 million pounds--down 20 million from last season. Fire-cured production is placed at 45.7 million--down 10 percent from 1963 but almost the same as in 1962.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated world production by kind in first half of calendar year 1964 with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962 2/	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	613,523	832,481	864,080	951,932
Burley	18,229	42,137	52,114	63,542
Other light air-cured	26,402	35,705	34,214	39,130
Oriental and semi-oriental	15,587	19,114	19,807	21,465
Light sun-cured	146,682	190,066	192,595	196,437
Dark air-cured	818,157	878,916	986,303	943,340
Dark sun-cured	749,034	805,708	824,325	804,295
Fire-cured	34,408	45,425	51,006	45,650
Total	2,422,022	2,849,552	3,024,444	3,065,791

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN 1963-64
WORLD COFFEE CROP

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth estimate of the 1963-64 world coffee crop places total production at 65.9 million bags--about 1 million bags less than in 1962-63, or a decrease of 1.7 percent. The fourth estimate of exportable coffee production for 1963-64--52 million bags--is 2.2 percent less than the exportable estimate of 53.1 million bags for 1962-63.

The 1963-64 coffee outturn in North America is estimated at 9.9 million bags with 7.2 million exportable. These estimates represent slight decreases from comparable 1962-63 total and exportable production figures. Mexico is still expecting a bumper crop, although not quite as large as previously reported. Production in El Salvador in 1963-64 is reported to be somewhat larger than the 1962-63 outturn. Cuba's crop should be down sharply this year due to Hurricane Flora. Smaller productions also are expected for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

South America's total coffee production for 1963-64 is estimated at 35.9 million bags with 27 million bags exportable as compared with 36.9 million bags total and 28.1 million bags exportable for 1962-63. The drop of around 1 million bags from the previous year in both total and exportable productions is primarily due to frost in Brazil in 1962. The continuation of adverse weather in 1963 will substantially reduce Brazil's 1964-65 crop, the harvest of which begins in about 2 months. Colombia's crop is still expected to be down about 3 percent in 1963-64, while a 2 percent decline is now expected in Peru. Larger productions are expected in Venezuela and Ecuador.

Africa's 1963-64 coffee production is expected to total 16 million bags with exportable output estimated at 15.3 million bags. Both figures closely approximate comparable 1962-63 data. Of the larger producers, only Angola is expected to be down this year in production. Little change or moderate increases are foreseen in the Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, and Uganda, while more significant increases in coffee production are forecast for Cameroon and the Ivory Coast.

Total production in Asia and Oceania in 1963-64 is estimated at 4.1 million bags, an increase of 5.1 percent from 1962-63. Exportable production is estimated at 2.5 million bags as compared with 2.4 million bags the previous year. Increases in production are expected in both India and Indonesia.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1963-64 (with comparable 1962-63 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds are as follows: Jamaica 16,000 (10,000); Puerto Rico 45,000 (100,000); Trinidad and Tobago 68,000 (53,000); Bolivia 20,000 (26,000); Paraguay 45,000 (35,000); Surinam (8,000); Dahomey 33,000 (33,000); Gabon 17,000 (16,000); Ghana 48,000 (43,000); Liberia 48,000 (48,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 13,000 (11,000); Sao Tome and Principe 6,000 (6,000); Sierra Leone 68,000 (66,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 75,000 (70,000); Portuguese Timor 30,000 (30,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	4th estimate 1963-64
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,165	1,140	1,050	970
Cuba	713	700	800	650	475
Dominican Republic	549	500	600	570	600
El Salvador	1,436	1,450	1,900	1,650	1,725
Guatemala	1,357	1,500	1,700	1,900	1,750
Haiti	600	425	725	650	650
Honduras	321	275	365	410	375
Mexico	1,716	2,100	2,350	2,200	2,400
Nicaragua	376	485	440	485	450
Panama	3/ 27	65	85	75	90
Other 4/	471	385	468	481	414
Total North America	8,300	9,050	10,573	10,121	9,899
South America:					
Brazil	28,000	29,000	35,000	27,000	26,000
Colombia	7,360	7,700	7,800	7,500	7,300
Ecuador	521	750	850	700	750
Peru	324	525	710	770	750
Venezuela	835	825	750	850	950
Other 5/	63	90	101	124	128
Total South America	37,403	38,890	45,211	36,944	35,878
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,750	2,800	3,100	2,800
Burundi 6/	---	---	---	300	150
Cameroon 7/	405	675	835	875	1,000
Central African Republic	3/ 41	125	145	135	185
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,195	900	900	1,100	1,100
Ethiopia	1,100	1,280	1,430	1,490	1,525
Guinea	8/ 114	200	235	215	225
Ivory Coast	2,130	3,200	1,650	3,350	3,600
Kenya	415	560	525	635	650
Malagasy Republic	902	930	800	900	900
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 120	400	460	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	---	200	125
Tanganyika	375	495	400	470	480
Togo	122	150	172	177	127
Uganda	1,508	1,907	1,945	2,700	2,750
Other 11/	332	446	316	402	412
Total Africa	10,202	14,018	12,613	16,049	16,029
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	1,100	765	930	1,000
Indonesia	1,343	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,100
Philippines	199	535	680	600	600
Yemen	88	90	90	70	80
Other 12/	179	285	295	305	326
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	3,810	3,630	3,905	4,106
World total production	58,426	65,768	72,027	67,019	65,912

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	4th estimate 1963-64
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	1,050	1,025	930	850
Cuba	207	100	200	50	---
Dominican Republic	421	375	450	420	450
El Salvador	1,327	1,350	1,800	1,530	1,600
Guatemala	1,158	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,540
Haiti	435	275	525	435	435
Honduras	262	225	290	335	300
Mexico	1,369	1,450	1,500	1,250	1,450
Nicaragua	334	443	395	440	405
Panama	3/ 10	20	40	20	35
Other 4/	208	137	183	237	173
Total North America	6,389	6,725	7,908	7,347	7,238
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	22,000	28,000	20,000	19,000
Colombia	6,550	7,000	6,800	6,500	6,300
Ecuador	422	500	650	500	530
Peru	251	415	600	640	610
Venezuela	472	425	310	370	435
Other 5/	44	40	50	73	77
Total South America	31,099	30,380	36,410	28,083	26,952
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,700	2,750	3,050	2,750
Burundi 6/	---	---	---	295	145
Cameroon 7/	396	660	820	855	980
Central African Republic	3/ 37	120	140	130	180
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	850	850	1,050	1,050
Ethiopia	850	960	1,100	1,150	1,175
Guinea	8/ 105	190	220	200	210
Ivory Coast	2,063	3,150	1,600	3,300	3,550
Kenya	399	545	505	615	630
Malagasy Republic	812	840	700	800	800
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 118	390	390	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	---	195	120
Tanganyika	369	485	390	455	465
Togo	121	148	170	175	125
Uganda	1,454	1,895	1,933	2,685	2,735
Other 11/	308	406	284	369	379
Total Africa	9,623	13,339	11,852	15,324	15,294
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	550	315	370	420
Indonesia	1,120	1,600	1,600	1,750	1,800
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	80	80	60	70
Other 12/	63	140	150	175	181
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,370	2,145	2,355	2,471
World exportable production	48,591	52,814	58,315	53,109	51,955

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

NEAR-RECORD 1963 BREADGRAIN
CROP CONFIRMED

Revised estimates place 1963 world breadgrain production at 282 million short tons, slightly above the previous estimate. See World Agricultural Production and Trade--Statistical Supplement, December 1963. Latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service shows larger outturns than had been expected for Southern Hemisphere countries; this accounts for most of the increase. Upward revisions in wheat were especially marked in Argentina and Australia.

The present total of 282 million tons of breadgrains has been exceeded only twice. The high level is due to a near-record wheat harvest, which is only partially offset by a small rye harvest, the smallest of many years.

World wheat production is now estimated at 8,270 million bushels; only in 1958 and 1962 have there been larger world outturns. In both those years large harvests in the Soviet Union contributed to the high levels of the world total. In 1963, in contrast, the Soviet Union's crop was poor, while the total for the remainder of the world was at an alltime high.

World rye production has been declining for a number of years and reached a low point of 1,195 million bushels in 1963. This contrasts with the 1955-59 average of 1,440 million bushels and the high of 1,730 million during 1935-39.

North America's wheat production of 1,927 million bushels is at a new high, with record harvests in Canada and Mexico and well above average in the United States. Some increase in acreage is reported for each of the three leading producers. Canada and Mexico reported higher per-acre yields than in 1962 while U.S. yields remained the same both years.

Rye production in North America is reported at 42 million bushels, compared with 53 million in 1962 and the low 1955-59 average of 36 million.

Western Europe's wheat crop of 1,340 million bushels is 17 percent below the record 1962 harvest but is still above the 1955-59 average despite a somewhat smaller acreage. Both acreage and per acre yields were below the high level of 1962. Reductions were greatest in France, Italy, and the United Kingdom. West Germany is the only country showing a significant increase.

Total rye production in Western Europe, as estimated at 225 million bushels, is slightly below the 1962 harvest and about 16 percent less than during 1955-59. Acreage has declined 22 percent since that period.

Wheat production in Eastern Europe is estimated at 620 million bushels, slightly above the large 1962 outturn and 14 percent above the 1955-59 average. Larger outturns than last year in Yugoslavia and Poland were the principal gains and these were partly offset by reductions in most other countries of the area.

The rye harvest was only slightly above the poor 1962 crop in Eastern Europe. Increased production reported for Poland was offset by reductions elsewhere.

Poor crops of both wheat and rye were harvested in the Soviet Union. Unfavorable weather in the winter and spring wheat areas brought yields to the lowest point of many years. A succession of drought years in the important spring wheat area of the "new lands" had reduced soil moisture to a point that yields there were disastrously low. Production is estimated to be only three fourths of the 1962 crop of 2 billion bushels.

Rye production was also down, although the reduction was moderate compared with the sharp reduction in wheat.

Asia's 1963 wheat total has been reduced from the previous estimate mainly because of India's revised estimate. The present estimated total of 1,975 million bushels for Asia is moderately below the high level of 1962. Lower production in Japan as well as India adds to the decline. Turkey's outturn of both wheat and rye was well above the 1962 production. Rye is of minor importance in other countries of Asia.

The harvest in South America is now completed and conditions varied throughout the area. A larger total is now estimated because of Argentina's unexpectedly large outturn. This is partly offset, however, by a poor harvest in Uruguay and a smaller crop than last year in Chile. The present estimated total of 330 million bushels is 50 million above the 1962 harvest.

Rye production in Argentina is getting back toward normal after the very small harvest last year. The present estimate of 24.8 million bushels contrasts with 6.5 million for 1962.

Australia's wheat crop turned out even better than expected and set a new high of 334 million bushels. Earlier predictions were that it would approximate the record crop of 307 million bushels harvested in 1962-63. The present high level of production is attributed to a combination of near record yields and acreage that has been surpassed only twice. Rye is of minor importance in Australia.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	22,730	25,316	26,817	27,566	20.4	11.2	21.1	26.2	465,618	283,394	565,554	723,442
Mexico	2,214	2,016	1,818	2,006	20.2	25.5	29.0	32.7	44,615	51,500	52,650	65,600
United States	49,128	51,551	43,541	45,256	22.3	24.0	25.1	25.1	1,095,357	1,234,743	1,093,667	1,137,641
Estimated total 5/	74,160	78,970	72,260	74,920	21.7	19.9	23.7	25.7	1,606,000	1,571,000	1,712,000	1,927,000
Europe:												
Austria	634	682	668	679	32.8	38.3	38.8	37.3	20,802	26,150	25,950	25,340
Belgium	498	516	522	489	53.6	51.4	58.7	56.5	26,672	26,540	30,660	27,630
Denmark	179	260	381	321	58.8	61.3	62.1	56.4	10,521	15,950	23,660	18,110
Finland	314	586	706	--	23.9	28.9	21.9	--	7,514	16,930	15,490	15,200
France	10,432	9,876	11,294	9,294	34.3	35.6	45.1	37.8	358,210	351,800	509,040	351,660
Germany, West	3,045	3,435	3,245	3,380	45.5	43.1	51.8	52.7	138,676	148,000	168,000	178,000
Greece	2,704	2,637	2,697	2,311	21.4	22.2	24.1	22.1	57,762	58,560	65,020	51,000
Ireland	361	345	319	233	42.3	50.0	50.6	43.8	15,279	17,250	16,130	10,200
Italy	12,145	10,738	11,257	10,859	27.2	28.4	31.1	27.5	329,880	305,000	349,830	298,600
Netherlands	250	304	331	312	57.2	58.2	66.9	62.5	14,294	17,700	22,160	19,490
Norway	35	24	24	17	32.4	41.7	31.2	38.2	1,134	1,000	750	650
Portugal	2,009	1,631	1,801	1,606	12.1	9.7	13.2	11.5	24,286	15,800	23,700	18,540
Spain	10,728	9,610	10,507	10,218	15.4	13.1	16.8	17.4	165,400	126,100	176,800	178,200
Sweden	831	679	776	619	33.7	43.9	41.3	38.8	28,030	29,840	32,030	24,000
Switzerland	243	272	266	265	44.7	40.1	56.4	48.5	10,860	10,900	14,990	12,860
United Kingdom	2,098	1,827	2,256	1,926	48.5	52.6	60.1	56.7	101,720	96,100	135,560	109,160
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,560	43,480	47,110	43,240	28.2	29.1	34.2	31.0	1,313,000	1,265,000	1,610,000	1,340,000
Bulgaria	3,466	3,212	3,074	3,212	19.6	19.5	19.6	18.3	68,100	62,500	60,200	58,800
Czechoslovakia	1,818	1,589	1,693	1,700	30.0	37.8	35.7	37.6	54,500	60,000	60,400	63,900
Germany, East	1,026	932	1,045	1,090	41.1	41.0	43.4	37.1	42,160	38,200	45,400	40,400
Hungary	3,112	2,505	2,706	2,412	22.0	28.4	26.6	23.2	68,500	71,100	72,000	56,000
Poland	3,581	3,462	3,442	3,810	23.4	29.6	28.8	29.6	83,900	102,500	99,200	112,800
Rumania	7,302	7,337	7,519	7,100	16.2	19.8	19.8	19.7	118,600	145,000	148,900	140,000
Yugoslavia	4,750	4,843	5,263	5,288	21.5	24.1	22.8	27.4	102,000	116,500	120,000	145,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,310	24,130	24,990	24,870	21.4	24.9	24.4	24.9	542,000	600,000	610,000	620,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,870	67,600	72,100	68,110	25.8	27.6	30.8	28.8	1,855,000	1,865,000	2,220,000	1,960,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	155,000	166,500	163,100	12.0	12.3	12.0	9.2	1,910,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	1,500,000

Asia:														
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,950	103,000	99,210	106,550
Iraq	2,540	3,200	3,931	--	10.7	9.4	10.1	--	27,118	30,000	39,890	17,000
Israel	137	118	119	130	17.6	19.0	15.5	15.4	2,418	1,900	1,850	2,000
Jordan	638	675	704	--	8.6	7.6	5.8	--	5,458	5,100	4,110	2,000
Lebanon	162	143	146	138	10.4	9.0	12.6	12.0	1,682	1,290	1,840	1,650
Syria	2,540	3,249	3,314	3,311	10.2	5.1	12.9	8.9	25,942	16,500	42,880	29,400
Turkey	16,990	15,500	16,000	17,500	13.4	14.5	15.7	16.6	228,000	225,000	250,000	290,000
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900,000	--	--	--
India	30,393	32,047	33,410	33,255	10.9	12.6	13.2	12.3	329,926	403,900	442,350	410,000
Pakistan	11,496	11,603	12,310	12,592	11.6	12.2	12.1	12.3	133,192	141,340	149,410	154,860
Japan	1,551	1,603	1,585	1,442	32.5	40.8	37.8	18.2	50,482	65,440	59,890	26,290
Korea, Republic of	317	310	328	--	14.1	20.0	16.2	--	4,469	6,200	5,300	--
Estimated total 5/	141,960	139,320	144,860	144,850	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.6	1,890,000	1,865,000	1,995,000	1,975,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,622	4,522	--	10.0	5.2	10.0	--	46,364	24,200	45,000	53,300
Egypt	1,561	1,436	1,510	1,634	34.4	36.8	38.8	38.5	53,778	52,800	58,540	62,980
Morocco	3,888	3,845	3,677	4,084	9.2	6.1	12.5	10.8	35,723	23,300	45,830	43,930
Tunisia	2,908	2,000	2,100	2,790	6.1	4.5	6.9	7.5	17,798	9,000	14,500	21,000
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,906	3,100	3,136	3,387	9.5	10.5	8.2	9.1	27,554	32,500	25,730	30,880
Estimated total 5/	17,610	16,850	16,880	18,530	11.1	9.5	12.4	12.7	195,000	160,000	210,000	235,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	10,374	8,800	--	19.5	18.3	21.6	--	225,676	190,000	190,000	260,000
Brazil	2,386	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	24,460	7,500	10,000	--
Chile	2,030	2,097	2,082	2,109	20.0	18.8	22.4	19.2	40,597	39,370	46,600	40,420
Colombia	412	395	371	279	12.8	13.2	16.0	11.8	5,288	5,220	5,950	3,300
Peru	365	379	390	368	14.2	14.9	14.8	15.0	5,166	5,640	5,770	5,510
Uruguay	1,604	1,077	990	873	11.8	12.7	16.8	10.5	18,950	13,650	16,610	9,200
Estimated total 5/	18,680	16,040	14,440	16,100	17.3	16.5	19.4	20.5	323,000	265,000	280,000	330,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,629	14,723	16,469	16,340	17.5	16.7	18.6	20.4	168,320	246,000	306,910	334,000
New Zealand	103	186	210	200	46.7	42.1	44.0	45.0	4,814	7,835	9,240	9,000
Total Oceania	9,732	14,910	16,680	16,540	17.8	17.0	19.0	20.1	173,134	253,835	316,150	332,000
Estimated world total 5/	493,010	488,690	503,720	502,150	16.1	16.1	17.3	16.5	7,955,000	7,880,000	8,735,000	8,270,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1963 and end early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tenative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	577	561	624	652	16.2	11.6	19.3	19.7	9,362	6,519	12,044	12,848
United States	1,729	1,550	1,987	1,611	15.6	17.7	20.5	18.3	27,030	27,476	40,803	29,407
Total	2,306	2,111	2,611	2,263	15.8	16.1	20.2	18.7	36,392	33,995	52,847	42,255
Europe:												
Austria	525	523	516	385	31.0	35.5	35.7	33.1	16,254	18,590	18,420	12,730
Belgium	170	108	97	98	45.5	43.5	49.2	48.2	7,732	4,700	4,770	4,720
Denmark	270	451	430	272	40.5	44.9	47.0	46.6	10,946	20,240	20,200	12,680
Finland	217	232	202	--	22.9	21.6	19.7	--	4,969	5,000	3,990	5,240
France	888	645	600	556	20.3	21.2	23.4	26.2	18,055	13,660	14,020	14,570
Germany, West	3,634	2,922	2,696	2,812	40.5	33.8	43.3	45.3	147,130	98,900	116,630	127,390
Greece	115	63	63	51	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.7	1,719	960	950	800
Italy	178	147	138	130	23.5	25.7	26.5	23.2	4,190	3,775	3,660	3,020
Netherlands	380	296	264	261	46.2	40.0	50.6	47.2	17,540	11,850	13,350	12,330
Norway	2	2	4	3	33.0	55.0	40.0	35.0	66	110	160	105
Portugal	636	738	764	741	11.3	6.4	8.8	8.2	7,185	4,700	6,750	6,100
Spain	1,420	1,198	1,201	1,100	14.1	11.5	14.8	15.4	20,050	13,800	17,830	16,930
Sweden	258	185	186	103	32.2	39.4	37.0	32.5	8,320	7,290	6,890	3,350
Switzerland	31	30	37	35	44.6	50.0	64.0	30.0	1,382	1,500	2,370	1,050
United Kingdom	22	19	17	23	37.1	37.9	40.0	34.8	816	720	680	800
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	8,760	7,570	7,220	6,810	30.5	27.1	31.9	33.0	267,000	205,000	230,000	225,000
Bulgaria	320	210	147	149	13.9	12.4	13.1	13.2	4,440	2,600	1,930	1,970
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,144	1,090	1,040	29.8	33.0	33.1	33.1	38,140	37,750	36,060	34,400
Germany, East	2,672	2,038	2,005	1,980	30.4	29.1	31.9	28.7	81,152	59,200	63,900	56,800
Hungary	1,019	662	573	515	18.1	17.7	16.0	16.4	18,410	11,700	9,170	8,460
Poland	12,668	12,058	11,614	10,830	22.5	27.2	22.7	25.9	285,280	328,500	263,200	280,000
Rumania	395	222	190	190	15.1	18.5	15.5	15.0	5,960	4,100	2,950	2,850
Yugoslavia	628	445	437	445	15.7	16.9	15.2	17.7	9,864	7,500	6,650	7,870
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,020	16,810	16,090	15,180	23.3	26.8	23.9	25.7	443,000	450,000	385,000	390,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	27,780	24,380	23,310	21,990	25.6	26.9	26.4	28.0	710,000	655,000	615,000	615,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	44,735	41,300	41,800	45,000	14.2	14.5	12.9	10.6	635,000	600,000	540,000	475,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,611	1,500	1,525	1,650	15.0	16.0	16.1	20.3	24,086	24,000	24,600	33,500
South America:												
Argentina	2,660	1,775	708	--	12.0	11.8	9.2	--	31,816	20,900	6,500	24,800
Estimated world total 5/	79,470	71,440	70,340	73,240	18.1	18.8	17.7	16.3	1,440,000	1,340,000	1,245,000	1,195,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1963 and end early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yields per acre calculated from acreage and production shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD WALNUT PRODUCTION
ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1963 commercial walnut harvest in the world's main producing countries (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) is estimated at 163,400 short tons, unshelled basis. This is 8 percent below 1962 but 10 percent above average.

For the 7 leading foreign walnut producers, the 1963 harvest is estimated at 85,400 tons, about 9,000 tons above average. However, this season's foreign production is about 12,000 tons below 1962, mostly due to the smaller Italian crop. France, Iran, and Yugoslavia also had smaller crops, while production was larger in India, Syria, and Turkey. The estimates for the last four countries, however, are subject to considerable reservations. U.S. walnut production, at 78,000 tons, was 5,500 tons above average but slightly below 1962.

Walnut exports in 1962-63 from the 7 major exporting countries (again excluding the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) amounted to 53,400 tons, unshelled basis. This is slightly above 1961-62 and about 6,000 tons larger than average. Foreign countries' exports in 1962-63 totaled 52,000 tons; export shipments during the 1963-64 season are expected to be below this level.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1956-60 and annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	21,100	20,400	31,000	30,000
India	11,900	10,500	10,900	12,100
Iran	6,700	4,200	3,600	3,000
Italy	25,000	20,000	36,000	22,000
Syria	2,100	6,000	4,000	5,500
Turkey	6,000	10,800	7,600	9,000
Yugoslavia	3,200	4,300	4,500	3,800
Foreign total	76,100	76,200	97,600	85,400
United States	72,500	67,500	79,900	78,000
Grand total	148,600	143,700	177,500	163,400

U.S. exports of walnuts in 1962-63 totaled 1,371 tons, unshelled (1,051 tons, unshelled and 125 tons, shelled) compared with 1,261 tons (1,008 tons, unshelled and 99 tons, shelled) in 1961-62. During the first 3 months (October-December) of the 1963-64 season, U.S. exports amounted to 1,038 tons, unshelled and 76 tons, shelled. U.S. imports of walnut kernels in 1962-63 were light for the second consecutive year, totaling 2,169 tons compared with 1,369 tons in 1961-62 and 3,817 tons in 1960-61. During the first 4 months of the 1963-64 season, kernel imports amounted to 354 tons. In early March 1964 foreign walnut price quotations were above those of a year earlier.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1956-60 and 1961-63 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Forecast 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	11,700	12,100	17,500	---
India	10,800	13,200	9,800	---
Iran	2,500	3,000	500	---
Italy	16,300	16,400	15,000	---
Turkey	2,400	5,700	5,100	---
Yugoslavia	1,100	600	4,100	---
Foreign total	44,800	51,000	52,000	48,000
United States	2,600	1,300	1,400	---
Grand total	47,400	52,300	53,400	---

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, and March 21 in Iran.

WORLD ALMOND HARVEST SMALLER THAN EARLIER REPORTED

World commercial production of almonds in 1963 is estimated at 111,300 short tons, shelled basis, slightly below earlier reports. However, the 1963 harvest was still well above the small 1962 crop of 75,600 tons and also above the 1956-60 average of 96,200 tons.

Smaller 1963 harvests than anticipated earlier occurred in all producing countries except for Spain, whose estimate is unchanged. Production in Italy and the United States was well above average, while the Moroccan and Spanish crops were about average. Below average harvests occurred in both Iran and Portugal.

Almond exports from the major exporting countries in 1962-63 totaled about 49,700 short tons, shelled basis, about half of the record 97,800 tons exported in 1961-62 when the crop was record large. Exports during the 1963-64 season may reach about 64,000 tons.

U.S. exports of shelled almonds have been large in the 1963-64 season, totaling 6665 tons during the 5 month period August through December. The 1963-64 season will be the second largest in export volume, being surpassed only by the 8,902 tons exported in 1959-60. U.S. shelled almond exports in 1962-63 amounted to 4,663 tons compared with 4,721 tons in 1961-62. Exports of unshelled almonds were only 130 tons in 1962-63 compared with 382 tons in 1961-62.

U.S. imports of almonds are expected to be negligible during the 1963-64 season: for the first 6 months of the season only 65 tons, shelled basis, and 42 tons blanched entered. In the 1962-63 season U.S. imports of unblanched almonds totaled 84 tons compared with 192 tons in 1961-62. Imports of blanched almonds were 44 tons and 181 tons in 1962-63 and 1961-62, respectively.

Prices of foreign almonds at the beginning of the 1963-64 season were about the same level of 1962-63 despite the larger production. A delayed harvest of several weeks in the Mediterranean was responsible for this. After supplies became more abundant, prices slackened somewhat but are still relatively high; holding in the lower 60-cent range through February 1964.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1956-60 and 1961-63 crop years

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	7,900	9,000	8,000	5,500
Italy	29,400	66,000	14,500	39,000
Morocco	3,200	4,000	2,200	3,100
Portugal	2,700	5,800	4,300	1,200
Spain	27,600	35,000	20,000	28,000
Total foreign	70,800	119,800	49,000	76,800
United States 1/	25,400	35,700	26,600	34,500
Grand total	96,200	155,500	75,600	111,300

1/ Source, Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries average 1956-60 and 1961-63 crop years

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Forecast 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	5,300	5,000	5,500	4,400
Italy	22,100	48,000	20,000	28,000
Morocco	2,600	1,200	500	1,200
Portugal	2,600	4,900	3,900	1,900
Spain	21,400	33,800	15,100	20,000
Total foreign	54,000	92,900	45,000	55,500
United States	5,500	4,900	4,700	1/ 8,500
Grand total	59,500	97,800	49,700	64,000

1/ Exports during the first 5 months (August - December) of the 1963-64 season, amounted to 6,665 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, marketing seasons 1960-63

Month	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September	47.8	38.7	65.2	64.4
October	46.9	38.2	66.0	69.3
November	46.5	39.4	69.6	66.6
December	46.0	41.9	68.5	62.6
January	46.2	45.0	69.0	64.9
February	45.6	45.8	67.0	63.2
March	42.4	49.4	60.9	----
April	41.1	47.3	58.9	----
May	42.0	61.3	62.3	----
June	44.2	63.7	65.0	----
July	43.0	60.7	61.9	----
August	42.1	62.8	61.1	----

WORLD FILBERT HARVEST
REPORTED LARGE

Commercial harvest of filberts in 1963 by the world's four main producing countries is estimated at 176,850 short tons, unshelled basis. This season's production is the largest since the 1956 crop of 194,900 tons, however, it is only 1,550 tons above 1962. Average 1956-60 production was 165,100 tons.

Despite Turkey's slightly below-average harvest, 1963 foreign production was above 1962 and above average as both Italy and Spain had large crops. Production in the United States, estimated at 6,850 tons, was below average.

Exports in the 1962-63 season from the three Mediterranean countries totaled 144,400 short tons, unshelled basis. This is substantially above average, but only slightly above the volume of the previous two seasons. Turkish exports at 104,000 tons were the largest since 1959-60, when 105,800 tons were shipped and 20,000 tons above average. Italian 1962-63 exports, while not being as large as in the previous three seasons were, nevertheless, about 3,000 tons above average. During the 1963-64 season, world filbert exports may not reach the levels attained in the previous year as shipments from Turkey are expected to be below the high volume of 1962-63, and this will not be offset by larger exports from Italy and Spain. Turkish production and exports in 1962-63 are somewhat inflated on an in-shell basis because the 1962 crop shelled out only 45 percent instead of the usual 50 percent.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 1,638 tons during the 1962-63 season. For the first four months (October-January) of the 1963-64 season, imports amounted to 1,399 tons. As usual, imports of unshelled filberts were negligible.

Prices of foreign filberts in the late winter of 1964 are at their lowest level of the season, having declined steadily from opening levels.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1956-60 and 1961-63 crop years

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	38,300	55,000	44,000	53,000
Spain	18,500	12,000	13,500	22,000
Turkey	99,900	84,000	110,000	95,000
Total foreign	156,700	151,000	167,500	170,000
United States	8,400	11,800	7,800	6,850
Grand total	165,100	162,800	175,300	176,850

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1955-59, and 1960-63 marketing years

Type and Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	Forecast 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled					
Italy	13,100	12,300	13,200	12,600	---
Spain	1,000	1,200	1,000	700	---
Turkey	900	2,000	200	300	---
Total	15,000	15,500	14,200	13,600	---
Shelled					
Italy	6,100	9,300	10,900	7,900	---
Spain	3,100	11,400	4,500	4,400	---
Turkey	41,600	37,600	43,900	47,100	---
Total	50,800	58,300	59,300	59,400	---
Unshelled Equivalent					
Italy	27,100	32,800	37,300	30,000	1/36,000
Spain	7,900	26,200	10,900	10,400	1/11,000
Turkey	84,000	77,200	88,000	104,000	1/88,000
Total	119,000	136,200	136,200	144,400	1/135,000

1/ Estimate for entire season.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port first week each month 1960-63 marketing seasons

First week of	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
October	47.0	53.7	62.5	60.3
November	50.2	59.4	64.1	58.1
December	49.5	59.7	62.9	53.3
January	50.8	63.8	62.5	55.2
February	54.9	64.8	61.6	52.7
March	54.3	63.5	61.0	50.8
April	54.3	64.8	60.6	---
May	48.6	58.4	58.4	---
June	48.9	57.5	57.2	---
July	50.8	54.3	57.8	---
August	52.7	57.8	57.5	---
September	54.0	57.2	60.3	---

LARGE GRAIN SUPPLY
IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

The total grain supply in the four principal exporting countries on January 1, 1964, was one of the largest of record according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Aggregate supplies of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn in the four countries are estimated at 256 million short tons, 8 million more than the total on January 1, 1963. Supplies are, however, 22 million tons below the peak established at the beginning of 1961. Increases over 1963 stocks are shared by all the grains but the largest increase is in corn, reflecting the larger U.S. corn stocks.

Compared with January 1963 holdings, total grain supplies show a 3 percent increase. Larger supplies are reported for each of the countries except the United States, where the total is down because of the substantial reduction in wheat supplies. This more than offset increased corn stocks. The largest increase is in Canada with a 6.4 million ton, or 19 percent gain over the 1963 total. The Argentine total is also considerably above the low level of 1963 and Australia's total is moderately higher.

In addition to the five grains covered in this report, near-record U.S. stocks of grain sorghum add to the large grain surplus in this country. January 1 stocks were 29 million short tons, about the same as a year earlier and 22 percent above the 1958-1962 average.

Wheat supplies in the four countries are estimated at 3.1 billion bushels. This is slightly above the 1963 total but well below the record 3.5 billion at the beginning of 1961. Corn stocks of 4.4 billion bushels are slightly larger than a year earlier as are barley, oats, and rye.

A country breakdown shows the U.S. total for the five grains is 191 million short tons, 3 million tons less than a year earlier and 25 million less than the record stocks on January 1, 1961. Wheat stocks of 1.6 billion bushels are 203 million bushels less than at the beginning of 1963 and are at the lowest point since January 1958. In contrast, corn stocks of 4.4 billion bushels are 136 million bushels larger than a year earlier. Barley and rye stocks are moderately lower than in 1963 and there is little change in stocks of oats.

Total grain stocks in Canada are estimated at about 41 million short tons. This total has been exceeded only in 1957 and 1958 and is 6 million tons more than in January 1963. Wheat stocks are estimated at 907 million bushels, compared with 765 million in 1963. The increase in wheat accounts for virtually all of the gain, although there are slight increases in the other grains.

(Continued on page 23)

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, January 1, 1945-1964 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 2/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49	764	16	200	898	2,062	100,272
Average 1950-54	1,040	16	196	856	2,582	122,344
1955	1,481	26	285	967	2,849	147,242
1956	1,567	29	307	1,039	3,074	157,886
1957	1,489	19	292	788	3,408	160,242
1958	1,385	20	361	925	3,594	166,206
1959	1,820	25	396	1,039	3,868	189,732
1960	1,875	20	361	766	4,344	199,362
1961	2,068	26	358	852	4,687	216,228
1962	1,983	19	336	775	4,495	206,346
1963	1,817	24	346	770	4,217	193,882
1964 3/	1,614	15	329	773	4,353	190,988
Canada:						
Average 1945-49	382	8	116	292	4/	19,432
Average 1950-54	563	20	194	351	4/	28,073
1955	740	28	225	290	4/	33,314
1956	840	27	250	342	4/	37,770
1957	970	20	274	485	4/	44,481
1958	945	20	268	390	4/	41,972
1959	870	13	267	365	4/	39,077
1960	850	12	262	330	4/	37,734
1961	935	14	248	350	4/	40,344
1962	670	8	160	280	4/	28,924
1963	765	9	173	412	4/	34,358
1964 3/	907	12	245	436	4/	40,838
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49	262	21	47	71	79	12,924
Average 1950-54	217	32	36	68	35	10,338
1955	325	30	55	50	30	13,550
1956	260	30	55	55	25	11,540
1957	300	40	67	85	40	14,208
1958	265	33	50	80	45	12,614
1959	290	35	50	60	60	13,520
1960	260	38	52	70	55	12,772
1961	195	22	40	65	25	9,166
1962	210	21	38	60	45	10,020
1963	180	8	20	35	35	7,644
1964 3/	255	24	45	70	35	11,502
Australia:						
Average 1945-49	162	4/	13	29	4/	5,636
Average 1950-54	209	4/	30	46	4/	7,726
1955	245	4/	30	50	4/	8,870
1956	280	4/	40	75	4/	10,560
1957	207	4/	47	60	4/	8,298
1958	132	4/	34	37	4/	5,368
1959	220	4/	67	110	4/	9,968
1960	245	4/	40	100	4/	9,910
1961	315	4/	65	112	4/	12,802
1962	255	4/	41	93	4/	10,122
1963	309	4/	46	105	4/	12,054
1964 3/	323	4/	55	115	4/	12,850
Total:						
Average 1945-49	1,570	45	376	1,290	2,141	138,264
Average 1950-54	2,029	68	456	1,321	2,617	168,481
1955	2,791	84	595	1,357	2,879	202,976
1956	2,947	86	652	1,511	3,099	217,756
1957	2,966	79	680	1,418	3,448	227,229
1958	2,727	73	713	1,432	3,639	226,160
1959	3,200	73	780	1,574	3,928	252,297
1960	3,230	70	715	1,266	4,399	259,778
1961	3,513	62	711	1,379	4,712	278,540
1962	3,118	48	575	1,208	4,540	255,412
1963	3,071	41	585	1,322	4,252	247,938
1964 3/	3,099	51	674	1,394	4,388	256,178

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as carryover stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 3/ Preliminary estimates. 4/ Production small and stocks are of minor importance.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Southern Hemisphere figures represent total supplies in the country, i.e. carryover of old grain, plus estimates for the entire harvest of small grains nearing completion in early January. Argentine corn, however, as is the case for all Northern Hemisphere grains, represents stocks of old grain on January 1 from previous harvests.

The Argentine grain supply is considerably above the low level of a year ago, reflecting somewhat larger outturns of small grain harvested. The total supply of 11.5 million short tons is 4 million larger than the low level in January 1963. Most of the increase is in wheat, although supplies of all the small grains show some increase.

Australia's grain supplies, at 12.8 million short tons, are at record level and moderately larger than a year earlier. Wheat supplies of 323 million bushels are at a new high. Supplies of oats and barley are also large.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS
DECREASE 7 PERCENT

Argentine exports of food and feed grains for July-December 1963 totaled 2.4 million metric tons -- 7 percent less than the total of 2.6 million metric tons of July-December 1962.

Wheat exports were 759,000 tons during July-December 1963, compared with 804,000 tons during the same 6 months of 1962. This was a 6 percent decrease and occurred mostly in shipments to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Communist China, and North Africa. These decreases were partially offset by increased shipments to Brazil, Italy, and Czechoslovakia.

Corn exports were down 26 percent from the 1.6 million tons in July-December 1962. Smaller shipments were made to Belgium-Luxembourg, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Communist China.

Production of grain sorghums in Argentina has expanded considerably in the past few years. Shipments during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1963-64 were more than three times the 100,000 tons exports during the same period a year earlier. Increased shipments were shown to practically all countries which took Argentine sorghums in 1962 with the exception of Communist China.

Exports of rye, oats, and barley totaled 64,000 tons during July-December 1963--down 39 percent from the 105,000 tons shipped a year earlier. The decline reflects the small harvests of these grains in 1963.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-December 1962 and July-December 1963

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-December 1962:							
United States	--	--	3,770	--	--	--	3,770
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	397	397
Brazil	222,959	--	--	6,928	3,875	--	233,762
Peru	130,875	--	--	--	--	--	130,875
Paraguay	7,990	--	--	--	--	--	7,990
Uruguay	--	--	4,448	--	--	--	4,448
Venezuela	9,849	--	--	--	--	--	9,849
EEC							
Belgium-Luxembourg	22,300	--	119,564	3,512	--	12,617	157,993
France	9,732	--	9,929	--	--	50	19,711
Germany, West	12,439	914	30,190	3,947	2,694	5,020	55,204
Italy	38,850	300	997,178	18,506	8,345	3,905	1,067,084
Netherlands	66,521	423	150,764	20,774	8,934	20,118	267,534
EEC subtotal	149,842	1,637	1,307,625	46,739	19,973	41,710	1,567,526
Austria	--	--	1,855	--	--	700	2,555
Denmark	--	--	775	16,602	--	2,800	20,177
Finland	4,000	1,158	--	--	--	--	5,158
Norway	7,594	--	--	--	--	--	7,594
Spain	--	--	3,000	--	--	--	3,000
Sweden	--	--	6,041	--	--	40	6,081
Switzerland	--	--	10,208	7,334	500	1,311	19,353
United Kingdom	157,304	--	70,549	--	--	29,695	257,548
Yugoslavia	--	--	3,560	--	--	--	3,560
China, Mainland	97,950	--	169,745	--	--	23,477	291,172
Japan	--	--	21,453	--	--	--	21,453
North Africa, n.e.c.	15,460	--	2,000	--	--	--	17,460
Total	803,823	2,795	1,605,029	77,603	24,348	100,230	2,613,828
July-December 1963:							
United States	--	--	6,083	--	--	--	6,083
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	70	70
Barbados	--	--	250	--	--	353	603
Bolivia	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Brazil	312,948	--	--	8,105	2,490	--	323,543
Peru	112,344	--	--	--	--	--	112,344
Paraguay	3,800	--	--	--	--	--	3,800
EEC							
Belgium-Luxembourg	10,430	--	105,072	1,000	--	38,398	154,900
France	28,802	--	1,903	--	--	600	31,305
Germany, West	24,559	165	35,910	--	--	46,142	106,776
Italy	119,003	2,724	915,898	36,421	5,107	4,564	1,083,717
Netherlands	42,291	--	165,469	3,322	--	64,856	275,938
EEC subtotal	225,085	2,889	1,224,252	40,743	5,107	154,560	1,652,636
Austria	--	--	499	--	--	--	499
Czechoslovakia	28,010	--	--	--	--	--	28,010
Denmark	--	--	75	2,000	--	31,950	34,025
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	2,089	--	2,000	--	4,089
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	27	27
Switzerland	800	--	10,451	600	--	700	12,551
United Kingdom	32,662	--	32,820	--	--	78,316	143,798
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	483	483
China, Mainland	28,249	--	275	--	--	--	28,524
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	28,750	28,750
Japan	--	--	6,998	--	--	26,832	33,830
Total	759,074	2,889	1,283,792	51,448	9,597	322,041	2,428,841

Source: El Cerealista.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS AT
PEAK LEVEL IN 1963

Record U.S. rice exports in calendar year 1963 were 1,195,000 metric tons in terms of milled compared with the previous largest exports of 1,050,000 in 1962. Average exports in 1956-60 were 811,000 tons, and in 1951-55, they were 630,000 tons.

The record exports to Asia, at 708,200 tons, increased 115,000 over those of 1962, and 288,000 above the average. The Asian market took nearly 60 percent of total U.S. rice exports, with over half -- 647,200 tons -- going to the Far East. The largest shipments were 334,200 tons to India; 220,300 to Indonesia, and 87,095 to Nansei and Nanpo Islands.

Quantities to the Near East have increased sharply. Nearly 61,100 tons were shipped to that area in 1963 compared with the averages of 6,030 in 1951-55 and 19,274 in 1956-60. These comparatively recent markets for rice are Saudi Arabia, Israel, Aden, Kuwait, and Iraq.

The increase in U.S. rice exports to Africa in the last decade was outstanding. The near-record exports in 1963 of 195,400 tons were four times the average of 45,700 in 1956-60. During the 1951-55 period, exports to the African nations averaged only 6,589 tons. The principal destinations are the Republic of South Africa, Liberia, Congo (Leopoldville), countries formerly in French West Africa, and Ghana.

There also has been a pronounced gain in rice exports to Europe. In 1963, exports were maintained at the high level of the 2 preceding years. The volume shipped was 160,100 tons compared with the averages of 17,078 in 1951-55, and 61,806 in 1956-60.

On the other hand rice exports to the countries of the Western Hemisphere have declined. Whereas, in the early 1950's, about one-third of the exports--over 200,000 tons--were exported to Cuba, the United States has shipped no rice there in the last 2 years. Exports to South America have declined in recent years. The countries are increasing production to meet more of their requirements.

However, the quantities to Canada, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, other Caribbean islands, and Central America have increased substantially.

MILLED RICE 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, calendar years, averages 1951-60, annual 1960-63

Destination	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:						
Canada	24,202	13,324	12,463	13,119	38,933	45,205
Miquelon	0	2	0	0	0	15
Mexico	349	3,579	15,734	5,936	129	2,586
British Honduras	938	1,504	2,273	1,047	1,134	1,592
El Salvador	23	1,210	2,273	3	1,266	1,820
Nicaragua	25	600	52	3,446	2,579	3,555
Other Central America	708	4,088	1,361	1,946	669	749
Bahamas	168	1,424	2,714	3,314	3,669	4,590
Cuba	205,053	154,637	79,019	277	0	0
Jamaica	1,075	367	921	3,150	4,441	7,438
Haiti	1,212	771	56	56	72	2,034
Dominican Republic	1	9	0	0	5,739	39,329
Trinidad	0	1,695	27	101	5,195	71
Netherlands Antilles	1,739	2,788	4,364	4,937	3,887	4,435
Other Caribbean	228	634	1,192	585	671	839
Total	235,721	186,632	122,449	37,917	68,384	114,258
South America:						
Colombia	4,803	132	240	9,919	509	367
Venezuela	7,690	2,915	7,386	3,628	2,598	2,944
Peru	17	15,326	31,816	1,101	1,062	1,118
Bolivia	1,141	3,132	2,000	2,819	39	45
Chile	45	1,931	4,861	5,620	6,722	6,098
Other countries	7	782	29	58	74	0
Total	13,703	24,218	46,332	23,145	11,004	10,572
Total Western Hemisphere	249,424	210,850	168,781	61,062	79,388	124,830
Europe:						
Sweden	733	1,610	3,162	2,399	2,874	2,668
Denmark	80	397	718	761	903	1,244
United Kingdom	17	10,578	22,835	32,158	33,486	44,947
Netherlands	816	11,570	25,469	28,529	17,032	19,871
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,436	14,852	8,763	15,553	5,101	16,526
France	7	782	42	7	2,636	3,714
Germany, West	859	18,545	22,068	73,882	72,165	50,408
Poland	0	0	0	0	20,308	4,166
Switzerland	1,881	1,672	2,216	3,382	4,142	5,774
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
Greece	2,944	940	531	1,385	1,021	2,764
Ireland	154	149	310	414	352	963
Other countries	1,151	711	967	1,177	1,320	1,698
Total	17,078	61,806	87,081	159,647	161,340	160,143
South Pacific:						
British West Pacific Islands	0	1	5	254	2,861	2,142
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	632	2,299	2,376	1,625	807	1,417
Other	171	235	1,006	2,036	2,348	2,710
Total	803	2,535	3,387	3,915	6,015	6,269

MILLED RICE 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, calendar years, averages 1951-60, annual 1960-63 (Continued)

Destination	Average		1960	1961	1962	1963 2/
	1951-55	1956-60				
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Near East:						
Syria	0	2	8	106	12,023	0
Turkey	16	3,055	0	10,348	0	0
Lebanon	159	239	1,089	1,983	313	479
Iraq	0	3,739	6,872	23,143	10,236	1,704
Israel	184	2,522	7,169	6,331	5,375	8,024
Kuwait	5	3,272	1,854	6,739	12,432	5,491
Saudi Arabia	5,556	4,953	5,855	9,117	21,234	38,067
Aden	15	1,192	3,494	807	2,401	6,910
Other countries	95	300	128	959	570	406
Total	6,030	19,274	26,469	59,533	64,584	61,081
Far East:						
India	1,863	104,068	321,388	189,963	223,635	334,204
Pakistan	0	123,033	82,641	50,213	0	53
Ceylon	12,594	20,978	9,851	0	0	0
South Vietnam	2,000	100	0	4	46,518	0
Malaysia	0	1,564	7,823	4,367	8,608	3,710
Indonesia	26,350	96,472	83,361	114,209	223,244	220,339
Philippines	1,030	15,645	2	0	9	8
Korea	75,421	27,115	0	0	0	5
Hong Kong	1,627	44	1	3,633	153	158
Japan	223,262	1,143	98	83	143	1,295
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	5,643	9,822	23,206	16,400	26,111	87,095
Other countries	9	1,239	6,005	470	230	299
Total	349,799	401,223	534,376	379,342	528,651	647,166
Total Asia	355,829	420,497	560,845	438,875	593,235	708,247
Africa:						
Tunisia	0	764	3,801	5,500	0	2,274
Egypt	0	8,610	399	442	90	119
Ghana	0	4,030	15,562	38,079	55,350	26,796
Nigeria	0	414	1,655	804	1,510	1,103
Liberia	4,498	15,197	18,486	22,670	26,959	37,739
Congo (Leopoldville)	19	204	766	17,286	26,850	34,623
Formerly French West Africa	1,812	9,049	70	6,429	56,529	30,822
British East Africa	0	0	0	2,074	1,702	2,265
Republic of South Africa	244	5,840	21,038	44,743	39,341	51,074
Other countries	16	1,596	2,692	2,076	2,003	8,597
Total	6,589	45,704	64,469	140,103	210,334	195,412
Section 416 (donations)	--	61,974	112,452	31,486	3/	3/
Ground for animal feed	--	7,277	--	--	--	--
World total	629,723	810,644	997,015	835,088	1,050,313	1,194,901

1/ Contains small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Section 416 donations included in countries of destination.

Bureau of the Census.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR
CONTINUE SHARP UPWARD TREND

Canada exported 312 million bushels of wheat and grain equivalent of flour from July 1, 1963, through January 31, 1964, or 64 percent more than the 190 million bushels the same period last year.

Wheat exports totalling 287 million bushels represented an increase of 66 percent over those shipped during July-January last year, while exports of flour aggregated 25 million bushels or 49 percent higher as compared with the same months in the previous period.

Wheat shipments to Common Market countries amounted to almost 50 million bushels or 35 percent more than a year ago. Almost half of these shipments went to West Germany. Shipments to other Western European countries rose 31 percent over those in July 1962-January 1963. Soviet Bloc countries received 109 million bushels of wheat or 49 percent of all the Canadian shipments to Europe, with 98 million bushels going to the USSR, and lesser amounts to Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Russian-sponsored shipments to Cuba amounted to almost 3 million bushels.

Shipments of grain to the countries in Asia and Africa were 54 million bushels during July 1963-January 1964 or 15 percent less than the exports for the same period last year.

Russia and the United Kingdom were again the largest buyers of Canadian flour with 58 percent of the over-all total going to these countries.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1962-January 1963 and July 1963-January 1964

Destination	July 1962-January 1963			July 1963-January 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	266	806	1,072	225	556	781
Central America	656	1,193	1,849	496	928	1,424
Bermuda	--	71	71	--	68	68
Bahamas	--	176	176	--	199	199
Cuba	--	--	--	2,726	2,381	5,107
Jamaica	7	887	894	7	844	851
Dominican Republic	540	173	713	546	36	582
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	568	568	--	617	617
Barbados	--	86	86	2/	91	91
Trinidad and Tobago	--	818	818	--	851	851
Netherlands Antilles	--	134	134	--	131	131
Venezuela	4,191	2	4,193	3,511	2/	3,511
Ecuador	572	--	572	425	--	425
Peru	--	15	15	731	32	763
Others	--	55	55	--	151	151
Total	6,232	4,984	11,216	8,667	6,885	15,552
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,231	92	5,323	13,219	145	13,364
France	4,246	--	4,246	3,772	--	3,772
Germany, West	19,497	8	19,505	24,499	--	24,499
Italy	3,475	6	3,481	4,005	--	4,005
Netherlands	4,406	1	4,407	4,197	5	4,202
Subtotal	36,855	107	36,962	49,692	150	49,842
Other Western Europe:						
Norway	1,568	2/	1,568	1,667	--	1,667
United Kingdom	43,424	7,122	50,546	47,960	7,180	55,140
Ireland	1,084	--	1,084	2,528	--	2,528
Austria	681	--	681	525	--	525
Switzerland	2,024	7	2,031	4,376	2/	4,376
Finland	351	--	351	357	--	357
Malta and Gozo	694	--	694	709	--	709
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	7,422	--	7,422
Others	84	106	190	43	118	161
Subtotal	49,910	7,235	57,145	65,587	7,298	72,885
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,477	--	1,477
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	2,053	--	2,053
Poland	14,184	--	14,184	7,300	--	7,300
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	97,889	7,217	105,106
Subtotal	14,184	--	14,184	108,719	7,217	115,936
Total Europe	100,949	7,342	108,291	223,998	14,665	238,663
Asia:						
Israel	835	8	843	1,195	5	1,200
Saudi Arabia	478	1	479	723	1	724
Ceylon	--	--	--	--	586	586
Thailand	--	229	229	--	227	227
Philippines	3,581	17	3,598	3,754	7	3,761
China, Mainland	30,570	--	30,570	18,129	--	18,129
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	511	--	511
Hong Kong	317	579	896	433	636	1,069
Japan	25,925	251	26,176	27,966	117	28,083
Others	789	689	1,478	482	638	1,120
Total	62,495	1,774	64,269	53,193	2,217	55,410
Africa:						
Ghana	--	1,281	1,281	--	584	584
Nigeria	603	840	1,443	344	21	365
British Africa, n.e.c.	--	36	36	--	297	297
Mozambique	351	12	363	225	20	245
South Africa	504	--	504	407	--	407
Others	17	523	540	--	269	269
Total	1,475	2,692	4,167	976	1,191	2,167
Oceania	298	8	306	310	6	316
Unspecified 3/	1,379	--	1,379	--	--	--
World total	172,828	16,800	189,628	287,144	24,964	312,108

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

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Statistical Report

APRIL 1964

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1963 WORLD DRIED PRUNE
PACK BELOW NORMAL

The estimate of the 1963 world pack of dried prunes is now set at 184,800 short tons, about 7,700 tons below the 1956-60 average and 32,100 tons smaller than in 1962.

Foreign production in 1963 is estimated at 49,800 tons--14,600 tons below 1962 but over 6,000 tons above average. The 1963 French crop, because of excessive rainfall and disease outbreaks, dropped 40 percent below the previous year, but was still substantially above average. In 1963 the Yugoslav pack was slightly above average but well below the 1961 and 1962 crops. The 1963 Australian and Italian packs were also above average. Other foreign producers maintained about normal production in 1963. According to reports, the 1964 crop in the southern hemisphere is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1963.

After an above-average year in 1962, U.S. prune production dropped to its lowest mark (135,000 tons) since 97,000 tons were produced in 1958.

Dried prune prices have changed very little in France and the United States as compared to last year. The larger sizes are priced slightly above last year's levels but smaller sizes are actually cheaper in spite of the reduced crop. U.S. prices are still well below French prices for comparable size ranges. Argentine prunes are reported selling 10 percent above a year ago. Australian prices are reported to be very competitive--ranging from 22.8 cents a pound for 30/40's to 17.8 cents for 60/70's c.i.f. main European ports.

Foreign exports during 1963-64 are expected to be well below those for 1962-63 but still about 9,000 tons above average according to present estimates. Yugoslavian shipments were above average but somewhat below a year ago. This is the second straight year that Yugoslavian exports are reported to be in excess of production--a result of the heavy carryover from the bumper 1961 crop. Chile and France exported fewer prunes in 1963 than in either 1962 or the 1956-60 average year.

United States prune exports for the period September - December 1963 totaled 19,863 tons as compared to 20,865 tons during the same period in 1962. Based on this comparison, total U.S. prune exports should be about 2,000 tons below a year ago or about 40,000 tons for the year beginning September 1, 1963. If this proves true, this will be the second straight year of declining prune exports by the United States. Both below average domestic production and above average foreign production have contributed to this decline.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	6,900	7,300	7,700	6,900
Australia	3,400	5,000	3,700	5,600
Chile	5,500	5,600	5,700	5,500
France	5,900	7,200	13,200	8,300
Italy	1,000	1,400	1,300	1,500
South Africa, Republic of	2,400	1,200	1,800	2,000
Yugoslavia	18,600	43,300	31,000	20,000
Foreign total	43,700	71,000	64,400	49,800
United States	148,800	141,900	152,500	135,000
Grand total	192,500	212,900	216,900	184,800

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63 1/

Country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	Forecast 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	3,853	4,570	3,343	4,384	4,400
Australia	1,004	2,058	2,297	2,220	2,400
Chile	3,108	3,261	3,357	3,311	2,850
France	688	376	1,102	893	400
South Africa, Republic of	872	281	97	154	200
Yugoslavia	15,301	13,353	16,559	32,755	24,000
Foreign total	24,826	23,899	26,755	43,717	34,250
United States	45,583	37,000	44,150	42,473	40,000
Grand total	70,409	60,899	70,905	86,190	74,250

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1 in France; September 1 in the United States; and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

PRUNES, DRIED: Price comparison f.o.b. France and California production areas current and February 1963, for selected sizes

Size 1/	Recent Price		February 1963 Price	
	France	California	France	California
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
30-40	39.8	23.2	37.5	22.0
40-50	33.3	20.2	32.4	20.5
50-60	29.1	19.0	29.1	19.0
60-70	25.9	17.2	26.4	18.0
70-80	22.7	16.0	23.6	17.2

1/ Numbers of fruit per 500 grams for French prunes and per pound (454) grams for California prunes.

1963 FOREIGN TABLE
OLIVE PACK ABOVE AVERAGE

After an exceedingly small pack of 91,100 short tons in 1962, the 1963 output of table olives by major foreign producers rose to 167,100 tons--31,300 tons above the 1956-60 average. Spain produced about 33 percent of the 1963 pack while Italy accounted for 31 percent and Greece packed the remaining 36 percent. Countries producing minor quantities are not included in this summary.

Spain's 1963 table olive pack of 46,200 tons of "exportable quality" table olives is above the short 1962 pack of 35,000 tons and only slightly less than the 48,500 ton crop of 1961. Exports of Spanish table olives are expected to be about the same in 1963-64 as they were in 1962-63. Spanish exports have declined steadily between 1959-60 and 1962-63.

Greece produced 60,000 tons of table olives in 1963--well above the 1956-60 average pack of 44,100 tons and over four times as large as the very small 1962 crop of 13,000 tons. However, the 1963 pack was one-third smaller than the bumper 1961 crop of 91,000 tons. In recent years, the Greek pack has fluctuated more severely than that of either Spain or Italy, but has been trending upward.

Greek table olive exports have been more stable than production due to the leveling influence of large carryover stocks from years of heavy production. 1963-64 exports may reach 22,000 tons as compared to about 19,000 tons in each of the two preceding marketing seasons. In four of the past five seasons exports ranged between 19,000 and 22,000 tons in spite of severe production variations.

TABLE OLIVES: Production in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	44,100	91,000	13,000	60,000
Italy	35,000	50,800	36,800	51,800
Spain 1/	56,700	57,900	41,300	55,300
Total	135,800	199,700	91,100	167,100

1/ Of this production, an average of 50,400 tons in 1956-60; 48,500 tons in 1961; 35,000 tons in 1962; and 46,200 tons in 1963 were considered "exportable quality."

Italian table olive production rose to 51,800 tons in 1963 from the about average crop of 36,800 tons in 1962. The 1963 pack was 48 percent above the 1956-60 average of 35,000 tons. Italy exports a negligible tonnage of table olives each year and is traditionally a net importer.

Total foreign table olive exports may approximate 65,000 tons in 1963-64 as compared to about 60,500 tons a year ago, 68,000 in 1961-62 and almost 75,000 in 1960-61.

TABLE OLIVES: Exports from selected countries, 1/ annual 1959-60 through 1963-64

Country	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Preliminary 1962-63	Forecast 1963-64
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	20,900	12,000	19,000	19,000	22,000
Italy	1,000	500	300	2/ 200	2/ 300
Spain 3/	57,200	62,300	48,700	41,300	42,500
Total	79,100	74,800	68,000	60,500	64,800

1/ Greece--November - October; Spain--December - November; Italy--calendar year of the later year shown, e.g. 1962-63 refers to calendar 1963 exports.
2/ Estimate.
3/ Includes exports of both "exportable" and "non-exportable" quality olives.

WORLD HARD FIBERS PRODUCTION
CONTINUED UPWARD IN 1963

World production of the three principal hard fibers for cordage - sisal, abaca, and henequen - is estimated at 2,034.8 million pounds in 1963, compared with 1,995.7 million in 1962 and an average of 1,729.4 million in 1955-59. The 1963 estimate is a gain of 2 percent over the preceding year or 17.7 percent over the 1955-59 average.

Sisal showed the largest increase with 1,444.9 million pounds in 1963, a gain of 40 million pounds or 2.8 percent over the 1,404.9 million pounds produced in 1962. Abaca, with 260.4 million pounds, gained 38.7 million pounds or 17.5 percent over the 221.7 million pounds in 1962. Henequen estimates, on the other hand, indicate a 10.7 percent loss with 329.5 million pounds in 1963 compared with 369.1 million pounds in the preceding year.

Africa accounted for nearly two thirds of the world sisal total with 919.0 million pounds. This was an increase of 31.1 million pounds over the 1962 crop, even though output declined in 2 important producing countries - Tanganyika and Angola.

Western Hemisphere production of sisal exceeded the preceding year's total mainly because the 27 million pound increase in Brazil outweighed the decrease of 14 million pounds in Haiti. In Asia, smaller crops in Indonesia and North Borneo brought the total down, despite an increase of 4 million pounds in Taiwan.

Tanganyika, among the individual countries, ranks first in sisal production and Brazil second. Either Kenya or Angola normally ranks third with the other in fourth place. These 4 countries have had a general rising trend in production and furnished 84 percent of the world supply in 1963 compared with 76 percent in 1955-59. The trend has been upward also in the Malagasy Republic, Taiwan, and Venezuela. Plans for further increases in acreage are reported from Tanganyika, Kenya, and the Malagasy Republic.

Production has been decreasing in Haiti, Indonesia, Uganda, and North Borneo. Mozambique had a sizable upturn in 1963 after some years of decline.

Export taxes on sisal from Tanganyika and Haiti are causing some concern among buyers because of the added cost.

Sisal has been steadily gaining in relative importance in the 3-fiber total. It averaged 46 percent of the total in 1935-39.

(Text continued on page 9)

HARD FIBERS: World production by countries, by calendar years, average 1955-59, and years 1961 through 1963

Fiber and area	Average 1955-59	Calendar years 1961	1962 1/	1963 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SISAL				
Western Hemisphere:				
Brazil	258.6	352.7	396.8	423.7
Haiti	77.1	57.3	2/ 58.0	44.1
Venezuela	14.7	18.5	18.6	20.9
Other 2/	8.4	2.9	2.7	2.1
Total	358.8	431.4	476.1	490.8
Africa:				
Angola	105.2	129.9	156.8	2/ 150.0
Kenya	98.5	139.6	131.3	157.2
Malagasy Republic 3/	27.1	30.7	48.3	52.7
Mozambique	66.0	63.7	59.8	70.5
Tanganyika	425.1	443.4	479.4	476.1
Uganda	1.1	1.2	.9	.9
Other 2/	10.4	10.5	11.4	11.6
Total	733.4	819.0	887.9	919.0
Asia and Oceania:				
China (Taiwan)	10.9	19.2	17.0	21.4
Indonesia	65.2	36.0	18.0	9.2
North Borneo 2/	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.0
Other 2/	1.0	5.7	4.4	3.5
Total	80.3	62.9	40.9	35.1
Total sisal	1,172.5	1,313.3	1,404.9	1,444.9
ABACA				
Western Hemisphere	12.2	1.0	1.6	2.1
Asia and Africa:				
North Borneo	6.2	9.2	7.6	2/ 8.5
Indonesia	2.5	1.0	1.0	.8
Philippines 4/	237.8	182.8	211.0	247.1
Other 2/	.6	.4	.5	1.9
Total abaca	259.3	194.4	221.7	260.4
HENEQUEN				
Mexico	269.9	343.9	340.4	300.5
Cuba	21.5	22.4	22.4	2/ 22.2
El Salvador	4.8	7.8	4.5	2/ 5.0
Other 2/	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
Total henequen	297.6	375.5	369.1	329.5
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen	1,729.4	1,883.2	1,995.7	2,034.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates based on incomplete data. 3/ Includes Comoro Islands. 4/ Data include only fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally only 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

It increased to 68 percent in 1955-59, and rose to 71 percent in 1963. During the same time the production of henequen ranged between 16 and 29 percent, and was only 16 percent of the 1963 total. Abaca dropped from 33 percent in 1935-39 to 17 percent in 1945-49 and has been at 10 to 15 percent of the total since 1955-59.

Abaca production increased in 1963 because of a 17 percent increase in the Philippine output from 211 million pounds in 1962 to 247.1 million in 1963. Demand was good in 1963 and the Philippines exported over 99 percent of the year's crop. Some increase was reported in the small Mexican production. Indonesian production continues to decline.

Mexican henequen production (the major part of the world total) has suffered in the past 2 years, from frost damage early in 1962 resulting in a slight decline, then an extended drought in 1963 which resulted in a 12 percent decline. The small production of other countries changed little from the 1962 level.

Prices of fiber in the U.S. in 1963 were up substantially for sisal and henequen, but down somewhat for abaca. The average price was 18.3 cents a pound for East African sisal, No. 1, landed New York, compared with 12.7 cents in 1962. Mexican henequen, Grade A, was quoted only in the early part of 1963 because of the scarcity of new offers but was at 11.4 cents then compared with the 1962 average of 9.4 cents. Philippine abaca, Davao I, averaged 22.7 cents compared with the preceding average of 23.2 cents.

APPLE PRODUCTION INCREASES, PEARS SLIGHTLY LOWER

In 1963 apple production was about 5 percent above last year and the pear crop was about 7 percent below the 1962 crop.

In North America, South America and Oceania the apple crop remained at about the previous year's level; while Europe, Asia and Africa showed a slight increase in production.

The 1963 pear crop was slightly lower than last year. Total world production is about 13 million bushels below 1962.

North American production was about 10 million bushels below last year and Europe shows about a 5 million bushel decline. A small portion of the losses in North America and Europe was compensated for by increased production in Asia, South America, Africa, and Oceania.

APPLES: Production in specified countries,
average 1955-59, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Dessert & Cooking				
North America:				
Canada	15,999	17,106	20,049	21,940
Mexico	2,887	3,202	3,307	3,400
United States 2/	116,233	126,565	125,575	122,670
Total	135,119	146,873	148,931	148,010
Europe:				
Austria	11,743	16,305	11,023	10,520
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,168	6,155	5,787	5,870
Denmark	9,058	8,038	7,500	7,000
France	20,210	32,318	39,361	43,630
Germany, West	54,677	34,751	77,804	89,180
Greece	3,914	5,811	6,442	6,100
Italy	64,522	99,547	101,444	107,310
Netherlands	12,502	11,050	10,334	13,090
Norway	2,653	2,226	2,937	2,180
Spain	9,544	14,660	11,767	13,780
Sweden	8,955	5,879	12,585	9,970
Switzerland	16,810	12,400	22,050	19,290
United Kingdom	23,134	15,605	23,511	24,850
Yugoslavia	9,525	15,754	8,129	11,480
Total	255,415	280,499	340,674	364,250
Asia:				
Japan	32,998	43,881	45,930	52,360
Lebanon	1,562	3,628	3,353	2,660
Turkey	8,098	12,990	14,785	14,930
South America:				
Argentina	17,054	18,234	21,770	18,180
Chile 2/	2,100	2,434	2,503	2,530
Africa:				
South Africa 3/	1,576	2,437	2,517	3,230
Oceania:				
Australia	11,569	14,986	16,054	15,710
New Zealand	3,122	4,048	3,394	4,200
Total Specified countries 4/	468,613	530,010	599,911	626,060
Cider				
Austria	4,884	3,674	2,985	2,890
France	113,440	59,841	175,731	100,570
Spain	1,954	3,044	840	2,760
United Kingdom	2,931	1,470	4,111	2,160
Total	123,209	68,029	183,667	108,380

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Commercial crop. 3/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.
4/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately.

PEARS: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Dessert & Cooking				
North America:				
Canada	1,360	1,477	1,718	1,710
Mexico	778	866	880	930
United States 2/	29,940	27,080	29,294	18,840
Total	32,078	29,423	31,892	21,480
Europe:				
Austria	1,906	2,822	3,086	2,430
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,129	2,434	2,293	2,200
Denmark	648	445	1,100	800
France	7,837	11,282	13,624	12,920
Germany, West	15,017	15,597	20,300	18,300
Greece	1,799	1,781	1,510	1,980
Italy	20,559	34,860	40,256	41,890
Netherlands	4,409	5,300	4,189	4,630
Norway	366	218	394	310
Spain	4,236	5,519	5,472	5,950
Sweden	1,429	882	2,690	1,900
Switzerland	9,172	8,818	9,700	7,940
United Kingdom	2,689	2,370	2,298	2,800
Yugoslavia	2,904	4,109	4,453	3,090
Total	78,100	96,437	111,365	107,140
Asia:				
Japan	7,713	12,400	14,300	15,000
Lebanon	189	154	132	100
Turkey	4,582	6,402	5,847	5,950
South America:				
Argentina	4,515	5,026	4,321	4,400
Chile	269	366	388	400
Africa:				
South Africa 3/	1,626	2,017	2,356	2,560
Oceania:				
Australia	4,335	5,908	5,100	5,820
New Zealand	505	727	621	650
Total specified countries 4/	133,912	158,860	176,322	163,500
Cider				
Austria	5,623	4,409	3,530	4,400
France	17,985	9,352	27,463	14,560
United Kingdom	176	49	242	100
Total	23,784	13,810	31,235	19,060

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Commercial crop. 3/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.
4/ May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately.

COMBINED PRODUCTION OF BARLEY
AND OATS CONTINUES LARGE

World production of barley and oats in 1963 was at the same high level as the 1962 total, according to latest revised estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Increased barley production offset a smaller total outturn of oats.

Combined production of the two grains is estimated at about 147 million short tons, 3 percent above the 1955-59 average. The increase was entirely in barley with oats continuing its downward trend. Most of the decline in oats was in the Soviet Union and in North America.

World barley production is now estimated at 3,995 million bushels, a new record. Increases over 1962 production are reported for all areas except the Soviet Union and Asia; the largest gain however, was in Western Europe. Total output there was 11 percent above the previous high in 1962 and 61 percent above the 1955-59 average. Western Europe's acreage has increased 32 percent since the average period and yields are somewhat higher.

World oats production of 3,215 million bushels contrasts with the 1955-59 average of 4,080 million and is the smallest world outturn of the past 50 years. Continuing its downward trend, acreage in oats totaled a little less than 80 million acres, compared with about 117 million during 1955-59. Yields have been well above average during both 1962 and 1963.

Production of barley and oats in North America totaled 38 million short tons, a fourth of 1963 world production of these grains. This is slightly below the 1962 total, because of a reduction in oats, which was, however, largely offset by a larger barley crop. Area in oats has been reduced more than a fourth since 1955-59.

Western Europe's combined outturn of barley and oats was moderately larger than in 1962 because of the increase in barley. A total of 1,290 million bushels of barley is the largest of record and about 10 percent above the previous high in 1962. The large 1963 outturn is mainly due to large acreage in France and the United Kingdom, where damaged winter wheat acreage was reseeded to spring-sown feed grains. Production of oats in Western Europe is estimated at 840 million bushels, the same as in 1962. Acreage shows a further cut from the low level of 1962 but yields were increased enough to offset the acreage reduction.

Production of the two grains is about 4 percent smaller than the 1962 total in Eastern Europe. Most of the reduction was in barley. Smaller barley crops are reported for all countries except Poland and Yugoslavia. The largest single reduction reported is for Hungary; there both reduced acreage and smaller yields resulted in a 24 percent decrease from the high 1962 level. Oats production was slightly smaller in Eastern Europe despite a small increase in acreage.

Poor crop conditions in the Soviet Union reduced both barley and oats outturns. Acreage of oats is estimated to be well below the 1962 area and yields were well below average.

Combined production in Asia is estimated to be below the 1962 outturn because of smaller barley production. Smaller crops in India, Japan, and South Korea more than offset a substantial increase in Turkey. Oats production for Asia is estimated unchanged from the 1962 total.

Africa's production of barley was larger than in 1962 and also above average. The total, estimated at 155 million bushels, is the largest produced since 1956. Production of oats remained unchanged at 14 million bushels.

In South America the volume of the combined barley and oats production is considerably larger than in 1962 mainly because of sharp increases in Argentina. Both barley and oats harvests in that important producing country are now estimated to be more than double the small 1962 crops.

Outturns in Australia are also larger than a year earlier. Barley production is moderately above average and the harvest of oats is about 40 percent above average.

(Tables on the following pages)

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS CONTINUE UPWARD

World cattle numbers increased 1 percent in 1963 to nearly 1.1 billion head at the beginning of 1964. This is an 11-percent increase over the 1956-60 average, and 9.4 million head over 1963. There were wide differences in production from country to country, however, with numbers down in such key areas as Western Europe and Argentina. A combination of decreases in cattle numbers and increases in consumer demand caused beef shortages to appear in Western Europe at the end of 1963. This shortage is continuing in 1964.

Record high numbers of cattle in the world are principally attributed to strong consumer demand for red meat and worldwide increasing standards of living. Other reasons are improvements in range husbandry, production techniques, and feeding practices. Per capita demand for livestock products increases with living standards and consumer incomes.

Most large livestock-producing and exporting countries continue to develop or enlarge programs of research for improving breeds, eradicating livestock diseases, and promoting meat products in world trade. Slaughterhouses, freezing, and meat processing facilities are being constructed or enlarged in New Zealand, Australia, Africa, Central and South America, Ireland, the USSR, and other Iron Curtain countries.

During 1963, cattle numbers increased 3 percent in North America, 2 percent in Oceania and South America, and 1 percent in Africa and Asia. Numbers declined 2 percent in the USSR and 1 percent in Europe.

(Continued on page 18)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	8,971	5,529	5,287	6,160	26.5	20.4	31.4	35.8	237,926	112,640	165,888	220,664
Mexico	594	576	583	593	14.3	13.9	13.6	15.5	8,500	8,000	7,950	9,200
United States	14,391	12,946	12,430	11,538	29.5	30.6	35.1	34.7	424,448	395,669	436,448	399,921
Estimated total 5/	23,960	19,050	18,300	18,290	28.0	27.1	33.3	34.4	671,000	516,000	610,000	630,000
Europe:												
Austria	419	464	477	566	40.8	50.6	53.6	50.1	17,110	23,500	25,580	28,370
Belgium	229	299	319	331	63.4	62.8	71.9	66.5	14,520	18,770	22,930	22,020
Denmark	1,692	1,975	2,051	2,261	65.1	65.3	73.9	69.1	110,090	129,000	151,520	156,160
Finland	518	497	508	--	29.0	33.8	24.4	--	15,010	16,800	12,400	23,000
France	4,452	5,582	5,377	6,244	44.4	44.5	50.3	53.6	197,890	248,600	270,670	334,400
Germany, West	2,142	2,768	2,813	2,822	52.1	45.2	61.1	57.9	111,700	125,000	172,000	163,500
Greece	491	456	459	455	22.3	23.7	25.2	24.4	10,950	10,800	11,570	11,100
Ireland	279	362	406	432	57.7	65.5	68.2	63.2	16,110	23,700	27,670	27,300
Italy	571	543	518	504	23.2	23.6	25.3	25.5	13,240	12,800	13,100	12,870
Netherlands	183	253	247	249	70.9	69.9	80.1	71.4	12,970	17,690	19,780	17,770
Norway	312	380	405	443	43.2	51.7	38.9	48.0	13,480	19,640	15,740	21,270
Portugal	370	314	332	346	10.4	7.6	10.0	8.5	3,850	2,400	3,310	2,940
Spain	3,785	3,583	3,580	3,472	21.8	22.4	27.7	27.4	82,470	80,100	99,300	95,070
Sweden	655	885	914	1,215	40.9	51.4	48.7	47.4	26,760	45,500	44,550	57,600
Switzerland	63	72	87	80	54.4	58.3	65.8	59.1	3,430	4,200	5,720	4,730
United Kingdom	2,611	3,828	3,980	4,713	56.8	60.6	67.6	65.6	148,200	232,100	268,990	309,120
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	18,800	22,280	22,500	24,860	42.6	45.4	51.9	51.9	800,000	1,012,000	1,167,000	1,290,000
Bulgaria	656	650	750	740	28.6	30.8	30.0	27.9	18,770	20,000	22,500	20,670
Czechoslovakia	1,639	1,720	1,710	1,620	37.6	42.4	47.1	47.1	61,700	73,000	80,470	76,240
Germany, East	825	1,068	925	940	45.8	40.7	54.3	47.6	37,760	43,500	50,250	44,740
Hungary	1,172	1,289	1,355	1,205	31.8	35.1	38.8	33.2	37,280	45,200	52,540	39,960
Poland	1,857	1,680	1,638	1,848	28.9	36.6	36.9	36.7	53,630	61,500	60,400	67,840
Rumania	781	702	620	550	21.7	30.6	31.0	29.2	16,940	21,500	19,240	16,080
Yugoslavia	923	917	867	865	23.7	28.4	25.2	27.8	21,890	26,000	21,820	24,020
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	7,880	8,050	7,890	7,790	31.7	36.4	39.0	37.2	250,000	293,000	308,000	290,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	26,680	30,330	30,390	32,650	39.4	43.0	48.5	48.4	1,050,000	1,305,000	1,475,000	1,580,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	25,000	33,100	40,000	45,700	17.6	18.4	18.0	14.9	440,000	610,000	720,000	680,000

Asia:														
Cyprus	142	150	160	--	21.5	14.7	25.0	--	3,046	2,200	4,000	4,100
Iran	2,015	--	--	--	21.1	--	--	--	42,530	46,000	43,600	46,000
Iraq	2,821	2,572	2,939	--	15.9	16.3	17.6	--	44,992	41,850	51,680	43,500
Israel	134	140	150	150	22.0	15.7	14.7	11.3	2,949	2,200	2,200	1,700
Syria	1,213	1,038	1,236	1,236	13.2	9.6	27.9	26.0	16,064	10,000	34,500	32,150
Turkey	6,295	6,400	6,350	6,500	22.1	22.3	23.1	27.7	139,000	142,500	147,000	180,000
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	311,000	--	--	--
India	8,269	7,965	8,191	7,498	15.1	16.5	17.7	15.2	124,600	131,630	144,760	114,000
Pakistan	561	536	544	561	11.8	11.8	11.4	11.9	6,620	6,300	6,200	6,670
Japan	2,336	1,711	1,513	1,407	40.0	48.5	48.1	24.0	93,528	82,970	72,830	33,820
Korea, Republic of	1,933	2,000	2,054	2,176	18.8	23.6	21.7	--	36,260	47,300	44,500	--
Estimated total 5/	43,780	44,300	44,900	43,620	19.3	18.8	19.5	18.8	845,000	835,000	875,000	820,000
Africa:												
Algeria	3,111	2,200	2,430	--	10.9	6.8	--	--	34,000	15,000	--	37,400
Egypt	141	126	135	119	43.2	48.4	49.6	50.2	6,090	6,100	6,700	5,970
Morocco	4,438	3,825	3,840	4,782	12.4	6.5	14.3	14.0	55,250	25,000	55,000	67,000
Tunisia	1,550	1,000	800	1,450	5.4	4.0	5.9	7.4	8,440	4,000	4,700	10,800
South Africa, Republic of	68	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--	1,150	1,600	1,850	1,600
Estimated total 5/	11,270	9,700	10,050	12,200	11.1	8.1	12.9	12.7	125,000	75,000	130,000	155,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,213	1,840	894	--	22.8	20.0	17.7	--	50,510	36,740	15,850	43,630
Chile	157	164	163	163	31.4	31.7	33.1	31.9	4,932	5,200	5,400	5,200
Colombia	120	136	138	143	27.4	34.1	35.9	37.8	3,293	4,640	4,960	5,400
Ecuador	295	205	240	222	13.3	15.8	15.8	14.4	3,928	3,230	3,800	3,200
Peru	439	490	494	507	19.5	20.4	20.6	20.9	8,551	10,000	10,200	10,600
Uruguay	118	121	99	112	12.3	11.6	16.2	10.7	1,457	1,400	1,600	1,200
Estimated total 5/	3,590	3,200	2,290	3,240	21.2	20.3	19.7	23.1	76,000	65,000	45,000	75,000
Oceania:												
Australia	2,183	2,384	2,027	2,035	20.8	18.1	20.3	24.2	45,400	43,230	41,230	49,270
New Zealand	58	77	78	80	51.2	48.2	54.1	51.0	2,970	3,710	4,220	4,080
Total Oceania	2,241	2,461	2,105	2,115	21.6	19.1	21.6	25.2	48,370	46,940	45,450	53,350
Estimated world total 5/	136,520	142,140	148,040	157,820	23.8	24.4	26.3	25.3	3,255,000	3,455,000	3,900,000	3,995,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1963 and ended early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada 5/	9,716	8,543	10,591	9,488	38.6	33.2	46.6	47.8	374,764	283,965	493,610	453,102
Mexico	231	210	211	213	23.0	22.3	20.6	23.6	5,308	4,685	4,340	5,030
United States	33,093	23,994	22,675	21,757	38.6	42.2	45.0	45.1	1,278,145	1,011,398	1,020,371	980,910
Estimated total 6/	43,040	32,750	33,480	31,460	38.6	39.7	45.3	45.8	1,660,000	1,300,000	1,518,000	1,440,000
Europe:												
Austria	447	384	372	376	53.1	60.2	61.5	62.6	23,740	23,100	22,890	23,540
Belgium	365	337	309	283	86.2	90.9	95.1	95.6	31,470	30,620	29,400	27,050
Denmark	575	483	405	462	89.1	97.6	103.6	100.2	51,210	47,120	41,960	46,300
Finland	1,111	1,169	1,127	--	43.3	55.5	37.7	--	48,160	64,830	42,500	57,500
France	4,424	3,562	3,351	3,151	50.7	50.1	53.2	61.4	224,270	178,500	178,430	193,610
Germany, West	2,211	1,787	1,990	1,905	70.8	73.8	80.8	83.9	156,630	131,800	160,700	159,830
Greece	355	324	326	290	31.0	32.6	32.7	32.2	11,000	10,550	10,660	9,350
Ireland	490	368	346	333	70.2	71.3	78.9	57.4	34,380	26,250	27,300	19,110
Italy	1,039	1,059	1,015	988	36.1	38.1	40.5	38.2	37,490	40,300	41,140	37,750
Luxembourg	49	40	42	--	59.0	69.0	60.7	--	2,890	2,760	2,550	3,580
Netherlands	368	305	294	278	87.3	97.4	108.8	105.2	32,140	29,710	32,000	29,240
Norway	157	153	131	108	59.4	78.2	56.1	71.9	9,320	11,970	7,350	7,770
Portugal	756	743	710	741	9.9	6.0	10.1	9.2	7,450	4,480	7,140	6,810
Spain	1,408	1,442	1,357	1,285	26.3	23.6	26.0	24.7	37,000	34,100	35,340	31,700
Sweden	1,299	1,405	1,275	1,290	45.2	66.4	58.7	63.6	58,750	93,300	74,860	82,050
Switzerland	48	37	36	32	80.2	88.4	94.2	84.1	3,850	3,270	3,390	2,690
United Kingdom	2,348	1,733	1,519	1,295	69.6	73.6	80.5	77.8	163,310	127,540	122,290	100,800
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	17,450	15,330	14,600	13,990	53.6	56.1	57.5	60.0	935,000	860,000	840,000	840,000
Bulgaria	394	425	395	395	28.8	30.6	29.1	29.1	11,340	13,000	11,500	11,500
Czechoslovakia	1,290	1,150	1,110	1,080	50.2	57.4	56.2	56.1	64,800	66,000	62,350	60,630
Germany, East	1,152	866	920	927	57.9	68.1	74.1	66.9	66,740	59,000	68,200	62,000
Hungary	374	273	208	222	37.6	35.2	38.1	32.9	14,080	9,600	7,920	7,300
Poland	4,139	3,959	3,915	4,155	40.7	51.3	48.2	46.8	168,640	203,000	188,770	194,550
Rumania	833	602	427	325	27.6	31.4	45.2	46.6	22,960	18,900	11,500	9,000
Yugoslavia	880	877	766	778	27.4	34.0	27.4	30.6	24,090	29,800	21,010	23,770
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,120	8,200	7,790	7,930	41.1	48.8	48.1	46.7	375,000	400,000	375,000	370,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	26,570	23,530	22,390	21,920	49.3	53.5	54.3	55.2	1,310,000	1,260,000	1,215,000	1,210,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	36,080	28,400	17,050	14,830	23.4	21.1	22.6	18.2	845,000	600,000	385,000	270,000

Asia:													
Syria	19	7	--	--	24.0	28.6	--	--	456	200	--	--	
Turkey	866	1,018	1,013	1,000	29.3	29.5	30.6	32.7	25,406	30,000	31,000	32,700	
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--	--	--	
Japan	216	202	207	213	56.4	57.3	50.0	52.7	12,188	11,570	10,360	11,230	
Estimated total 6/	4,610	4,990	4,900	4,780	22.8	20.0	21.4	22.0	105,000	100,000	105,000	105,000	
Africa:													
Algeria	257	135	--	--	18.8	11.1	--	--	4,840	1,500	--	--	
Morocco	69	65	60	60	22.8	15.4	29.8	16.7	1,570	1,000	1,790	1,000	
Tunisia	55	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	660	--	--	--	
South Africa, Republic of	400	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	6,040	8,000	7,500	8,300	
Estimated total 6/	830	800	800	820	18.1	16.2	17.5	17.1	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	
South America:													
Argentina	2,016	1,608	1,010	--	32.1	30.4	33.2	--	64,620	48,900	33,560	70,960	
Chile	259	278	282	287	30.8	27.4	31.8	31.5	7,970	7,610	8,960	9,050	
Uruguay	189	213	199	210	14.8	20.8	19.6	12.4	2,798	4,440	3,900	2,600	
Estimated total 6/	2,540	2,180	1,580	2,650	30.3	29.8	31.6	32.1	77,000	65,000	50,000	85,000	
Oceania:													
Australia	3,183	3,095	3,292	3,459	20.0	22.3	26.1	26.2	63,630	68,910	86,010	90,560	
New Zealand	39	35	28	26	62.3	67.4	68.6	66.2	2,430	2,360	1,920	1,720	
Total Oceania	3,222	3,130	3,320	3,485	20.5	22.8	26.5	26.5	66,060	71,270	87,930	92,280	
Estimated world total 6/	116,890	95,780	83,520	79,950	34.9	35.6	40.4	40.2	4,080,000	3,410,000	3,375,000	3,215,000	

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1963 and ended early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

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CATTLE NUMBERS
(Continued from page 13)

India is the world's largest cattle producer with an estimated 236 million head in 1962--22 percent of the world's total cattle and buffalo numbers--however, religious policies limit the slaughter of cattle. The United States is the second largest producing country with 106.5 million head. Russia, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and France are other world leaders in cattle numbers with 85, 81, 44.5, 24.5 and 20 million head, respectively. There are 14 countries with 9 million or more. China is probably the fourth ranking country.

Numbers in North America were up 4 million head from 1963 due primarily to momentum from the 1958-63 buildup in response to high market prices. A smaller increase can be expected in 1964 and 1965 since cattle prices have declined and beef production is at record levels.

South American cattle numbers were up 2.8 million head from a year earlier. The largest increase occurred in Brazil. There were slight increases in Colombia and Uruguay. Argentine numbers increased slightly from the low reached in 1963 after 2 years of poor pastures.

Western Europe--Cattle numbers declined about 1.2 million head due to heavier than-usual slaughter. This, in turn, was the result of feed shortages during the severe winter of 1962-63 and of a continuing strengthening of consumer demand for beef. Meat shortages are prevalent throughout many of the larger cities. Improved breeding, production, processing, and husbandry practices are being employed by many countries, but population and consumer income expansion continue to outrun beef production.

Eastern Europe -- Numbers of cattle are up 400,000 from 1963 to a total of 33.5 million in 1964.

The Soviet Union had a 2 percent decrease in 1963 -- down to 85 million on January 1, 1964 from the 87 million reported in 1963. A disappointing feed grain supply combined with adverse weather are the principal causes for the decline.

Africa - slightly increased cattle numbers in 1963 -- an increase of 1 million head from the 118 million reported in early 1963. Northern and Southern African countries increased numbers slightly while Central African countries remained practically unchanged. Many countries in Africa are still plagued with cattle diseases.

Asia -- Cattle and buffalo increased to 411.4 million head from the 407.8 million in 1963.

Iraq and Turkey in Southwest Asia and China and North Vietnam in East Central Asia had small increases. Burma and the Philippines show small increases; the largest increase occurred in India. Japan's cattle numbers remained unchanged. Although Japan is emphasizing improvements in its livestock industry, increasing consumer demand for meat cannot be met with domestic production.

Oceania--Continues to expand its livestock industry. Cattle numbers rose almost 600,000 in Australia in 1963 to an estimated 19.1 million in March 1964. New Zealand numbers increased slightly to 6.7 million head - up 30,000 head from January 1963. Both countries are actively and progressively boosting beef cattle numbers and expanding processing and marketing facilities.

(Tables on pages 20-21)

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION AT 1962 RECORD LEVEL

World production of peanuts in 1963 is estimated at 15.6 million short tons of unshelled nuts, virtually the same as the record outturn of 1962 but 9 percent larger than the 1955-59 average.

The United States, Senegal, India, South Africa, and possibly Mainland China produced larger crops in 1963 than the previous year. Offsetting these increases, however, were the reduced crops in Nigeria, Brazil, Argentina and Burma.

North American peanut production increased an estimated 7 percent, almost entirely because of the 9 percent expansion in the United States. At 987,720 tons, U.S. production was the largest crop since 1950, exceeding the 1955-59 average by almost one-fourth. Acreage picked and threshed in 1963 was slightly below the previous year's, but the average yield at a record 1,401 pounds per acre exceeded the previous high of 1962 by 119 pounds.

As of March 1, U.S. peanut growers indicated their intentions to plant 1,526,400 acres of peanuts alone for all purposes in 1964, slightly below last year's plantings and 4 percent less than the 1958-62 average. Using the 1958-62 average relationship of acreage picked and threshed to acres planted alone and applying an average yield per acre with an allowance for upward trend, production in 1964 would be 962,000 tons, slightly less than last year's outturn.

Peanut crops in Mexico and the Dominican Republic were about the same as in 1962.

The decline of almost one-fourth in South American peanut production early in 1963 resulted largely from the sharp reductions in Argentina and Brazil. At 343,900 tons, Argentina's crop was down from the previous year's alltime high by more than one-fourth. Planted acreage declined only 3 percent, but average yields declined one-fourth, the result of dry weather in Cordoba, the main producing area. According to the first official estimate, Argentine farmers planted a record 766,000 acres to peanuts for harvest in March-May 1964--11 percent more than plantings for last year's crop.

(Continued on page 22)

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-64

Country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
North America:					
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)	10,220	10,932	11,206	11,552	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico	19,320	22,500	23,500	24,500	Spring
United States	3/ 93,899	100,002	103,736	106,488	Jan.
Puerto Rico	431	497	---	---	Jan.
Costa Rica	988	1,126	1,122	1,115	Jan.
El Salvador	918	916	920	920	Oct. 2/
Guatemala	1,080	1,122	1,201	---	Mar.
Honduras	1,166	1,237	1,800	1,836	Dec. 2/
Nicaragua	1,377	1,651	1,734	1,821	
Panama	4/ 636	835	847	867	Jan.
Cuba	5,460	4,523	---	---	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic	947	950	850	---	July
Total North America 5/	137,800	147,600	152,800	157,000	
South America:					
Argentina	43,375	43,300	41,000	41,500	June
Bolivia	6/ 2,317	2,000	---	---	Jan.
Brazil	68,820	76,176	79,078	81,115	Dec. 2/
Chile	2,917	2,940	2,935	2,900	Dec. 2/
Colombia	14,046	15,600	15,600	15,800	Oct. 2/
Ecuador	1,383	1,600	1,630	1,650	Aug.
Paraguay	3,770	3,690	---	---	
Peru	3,401	3,824	3,927	---	Dec. 2/
Uruguay	7,414	8,516	8,617	8,719	May
Venezuela	8,288	10,000	10,000	---	
Total South America 5/	156,000	167,900	168,700	171,500	
Europe:					
Austria	2,311	2,457	2,437	2,311	Dec. 2/
Belgium & Luxembourg	2,548	2,639	2,687	2,472	Jan.
Denmark 7/	3,172	3,461	3,393	3,197	Jan.
Finland	1,898	2,152	---	---	June
France	18,086	20,258	20,034	20,249	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 8/	12,276	13,281	13,355	13,014	Dec. 2/
Greece 9/	1,084	1,076	1,201	1,224	Dec. 31 2/
Ireland	4,077	4,165	4,301	4,369	Jan.
Italy 9/	8,811	9,650	9,200	9,000	Jan.
Netherlands	2,910	3,388	3,700	3,425	Dec. 2/
Norway	1,066	1,138	1,096	1,071	Dec. 31 2/
Portugal	1,114	1,116	1,116	---	Jan.
Spain	10/ 3,048	3,768	3,682	3,700	Nov. 2/
Sweden	2,497	2,551	2,468	---	June
Switzerland	1,677	1,782	1,715	1,740	April
United Kingdom	10,954	11,618	11,605	11,460	Dec. 2/
Total Western Europe 5/	77,600	84,600	84,200	83,000	
Albania 9/	6/ 424	---	---	---	
Bulgaria 9/	1,666	1,783	1,780	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia	6/ 4,164	4,518	4,507	---	Jan. 1
Germany, East	3,967	11/ 4,548	11/ 4,508	11/ 4,540	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary	2,011	1,987	1,906	---	March
Poland	8,375	9,590	9,841	---	June 30
Rumania 9/	4,563	4,707	4,750	4,850	Jan.
Yugoslavia 9/	5,129	5,941	5,382	---	Jan. 15
Total Eastern Europe 5/	30,300	33,500	33,100	33,500	
Total Europe 5/	107,900	118,100	117,300	116,500	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	66,400	82,100	87,000	85,000	Jan. 1

(Continued)

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-63 (continued)

Country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Africa:					
Algeria 12/	777	---	---	---	Nov. 20 2/
Ethiopia-Eritrea	21,996	22,000	22,000	---	
Morocco	2,555	2,402	2,980	2,800	Jan. 1
Sudan, Republic of the	7,008	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Tunisia	541	570	634	---	Dec. 31 2/
Egypt 9/	2,830	3,189	3,221	3,252	Jan. 1
Angola	1,221	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Burundi and Rwanda 13/	974	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Cameroon	1,269	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Congo (Leopoldville) 14/	6/ 967	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Guinea	6/ 1,135	1,385	1,455	---	
Kenya	7,337	7,404	---	---	
Malagasy, Republic	6,359	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Mali, Republic of	6/ 3,190	3,863	---	---	
Mauritania	6/ 825	1,200	---	---	
Mozambique	904	1,117	1,142	---	
Niger	2,800	3,500	---	---	
Nigeria	6/ 9,500	---	---	---	
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	4,801	5,244	5,368	5,432	Dec. 31 2/
Senegal	6/ 1,320	1,755	---	---	
Tanganyika	7,191	8,098	8,125	---	Dec. 2/
Uganda 15/	3,330	3,382	---	---	
Upper Volta	1,630	1,840	---	---	
Bechuanaland	1,290	---	---	---	Aug. & Sept.
South Africa, Republic of	11,600	---	---	---	Aug. 31
South West Africa	2,684	2,298	---	---	
Swaziland	484	543	---	---	Sept.
Total Africa 5/	112,100	116,000	118,000	119,000	
Asia:					
Iran 9/	5,403	4,794	4,805	4,805	Mar. 21
Iraq 9/ 15/	2,000	---	---	---	Mar. 21
Turkey (Europe & Asia) 9/	13,175	13,237	13,100	13,150	Dec. 31 2/
Syria 9/	488	337	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
China Mainland 9/ 16/	65,250	---	---	---	June
Burma 9/	6,273	6,990	---	---	March
Cambodia 9/	1,356	1,711	---	---	Dec. 2/
Ceylon 9/	2,232	---	---	---	
China Taiwan 9/	416	418	409	391	Dec. 2/
India 9/	207,119	---	---	---	
Indonesia 9/	7,920	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Japan	3,159	3,332	3,480	3,480	Feb. 1
Korea, South	955	1,097	1,256	---	Dec. 31 2/
Laos 9/	555	---	---	---	
Malaya 9/	552	574	---	---	July
Pakistan 9/	29,762	---	---	---	
Philippines 9/	4,585	5,480	5,600	---	March 1
Thailand 9/	11,222	12,402	12,500	---	Mar. 31
Vietnam, South 9/	1,365	1,928	---	---	Dec. 2/
Total Asia 5/	376,900	403,800	407,800	411,400	
Oceania:					
Australia	16,673	18,033	18,505	19,100	Mar. 31
New Zealand	5,852	6,598	6,690	6,720	Jan.
Total Oceania 5/	22,800	24,900	25,500	26,100	
Total World	979,900	1,060,400	1,077,100	1,086,500	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Average does not include Alaska and Hawaii. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are included in the United States totals beginning with 1961. 4/ August census. 5/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Includes Faroe Islands. 8/ Includes Saarland. 9/ Includes buffaloes. 10/ May census. 11/ November census. 12/ Taxed only. 13/ Formerly Ruanda Urundi. 14/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 15/ On native farms. 16/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
April 15, 1964.

(Continued from page 19)

Brazil's 1963 production is unofficially estimated at 562,000 tons on the basis of the official state estimate for Sao Paulo of 529,000 tons. This is one-fifth less than the record outturn of 1962. Planted acreage declined 14 percent, and excessive rains reduced yields. A further reduction of one-fifth is expected in this year's crop chiefly because of drought in the main producing regions of Sao Paulo. Tentatively, total outturn in 1964 is placed at about 440,000 tons.

Uruguay's relatively small peanut production declined almost 10 percent in 1963 from a year earlier. The 1964 crop now being harvested is expected to be about one-third less than last year's, the result of heavy rains at planting time, extremely dry weather in late December and all of January, and unusually heavy losses from worms.

Preliminary data indicate that total African peanut production in 1963 approximated the 1962 level. The major changes from a year earlier were increases in Senegal and South African which were partially offset by declines in Nigeria and Niger.

Nigeria's total production is tentatively placed at 1.5 million tons, 10 percent less than the record outturn of 1962 when weather conditions were better than average. Purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for crushing and export are expected to be 10 to 15 percent less than the record 871,524 long tons (976,100 short tons), shelled basis, purchased from the 1962 crop. At the end of February purchases were about 75,000 tons or 9 percent less than a year earlier, and normally the bulk of the crop has been purchased by that time. Moreover, indications are that with more licensed buying agents operating this year, the quantity of peanuts remaining to be purchased is somewhat less than that at the comparable date last year. Despite the smaller crop, however, the large carryover of old-crop stocks on November 1, 1963, resulting from transport limitations, means that Nigeria's total supply this year is even larger than last year's.

Peanut production in Senegal is believed to have approximated the estimated record 1.1 million tons of 1961 and to be about one-sixth above the previous year's reduced outturn. Commercial production (for crushing and export) from the 1962 crop was 758,365 metric tons (835,946 short tons). Increased production of peanuts, millet and rice in 1963 reportedly was the result of better weather, more effective use of fertilizers, fungicides, and machinery.

The 1963 crop in South Africa at 295,500 tons was almost 45 percent larger than the previous year's--the result of an expansion by almost one-third in acreage and above-average yields. The 1964 crop now being harvested is forecast at about 300,000 tons. The gain from 1963 is expected to result from a moderate increase in yields as planted area declined somewhat.

Among the African countries that produce somewhat smaller quantities of peanuts, crops in Ghana, Mali and Upper Volta increased slightly in 1963 while those in Niger and the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland declined.

The slight increase indicated for Asia's 1963 peanut production is based largely on some estimated expansion in India and Mainland China. The final official estimate of India's 1963-64 crop has not yet been reported. Preliminary official estimates indicate a slight increase in acreage with some expansion in all major producing states--encouraged by relatively high prices for peanuts and peanut products in 1962-63. The growth of the crop was generally satisfactory except for some damage caused by pest infestation or by excessive rains in some areas and scanty rains in others. Trade sources believe that the crop was about the same or slightly above that of the previous year. Tentatively, the outturn is indicated at 5.2 million tons against 5.1 in 1962-63.

In Mainland China peanut area in 1963 is believed to have increased moderately from the previous two years to possibly 4.2 million acres. Weather last year is reported to have been generally good, and production is estimated at almost 2.0 million tons compared with an estimated 1.9 million in 1961 and 1962.

With a slight decline in acreage, Indonesia's crop was estimated unofficially to have been somewhat below the previous year's. Unofficial reports indicate that, because of unfavorable weather, Burma's 1963-64 crop was expected to be almost one-fifth less than a year earlier. As a result, Burma has made a commitment to purchase a substantial tonnage of peanut oil from India to meet minimum requirements.

(Table page 24)

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1963

Overall world production of manufactured dairy products (milk equivalent-fat basis) in the major dairy countries in 1963 was practically unchanged from 1962.

In Western Europe as a whole, milk production increased fractionally, compared with the preceding year.

Favorable conditions in Australia and New Zealand resulted in an appreciable increase in milk output in both countries.

In Canada, milk production was maintained at the 1962 level; in the United States, where dry weather affected pastures, production was slightly below the record output of 1962.

(Continued on page 25)

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Production				
	Average					Average				
	1950-54	1955-59	1961	1962	1963 3/	1950-54	1955-59	1961	1962	1963 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
United States	1,718	1,501	1,410	1,412	1,410	763.3	799.3	869.8	904.9	987.7
Mexico	136	163	185	190	190	77.8	92.5	103.3	106.7	107.0
Cuba	4/ 24	30	---	---	---	5.5	9.3	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	4/ 68	117	---	124	124	24.0	59.4	47.6	57.2	57.5
Estimated total 5/	1,955	1,825	1,800	1,815	1,810	872.5	965.0	1,045.5	1,100.5	1,178.0
South America:										
Argentina	336	526	468	691	658	154.4	260.9	293.2	477.3	343.9
Brazil	339	6/ 486	6/ 1,078	6/ 1,177	6/ 1,018	160.6	269.9	644.2	714.1	562.0
Paraguay	31	28	26	26	---	12.1	10.9	9.9	10.0	---
Uruguay	19	20	21	25	23	5.6	5.9	7.2	8.6	7.8
Estimated total 5/	750	1,110	1,635	1,970	1,780	341.0	562.5	973.5	1,234.5	950.5
Europe:										
Greece	6	5	6	7	7	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.7	6.7
Italy	11	13	14	14	12	9.0	11.6	14.1	13.6	12.7
Spain	20	18	13	16	---	13.5	10.4	9.0	11.1	---
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/	50	45	40	45	40	32.0	31.0	30.5	34.0	33.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	21	4/ 1	7/	7/	7/	---	4/	7/	7/	7/
Africa:										
Sudan	103	399	493	---	---	24.8	128.8	195.0	165.0	165.0
Egypt	29	38	35	55	56	23.3	34.2	27.5	54.4	54.8
Angola	---	4/ 94	82	---	---	4/8/ 4.7	4/ 22.0	24.8	---	---
Cameroon	320	4/ 361	408	---	---	90.2	87.6	83.0	88.0	---
Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, and Gabon	4/ 412	556	330	---	---	101.0	193.3	215.0	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville)	705	692	568	494	---	195.6	193.4	143.0	132.0	---
Gambia	4/ 215	---	---	---	---	71.6	80.0	95.8	100.0	100.0
Ghana	136	4/ 137	---	---	---	48.5	44.5	54.0	110.0	115.0
Guinea	136	4/	---	---	---	30.4	4/ 27.6	29.8	22.3	---
Malagasy Republic	57	102	90	100	---	20.7	30.9	26.5	35.3	35.0
Mali	411	---	---	---	---	103.0	124.0	110.0	120.0	125.0
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	19.5	40.5	38.0	34.7	40.0
Niger	313	690	862	798	---	96.0	162.0	167.3	226.4	210.0
Nigeria	---	4/ 3,500	---	---	---	851.0	1,102.5	1,375.5	1,670.0	1,500.0
Portuguese Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 36.7	4/ 66.0	70.5	70.5	---
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	---	---	---	---	---	4/9/ 33.4	9/ 59.1	119.7	142.8	9/ 139.5
Senegal	1,684	4/ 2,195	2,500	2,515	---	599.5	4/ 915.0	1,100.0	950.0	1,100.0
Tanganyika	188	---	---	---	---	9/ 32.0	4/ 46.9	28.0	---	---
Uganda	379	425	556	616	---	183.8	185.9	198.5	---	---
South Africa	445	4/ 550	6/ 755	6/ 683	6/ 895	144.1	203.6	289.6	204.5	295.5
Estimated total 5/	9,335	11,980	13,025	13,300	13,455	2,870.5	3,922.5	4,620.5	4,850.0	4,922.5
Asia:										
Israel	4	12	10	9	10	6.9	17.4	16.0	13.7	14.3
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	12	20	21	25	23	11.5	22.8	19.8	27.0	29.8
China, Mainland	4,295	5,540	3,955	3,955	4,200	2,853.0	2,850.0	1,875.0	1,875.0	1,985.0
Burma	726	905	1,385	6/ 1,530	6/ 1,470	188.9	265.5	404.3	446.9	365.0
China, Taiwan 6/	210	248	244	238	---	67.1	96.0	115.3	105.3	100.6
India	11,859	14,506	15,869	16,407	17,000	3,812.5	4,877.6	5,164.3	5,062.3	5,180.0
Indonesia	714	816	902	923	907	346.4	378.6	417.0	416.2	413.5
Japan	59	91	162	159	152	34.0	76.2	164.2	165.0	166.7
Philippines	61	71	54	49	47	17.3	19.6	14.1	12.0	11.4
Thailand	178	221	204	208	241	84.8	123.1	118.9	122.2	126.8
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/	18,180	22,535	22,950	23,680	24,455	7,442.0	8,772.5	8,372.5	8,325.5	8,473.5
Oceania: Australia	21	39	43	35	35	10.2	15.5	25.6	20.3	22.5
Estimated total	21	39	43	35	35	10.2	15.6	25.7	20.4	22.6
Estimated world total 5/	30,312	37,535	39,495	40,845	41,575	11,578.2	14,273.1	15,068.5	15,565.0	15,580.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 50 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY
(Continued from page 23)

Creamery butter production declined 2 percent. Output in Western Europe was down slightly, in spite of increases in France, West Germany and Norway. Production was appreciably above the earlier year in both Australia and New Zealand, due to greater availability of milk for manufacturing purposes. In Canada and the United States, where milk was diverted from butter production to other uses, less butter was produced than a year ago.

Factory cheese production was up 2 percent. In Western Europe, output increased 3 percent; among the reporting countries in that area in which production was above the earlier year were France, Denmark, Switzerland, and Sweden. In Australia and New Zealand, somewhat less milk was available for cheese. Output was up in both Canada and the United States.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production increased 2 percent, all producing countries reporting appreciable gains over the earlier year, except France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Dried milk production (mostly nonfat dry milk) was up 2 percent compared with 1962. In Western Europe, output increased 8 percent, in spite of sharply reduced production in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Output of both types of dried milk was larger in Australia. New Zealand reports only nonfat dry milk, production of which rose sharply over last year. Canada and the United States produced both dried whole and nonfat dry milk in smaller quantities than in 1962. (Table on page 26)

RAW WOOL EXPORTS FROM SOUTHERN
HEMISPHERE UP 1 PERCENT

Total raw wool exports from the five major Southern Hemisphere wool producing countries rose 1 percent above the previous year during the first half of the 1963-64 season (July-December in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; October-December in Argentina and Uruguay).

Australia's raw wool exports were up 7 percent at the mid-point in the 1963-64 season. Of the larger purchasers a year ago only the United States took less in the first half of the current season; Japan took nearly one-fourth more and continued to be the leading buyer of Australian wool. Common Market countries in aggregate took slightly more. The Communist countries also increased their buying in Australia, taking 23 percent more. Red China has been increasingly interested in Australian wool and has also taken steps to expand its wool textile industry, perhaps with the idea of becoming an exporter of wool textiles.

New Zealand exports of raw wool were up only slightly during the first 6 months of the 1963-64 season. Japan took nearly twice as much as in the previous season, but most other markets remained about the same.
(Continued on page 27)

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 1962 and 1963 (Preliminary)

Country	1962 January through June	1962 July through December	1963 January through June	1963 July through December	ANNUAL 1962	ANNUAL 1963	1963 compared with 1962
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
BUTTER							
Canada	161,881	203,791	111,373	244,724	365,672	356,097	97
United States	887,862	646,683	817,805	583,395	1,534,545	1,401,200	91
Belgium	-	-	-	-	122,362	112,152	92
Denmark	198,193	169,534	174,824	154,102	367,727	328,926	89
Finland	105,263	100,190	-	-	205,453	-	-
France	280,246	246,653	320,767	291,891	526,899	612,658	116
Germany, West	520,636	469,243	546,004	479,810	989,879	1,025,814	104
Ireland	46,301	64,082	44,455	1/ 66,094	110,383	1/ 110,549	100
Netherlands	109,205	114,619	106,035	102,141	223,824	208,176	93
Norway	24,599	14,892	25,726	14,440	39,491	40,166	102
Sweden	103,043	96,826	96,680	89,655	199,869	186,335	93
Switzerland	40,175	36,104	43,910	32,590	76,279	76,500	100
United Kingdom	74,592	58,912	61,152	35,616	133,504	96,768	72
Argentina	60,581	49,629	65,164	1/ 48,946	110,210	1/ 114,110	104
So. Africa, Rep. of	52,902	46,793	-	-	99,695	-	-
Australia	169,113	267,872	182,979	274,018	436,985	456,997	105
New Zealand	165,654	305,449	173,059	315,282	471,103	488,341	104
CHEESE							
Canada 2/	49,084	68,196	54,734	82,317	117,280	137,051	117
United States	840,093	744,677	847,557	779,943	1,584,770	1,627,500	103
Denmark	135,142	117,726	140,212	128,088	252,868	268,300	106
France	431,654	385,150	430,283	472,501	816,804	902,784	110
Netherlands	225,381	246,939	216,756	228,670	472,320	445,426	94
Norway	51,943	41,898	52,751	41,132	93,841	93,883	100
Sweden	63,642	57,294	64,346	58,926	120,936	123,272	102
Switzerland	70,864	80,372	73,393	80,929	151,236	154,322	102
United Kingdom 3/	153,664	97,888	136,416	98,112	251,552	234,528	93
Argentina	158,632	128,166	164,550	1/ 119,525	286,798	1/ 284,075	99
So. Africa, Rep. of	16,317	16,253	-	-	32,570	-	-
Australia	43,998	83,065	46,641	79,721	127,063	126,362	99
New Zealand	88,444	140,926	77,293	130,433	229,370	207,726	91
CANNED MILK							
Canada 4/	156,731	154,003	164,563	163,878	310,734	328,441	106
United States 5/	1,044,653	957,243	1,037,930	910,440	2,001,896	1,948,370	97
France	141,520	102,970	110,765	127,111	244,490	237,876	97
Germany, West	502,120	433,329	545,865	453,339	935,449	999,204	107
Netherlands	535,050	424,202	569,754	422,373	959,252	992,127	103
United Kingdom	227,584	178,752	221,536	180,096	406,336	401,632	99
Argentina	6,720	6,942	8,162	1/ 11,813	13,662	1/ 19,975	146
Australia 6/	56,828	101,690	69,947	115,555	158,518	185,502	117
DRIED MILK 7/							
Canada 8/	100,973	114,629	97,358	100,615	215,602	197,973	92
United States 8/	1,351,397	983,764	1,314,800	922,700	2,335,161	2,237,500	96
Belgium	-	-	-	-	120,217	125,201	104
France	-	-	-	-	313,053	417,992	134
Germany, West	70,556	187,724	182,413	137,732	258,280	320,145	124
Netherlands	146,609	108,856	137,360	99,463	255,465	236,823	93
Sweden	43,303	31,894	43,898	33,587	75,197	77,485	103
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	50,044	53,572	107
United Kingdom	124,768	95,872	101,024	66,976	220,640	168,000	76
Argentina	16,304	15,067	16,948	-	31,371	-	-
Australia	41,681	84,849	49,905	85,726	126,530	135,631	107
New Zealand 9/	19,694	77,993	36,071	87,842	97,687	123,913	127

1/ Estimated. 2/ Cheddar cheese only. 3/ Total cheese production. 4/ Both bulk and case goods. 5/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 9/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, Official Government Statistics, results of office research and related information.

RAW WOOL
(Continued from page 25)

Exports of raw wool from South Africa during the first half of the season were down 4 percent from the previous season. Reduced buying by the United States and France more than offset increased Japanese buying while other markets remained about the same.

Argentina. Raw wool exports between October and December were down 36 percent from the previous year. Prices paid to growers were well above the previous season but they have been reluctant to sell, hoping for better prices. Actual peso prices received showed some decline after the season's opening as the value of the peso strengthened in relation to foreign currencies. A slight rise in world wool prices, or a weakening of the peso should cause growers to sell wool they have been holding. Only about one-fifth of the exportable surplus had been shipped by January 1.

Uruguay's raw wool exports in the October-December quarter were down 21 percent from the previous year, also reflecting growers reluctant to sell at prices being offered by exporters. As of January 1, only about 15 percent of available supplies had been shipped. (Table page 28)

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL AT
RECORD HIGH IN 1963-64

The 1963-64 pressed olive oil outturn in the major producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is now estimated at 1.64 million short tons--42,000 tons above the quantity forecast in December (World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report, December 26, 1963). The current year's estimate is one-fourth above the average of the last four marketing years and significantly exceeds the 1960-61 high outturn of 1.46 million tons.

The major factors in the record 1963-64 production are: (1) Overall "on-year" production gains in the major producing countries of Southern Europe; (2) sharp gains to near record levels in Spain and Greece, reflecting favorable weather and reduced dacus fly infestations; (3) record production in Italy, reflecting an exceptionally heavy fruit set and favorable growing conditions; and (4) some increase in the number of bearing trees in Portugal and Turkey.

Southern Europe: Spain's outturn of pressed olive oil is now estimated by FAS at 600,000 tons--20,000 tons above the December estimate--compared with an estimated 327,000 tons in 1962-63. The upward revision reflects the favorable weather which occurred during much of the harvesting season. The revised 1963-64 estimate is significantly above the high level of 1960-61 but below the record 667,000 tons produced in 1951-52, and somewhat below the latest Spanish Ministry of Agriculture estimate. Reportedly, delays in crushing are causing some increase in oil acidity, and storage facilities are scarce. (Continued on page 29)

WOOL: Exports from the principal Southern Hemisphere countries,
1962-63 and 1963-64 season through December 1/
(Actual weight)

Country of destination	Australia		New Zealand		Rep. So. Africa		Argentina		Uruguay 2/		Total 5 countries	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United States	47.4	24.6	42.3	42.3	24.3	16.1	25.7	13.7	5.9	0.4	145.6	97.1
United Kingdom	120.2	135.0	51.9	51.2	17.4	18.2	16.1	7.7	6.1	10.7	211.7	222.8
Japan	175.4	218.4	7.8	14.5	9.6	11.5	5.6	6.2	0.2	0.3	198.6	250.9
Continental Europe:												
France	79.6	81.8	27.3	21.7	25.3	20.2	11.1	6.6	0.4	0.5	143.7	130.8
Belgium	58.5	51.2	10.8	10.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	2.3	1.2	0.1	81.2	68.9
Germany, West	42.8	50.8	10.4	13.4	14.8	16.9	7.0	6.3	3.0	1.8	78.0	89.2
Italy	60.5	62.5	12.1	11.5	14.0	17.9	8.1	6.0	0.4	0.2	95.1	98.1
Netherlands	1.0	0.8	5.0	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	8.8	4.7
Others	10.2	12.4	3.9	8.3	3.1	3.8	1.4	2.6	0.7	0.2	19.3	27.3
Total	252.6	259.5	69.5	67.1	63.6	65.2	34.2	24.3	6.2	2.9	426.1	419.0
Sino-Soviet Bloc:												
USSR	22.4	25.4	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	0.6	22.4	26.0
Poland	7.9	9.7	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	---	1.4	0.2	11.7	11.2
Others	25.4	33.5	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	---	0	0.2	28.3	36.2
Total	55.7	68.6	3.9	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	---	1.4	1.0	62.4	73.4
Others	44.3	40.0	13.0	12.3	1.9	1.2	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.5	63.4	57.6
World total	695.6	746.1	188.4	190.8	117.5	112.6	85.1	54.5	21.2	16.8	1,107.8	1,120.8

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ Bale weight estimates as follows: Greasy 1,057 pounds and scoured 550 pounds.

Italy, a major importer and the second largest olive oil producer, is estimated to have produced a record outturn about one-third above last year's and three-fifths above the 1954/55-1957/58 average. This year's record outturn resulted from the exceptionally heavy fruit set combined with relatively favorable growing conditions. This estimate is somewhat below the preliminary estimate by the Italian Central Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). However, late December rains and cold weather reportedly caused some damage which could lower subsequent estimates.

In Greece a near record outturn is expected this year. Production is indicated at a level three-fifths above the average for the 1954/55-1957/58 period. The large crop is the result of "on-year" gains accented by abundant rainfall and reduced insect infestations.

In Portugal the 1963-64 output did not reach the level forecast earlier. However, production is trending upward due to new trees coming into production and improved methods of disease control. Portugal during the past four years has ranked fourth in average annual production of pressed olive oil and also exports significant quantities.

Production in Yugoslavia although relatively insignificant in aggregate is at a new high, reflecting favorable weather and absence of dacus fly infestations. However, the number of bearing trees is reportedly declining.

Middle East: Turkish production is up by at least 30 percent from last year and above the 1954/55-1957/58 average reflecting "on-year" gains and some new groves coming into production. Revised estimates for Syria indicate some decline from 1962-63 due to adverse weather and damage caused by dacus fly while Lebanon's outturn increased; however, both show gains above the 1954/55-1957/58 average. Production in Israel approximated that of 1961-62 and the average for the 1954/55-1957/58 period.

Africa Tunisia--a major olive oil exporter--is estimated to have produced an "on-year" outturn about double that of last year and two-thirds above the 1954/55-1957/58 average. Yet production this year is significantly below the high outturns of 1958-59 and 1960-61. Dry weather reportedly may have affected the fruit quality, possibly reducing the oil outturn below original estimates.

Partly offsetting the rise in Tunisia, net production in Morocco, Algeria, and Libya declined from that of last year and dipped one-fifth below the 1954/55-1957/58 average. The decline may have been lessened by added production from new trees which were located in some irrigated areas.

OILIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average 1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1957/58-1963/64

Country	4 yr. average 1954/55-1957/58	Annual 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 2/	1963-64 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe:								
France	6	5	2	2	2	1	2	2
Greece	144	180	102	176	87	251	62	230
Italy	274	389	288	321	419	434	331	470
Portugal	86	111	68	101	104	125	68	92
Spain	358	375	380	496	550	375	360	600
Yugoslavia	4	5	4	1	3	4	3	8
Total	872	1,065	844	1,097	1,165	1,190	826	1,402
Middle East:								
Israel	2	1	5	1	1	2	3/	2
Syria	8	14	14	6	11	19	14	13
Lebanon	9	7	12	6	8	10	7	11
Turkey	69	48	100	73	87	105	55	72
Total	88	70	131	86	107	136	76	98
Africa:								
Algeria	23	23	20	22	21	15	19	20
Morocco	23	10	39	24	27	21	27	20
Tunisia	60	55	145	50	138	37	50	100
Libya	7	14	3	7	3	17	6	2
Total	113	102	207	103	189	90	102	142
Total Mediterranean:	1,073	1,237	1,182	1,286	1,461	1,416	1,004	1,642

1/ Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning November 1; excludes oil extracted from residue. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS
UP 30 PERCENT

U.S. rice exports from August 1963 to February 1964, at 759,300 metric tons in terms of milled, were 175,900 above the same months of the preceding marketing year.

The increase is attributed primarily to larger exports to India and substantial shipments to the USSR and Guinea compared with none to those two countries in August-February 1962-63.

February exports were 190,300 tons compared with 115,800 in February 1963. Pronounced increases were registered in shipments to all world areas, except Oceania. Included were exports to the USSR and Guinea of 23,083 and 18,266 tons, respectively, compared with none in February 1963, and 11,174 to Peru compared with only 91 tons in February 1963.

February exports to Asia of 91,125 tons brought the August-February total to 470,167 tons, 21 percent above the same months of 1962-63. Principal destinations were India, Indonesia, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Malaysia.

August-February exports to Europe had the largest percentage increase. The 105,305 tons exported were 177 percent of exports in the same months of 1962-63.

Most of this increase was due to sizable shipments to East Europe compared with very little in 1962-63. August-February 1963-64 exports to that area were as follows (in metric tons): USSR., 35,673; Poland, 4,167; and Finland, 238. The only exports to East Europe in the same months of 1962-63 were 159 tons to Finland.

August-February exports to West Europe, at 65,227 tons, were up 5,782 from the same months of 1962-63. Exports to the Netherlands increased sharply. These plus moderately larger shipments to other European countries more than offset a significant decline in exports to West Germany.

Exports to the Western Hemisphere in August-February were 47 percent above the same months of 1962-63. Principal increases were in the amounts to Canada, Peru, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Jamaica.

Shipments to Africa were sharply above the first 7 months of the marketing year 1962-63. The 35,000 tons exported there in February brought the August-February total to 89,800 tons, an increase of 27 percent over the same period in 1962-63. Exports increased to the Union of South Africa, Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and other countries. However, less rice was shipped to West Africa and Ghana.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, February 1964, with comparisons

Destination	August-July	August-February		February	
	1962-63	1962-63	1963-64	1963	1964
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	43,420	22,477	35,096	4,510	10,069
Nicaragua	2,549	1,500	5,271	0	2,217
Bahamas	3,832	2,434	3,098	445	274
Jamaica	6,718	3,450	5,183	799	921
Dominican Republic	34,421	16,019	18,698	10,282	0
Trinidad	5,209	5,198	93	9	34
Netherlands Antilles	4,115	2,140	2,814	452	395
Chile	7,783	3,831	3,980	549	82
Peru	763	160	11,569	91	11,174
Venezuela	3,316	1,051	1,330	1	650
Other countries	10,471	2,471	2,387	81	351
Total	122,597	60,731	89,519	17,219	26,167
Europe:					
Sweden	2,652	2,030	2,315	263	251
United Kingdom	43,831	12,144	13,119	5,237	2,864
Netherlands	15,155	5,329	12,022	2,685	4,274
Belgium-Luxembourg	14,151	5,391	7,072	1,845	700
Germany, West	54,080	28,139	22,534	10,964	4,883
Switzerland	6,047	3,492	4,523	891	1,206
U.S.S.R.	0	0	35,673	0	23,083
Denmark	1,225	676	817	92	85
Other countries	13,509	2,403	2/ 7,230	1,208	425
Total	150,650	59,604	105,305	23,185	37,771
Asia:					
Iraq	3,211	3,211	4,542	1,270	3,601
Israel	8,657	3,979	4,579	1,087	1,165
Kuwait	4,295	1,819	3,761	488	465
Saudi Arabia	26,547	17,153	33,939	5,556	4,354
Aden	5,978	2,976	3,678	1,592	874
India	281,286	165,087	275,465	23,185	50,345
Indonesia	254,380	162,833	60,889	21,499	18,455
Japan	1,404	119	24,512	0	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	68,984	28,151	38,742	3,100	11,700
Malaysia	4,364	1,317	19,006	403	0
Other countries	1,502	858	1,054	196	166
Total	660,608	387,503	470,167	58,376	91,125
Oceania	6,323	4,625	4,481	702	174
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c.	42,983	12,513	361	27	82
Ghana	31,013	20,034	12,706	6,398	3,206
Liberia	35,416	11,260	15,831	3,037	1,842
Congo (Leopoldville)	33,423	2,663	3,458	329	0
South Africa, Republic of	48,654	21,326	28,148	6,098	8,051
Ivory Coast	0	0	3,708	0	2,219
Guinea	0	0	19,882	0	18,266
British East Africa	2,444	1,330	937	267	53
Other countries	10,462	1,811	4,797	174	1,298
Total	204,395	70,937	89,828	16,321	35,017
World total	1,144,573	583,400	759,300	115,803	190,254

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes 4,167 tons to Poland.

Bureau of Census.

WORLD CORN EXPORTS
HIGHER IN 1962-63

World corn trade increased again in 1962-63, continuing the upward trend of the past decade. Total exports were 20.0 million metric tons--11 percent greater than the 18.0 million for 1961-62. This increase appears to be based on the increased feed grain requirements for expanding livestock and poultry industries in foreign countries.

Exports increased to all major areas of destination with the exception of South America and Africa. Shipments to most Western European countries were up 6 percent, however West Germany showed a decrease of 32 percent. Exports to countries of Asia increased moderately with Japan and Communist China as the principal destinations. Lower corn shipments to South America and Africa were 65 and 51 percent respectively, and reflected the favorable harvests in Venezuela and Egypt.

The major exporting countries increased corn shipments in 1962-63 with the exception of France and Yugoslavia. These countries had smaller crops and their exports decreased by 68 and 41 percent.

Although U.S. showed only a 2 percent increase in corn shipments for 1962-63 over 1961-62 it still maintained over half of the total world exports. The small increase in corn exports, was due to some extent to export demand for grain sorghums which in 1962-63 was 38 percent over the previous year figure.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS
DECLINING

World hog numbers declined 5 percent in 1963 to 474.8 million head at the first of 1964, 25 million head less than in early 1963. However, numbers in 1964 are still 9 percent above the 1956-60 average.

Decreases occurred in the USSR and North America while Oceania, Africa, and Eastern Europe reported substantial increases.

World hog numbers have increased steadily since 1956-60 with the exception of a small decline in 1961. This long-run increase in numbers is primarily attributed to stronger consumer demand for red meat and world increasing living standards. Then too, breed improvement programs, research on disease eradication, improvements in slaughterhouses, freezing, and marketing are affecting increases.

In 1964, numbers increased in South America 4 percent, Europe 1 percent, Africa and Asia 1 percent, and Oceania 8 percent. Swine population declined in the USSR and North America 42 and 2 percent, respectively.

North America. Canadian and Mexican numbers are up moderately while those in the United States declined 9 percent. Heavy production of hogs in the United States in 1963 resulted in relatively low prices--thus a cutback in production in 1963-64. (Continued on page 38)

CORN: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Argentina	France	Republic of South Africa	Thailand	Yugoslavia	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean:										
Canada	1,711.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,711.7
Mexico	254.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	254.4
United States	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	26.0
British Honduras	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Costa Rica	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
El Salvador	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5
Guatemala	18.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.9
Honduras	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Nicaragua	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Panama	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0
Bahamas	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Barbados	2.3	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Bermuda	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	110.0	--	9.0	119.0
Dominican Republic	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.8
French West Indies	.5	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	5.0
Haiti	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Jamaica	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.6
Leeward and Windward Islands	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Netherlands Antilles	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.2
Trinidad and Tobago	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
Others	4/	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.2
Total	2,069.9	10.7	.4	--	.2	--	110.0	--	29.1	2,220.3
South America:										
Argentina	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Bolivia	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Brazil	17.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7
British Guiana	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Chile	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
Colombia	18.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.6
Ecuador	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
Paraguay	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Peru	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5
Surinam	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Uruguay	.8	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4
Venezuela	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.6
Total	63.7	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	69.4
Europe:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	541.7	172.0	.5	48.9	--	--	--	71.3	7.1	841.5
France	8.9	17.2	--	11.2	--	--	--	76.8	45.9	160.0
Germany, West	504.8	41.4	61.7	87.0	--	1.0	7.9	62.9	123.9	890.6
Italy	784.0	1,732.0	7.9	153.6	--	38.6	132.6	128.9	92.5	3,070.1
Netherlands	1,467.0	277.5	.1	88.8	.5	--	--	9.5	3.9	1,847.3
EEC subtotal	3,306.4	2,240.1	70.2	389.5	.5	39.6	140.5	349.4	273.3	6,809.5
Austria	130.1	1.9	--	--	--	40.0	50.9	136.5	9.7	369.1
Denmark	63.3	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.8	113.2
Finland	.1	--	--	--	--	--	25.1	4.2	6.6	36.0
Greece	146.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146.8
Iceland	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Ireland	145.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	148.8
Norway	80.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	81.3
Portugal	2.9	--	--	13.4	--	--	--	--	78.9	95.2
Spain	818.8	53.5	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	887.9
Sweden	8.8	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	.3	14.4	31.6
Switzerland	49.3	16.8	21.5	1.9	--	4.4	--	18.0	23.0	134.9
United Kingdom	1,847.4	111.8	6.4	712.0	1.8	--	--	189.7	283.5	3,152.6
Cyprus	4.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	1.4	7.7
Others	19.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.9
Total West Europe	6,625.3	2,433.3	109.6	1,116.8	2.3	86.0	216.5	698.1	747.9	12,035.8
Albania	--	--	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	20.4
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	4/	--	40.0	--	40.0
Czechoslovakia	--	--	.1	--	--	--	230.0	67.2	2.8	300.1
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	--	340.0	70.0	--	410.0
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	230.0	192.9	7.1	430.0
Poland	43.6	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	2.0	145.6
Yugoslavia	20.5	6.9	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	27.6
Total East Europe	64.1	6.9	.1	20.4	--	4/	900.2	370.1	11.9	1,373.7
Total all Europe	6,689.4	2,440.2	109.7	1,137.2	2.3	86.0	1,116.7	1,068.2	759.8	13,409.5

CORN: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/ (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Argentina	France	Republic of South Africa	Thailand	Yugoslavia	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:										
Algaria	3.3	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.8	4.2
Egypt	206.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	206.8
Ethiopia	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Libya	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Morocco	.3	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Somali Republic	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Tunisia	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Canary Islands	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.4
Madeira Islands	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Malagasy Republic	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Mauritius	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Reunion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.6	20.6
British East Africa	29.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.2
British West Africa	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Ghana	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Liberia	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Nigeria	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Portuguese West Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	9.8
West Africa, n.a.c.	12.5	--	.7	7.7	--	--	--	--	1.3	22.2
Angola	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Congo (Leopoldville)	31.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.5	80.4
Mozambique	.1	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	23.7	29.0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
South Africa, Republic of	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.2
Others	--	2.0	--	.1	--	--	--	--	3.5	5.6
Total	320.8	2.0	.9	17.3	--	--	--	--	109.0	450.0
Asia:										
Aden	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Bahrein	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Iran	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Iraq	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Israel	156.8	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	.3	159.1
Jordan	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	1.4
Kuwait	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Lebanon	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Saudi Arabia	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Syria	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Turkey	15.1	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	15.3
Burma	4/	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	.5
Ceylon	.1	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.3
Communist China	--	169.7	--	153.3	--	--	--	--	89.5	412.5
Hong Kong	.6	--	--	--	147.2	--	--	--	19.7	167.5
India	126.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	126.5
Indonesia	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.4
Japan	830.7	94.9	--	930.6	420.2	--	--	80.6	111.2	2,468.2
Korea, Republic of	141.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	141.2
Korea, North	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
Malaysia	.4	--	--	.5	149.2	--	--	--	51.3	201.4
Pakistan	30.8	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	30.9
Philippines	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.2
Portuguese Asia	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Taiwan	13.3	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	15.3
Thailand	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	27.8	--	--	48.6	.2	--	--	--	.5	77.1
Nansai Islands	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	4.8
Total	1,369.7	264.6	--	1,135.0	719.6	.2	--	81.9	279.8	3,850.8
Oceania:										
Australia	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
New Zealand	.1	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.9	1.3
French Pacific Islands	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2
Others	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Total	.4	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	2.1	2.8
Others, unspecified	--	--	--	.2	--	--	23.3	10.9	4.3	38.7
World total	10,513.9	2,723.1	111.0	2,290.0	722.1	86.2	1,250.0	1,161.0	1,184.2	20,041.5
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	413,908	107,203	4,370	90,152	28,428	3,394	49,210	45,706	46,619	788,990

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Exports of the U.S.S.R. are based in part on import data from recipient countries. 3/ Includes all Communist countries of Eastern Europe with the exception of Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-64

Country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
North America:					
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)	5,404	5,136	4,993	5,348	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico	8,224	10,700	11,900	13,100	Spring
United States	3/ 55,168	57,000	58,883	56,007	Jan. 1
Puerto Rico	82	---	---	---	Jan. 1
Costa Rica	119	83	86	87	Jan. 1
El Salvador	243	324	324	324	Oct. 1 2/
Guatemala	401	388	401	---	Spring
Honduras	600	630	625	---	Aug.
Nicaragua	349	---	---	---	
Panama	4/ 217	204	214	223	Jan.
Cuba	1,675	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic	1,446	1,000	900	---	July
Total North America 5/	75,600	79,000	81,700	80,400	
South America:					
Argentina	3,608	3,100	3,100	3,400	June 30
Brazil	43,259	50,051	52,941	55,053	Dec. 31 2/
Chile	6/ 987	980	975	980	Dec. 2/
Colombia	1,724	2,150	2,300	2,400	Oct. 1 2/
Ecuador	1,219	1,434	1,530	1,650	Aug.
Peru	1,376	1,541	1,620	---	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay	394	406	407	408	May
Venezuela	2,721	3,350	3,400	---	July
Total South America 5/	56,400	64,200	67,500	70,100	
Europe:					
Austria	2,852	2,995	2,849	2,923	Dec. 3 2/
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,491	1,882	1,859	1,524	Jan.
Denmark 7/	8/ 5,233	7,072	7,260	7,444	Jan.
Finland	481	571	---	---	June
France	8,075	9,127	9,080	9,011	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 9/	14,821	17,218	16,869	16,643	Dec. 2/
Greece	634	622	626	632	Dec. 31 2/
Ireland	791	1,110	1,014	1,013	Jan.
Italy	3,935	4,555	4,875	5,200	Jan.
Netherlands	2,650	3,187	3,156	---	Dec. 2/
Norway	407	494	424	453	Dec. 31 2/
Portugal	1,639	1,786	1,895	1,800	Jan.
Spain	10/ 5,377	6,135	6,118	6,160	Nov. 2/
Sweden	2,057	2,194	2,159	---	Oct. 2/
Switzerland	1,217	1,235	1,314	1,400	April
United Kingdom	6,264	6,713	7,250	7,484	Dec. 2/
Total West Europe	57,900	66,900	67,300	67,600	
Albania	11/ 100	---	---	---	
Bulgaria	1,838	2,331	2,066	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia	5,412	5,895	5,897	---	Jan. 1
Germany, East	8,279	8,864	8,045	9,200	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary	5,594	6,409	5,428	5,000	March
Poland	11,934	13,617	11,653	---	June 30
Rumania	4,319	4,665	---	---	Jan.
Yugoslavia	4,876	5,161	5,013	---	Jan. 15
Total East Europe 5/	42,350	47,060	42,520	43,720	
Total Europe 5/	100,250	113,960	109,820	111,320	
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia)	44,240	66,700	70,000	40,700	Jan. 1

(Continued)

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-64 (continued)

Country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Africa:					
Algeria 12/	72	---	---	---	Nov. 20 2/
Angola	282	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Burundi & Rwanda 13/	11/ 57	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Cameroon	250	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Congo (Leopoldville) 14/	11/ 348	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Ivory Coast	74	75	---	---	
Kenya	55	42	---	---	
Malagasy Republic	316	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Mozambique	85	85	82	---	
Nigeria	11/ 300	---	---	---	
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed.of	253	288	310	324	Dec. 31 2/
Togo	11/ 212	---	---	---	
Upper Volta	24	43	---	---	
South Africa, Republic of	1,232	---	---	---	Aug. 31
Total Africa 5/	4,380	4,830	4,900	4,950	
Asia:					
Iran	35	31	31	31	
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	11/ 120	125	125	125	
China Mainland 15/	117,680	120,000	---	---	June
Burma	580	---	---	---	March
Cambodia	421	671	---	---	
China, Taiwan	3,238	3,105	2,921	2,636	Dec. 2/
India	11/ 5,150	---	---	---	
Indonesia	1,704	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Japan	1,705	4,033	3,296	3,200	Feb. 1
Korea, South	1,275	1,256	1,672	---	Dec. 31 2/
Laos	450	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Malaya	417	492	---	---	July
Philippines	6,201	6,726	7,500	---	Mar. 1
Singapore	11/ 422	---	---	---	
Thailand	3,826	4,802	5,100	---	Mar. 31
Vietnam, South	2,528	3,351	---	---	Dec. 2/
Total Asia 5/	151,260	160,010	163,460	164,740	
Oceania:					
Australia	1,325	1,652	1,440	1,600	Mar. 31
New Zealand	654	686	766	766	Jan. 31
Total Oceania 5/	2,200	2,600	2,400	2,600	
TOTAL WORLD 5/	434,330	491,300	499,780	474,810	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Average does not include Alaska and Hawaii. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are included in the United States totals beginning with 1961. 4/ August. 5/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ January. 7/ Includes Faroe Islands. 8/ December census. 9/ Includes Saarland. 10/ May 31 census. 11/ Less than a 5-year average. 12/ Taxed only. 13/ Formerly Ruanda-Urundi. 14/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 15/ 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
April 20, 1964.

All important South American countries reported increases in the hog population in 1963. The largest increase occurred in Brazil, from 52.9 million to 55 million.

Europe. Estimates are up in both West and East European countries. Western European numbers are up slightly, 300,000 from 1963 while the increase in East Europe is substantial, rising 1.2 million since 1963 to 43.7 million head in 1964.

In most countries of Western Europe hog numbers changed little. Consumer demand for meat is increasing at a faster pace than production increases.

West Germany, the largest hog producer in Western Europe, had a decline in numbers of over 200,000 in 1963 to 16.6 million head in 1964. Other countries reporting decreases were Belgium - Luxembourg, and France. Countries reporting increases were Austria, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Countries remaining practically unchanged were Greece and Ireland.

The 1964 estimates for the USSR are 42 percent lower than last year and resulted in lowering world numbers 5 percent. Numbers declined to 40.7 million head in 1964 from 70 million in 1963. This is the largest decline in hog numbers reported by any country for several years and resulted largely from the marked decline in 1963 feed production.

East Germany reported a 14 percent increase in the hog population while Hungary had an 8 percent decline.

Hog estimates remained about the same in Africa, increasing only 50,000 head in 1964 over the previous year. The 4.9 million head estimated for 1964 is moderately above average. Apparently numbers in the Republic of South Africa have not changed much since 1961. Numbers have been steadily increasing in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as grain production has increased. In most areas of Africa, hogs receive little care and are mainly scavengers foraging for themselves. Hog numbers tend to increase along with increases in rural population.

Asia's hog population increased 1.3 million head to 164.7 million head in 1964. The largest increases occurred in North Korea and the Philippines. Numbers declined in Japan 96,000 head in 1963 due to a serious meat shortage and extreme high prices for red meat. The U.S. exported approximately 16 million pounds of pork to Japan in 1963. Exports of U.S. pork to Japan will probably increase again in 1964. Pork production in Asia has been curtailed by feed shortages for several years.

Oceania hogs remained about the same in number, increasing slightly in Australia from 1.4 million in 1963 to 1.6 million in 1964. Hog production in Australia has not been very profitable as feed prices are relatively high and pork prices have not increased enough to stimulate hog production. Numbers in New Zealand remain unchanged in 1964. Most hogs in New Zealand are raised on dairy farms as secondary enterprises using skimmed milk and whey as their principal diet.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
UP 16 PERCENT

U.S. feed grain exports totaled 10.8 million metric tons in the July 1963-February 1964 period--16 percent above the same period of the preceding year. Corn shipments continue upward as other feed grains show a downward trend.

Total feed grain shipments to the countries of the Common Market were down by 300,000 tons, but were offset by increased exports to other European countries. Increases were shown in the Western Hemisphere and Africa markets, and most significantly to countries in Asia.

Corn exports of 8.0 million tons were 33 percent over the similar period of last year. Greater shipments to Mexico, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Japan accounted largely for the increase. Shipments to East Germany and Hungary totaled 173,000 tons compared with none a year earlier.

Exports of oats were down 79 percent--a drop from 277,000 tons in July-February 1962-63 to 57,000 tons this year. Since 1955, production has decreased by 34 percent which in turn has diminished total supplies.

Barley shipments are down 15 percent from the 1.0 million tons for the July-February 1962-63 period. Exports to the Common Market countries, Poland, and the Republic of Korea were smaller. In contrast, exports increased considerably to Japan, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Production of barley in Japan was at the lowest level in several years, causing an increase in their imports of barley.

Sorghum exports totaled 1.9 million tons and showed a slight decrease of 5 percent from the same period of a year earlier. Reduced shipments to West Germany, Norway, Belgium-Luxembourg, Mexico, and the United Kingdom accounted for most of the decline. This was partly offset by increased exports to Ireland, Israel, and Japan. Shipments to Hungary occurred for the first time since March 1961. Exports to Japan are up sharply particularly in view of the short feed grain crops and the recent liberalization of grain sorghums for feed use. The share of these shipments between corn and sorghums will depend entirely on relative prices at the time of sale.

Table A shows exports of feed grain by country of destination comparing the July 1963-February 1964 with the same period of last year.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of U.S. feed grain inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to reflect transhipments during July-February 1963-64 as compared to July-February 1962-63.

Total feed grain shipments for the July 1963-March 1964 period are estimated to be 11.9 million tons compared to 10.5 million tons shipped during the same months of 1962-63.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-February 1962-63 and July-February 1963-64

Destination	July-February 1962-63					July-February 1963-64				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	945,619	42	43,794	2,167	991,622	1,146,006	7,236	76,100	1,782	1,231,124
Mexico	89,661	166	19,491	60,359	169,677	213,755	657	7,531	7,941	229,884
Others	35,117	997	173	7,381	43,668	49,399	1,194	14	21,059	71,666
Total	1,070,397	1,205	63,458	69,907	1,204,967	1,409,160	9,087	83,645	30,782	1,532,674
Western Europe:										
EEC										
Belgium-Luxembourg	368,570	1,316	15,310	354,138	739,334	462,662	2,489	1,885	243,874	710,910
France	1,540	--	19,812	3,173	24,525	14,578	--	--	39	14,617
Germany, West	334,101	55,798	250,337	143,843	784,079	347,561	729	119,936	65,717	533,993
Italy	361,734	--	189,705	1,247	552,686	722,451	15,893	49,451	282	788,077
Netherlands	984,620	130,192	124,928	557,344	1,797,084	993,908	24,812	59,258	520,755	1,598,733
EEC subtotal	2,050,565	187,306	600,092	1,059,745	3,897,708	2,541,160	43,923	230,580	830,667	3,646,330
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	100,273	--	17,278	29	117,580	54,806	--	--	194	55,000
Denmark	49,602	436	1,031	54,473	105,542	17,481	--	22,530	15,504	55,515
Greece	56,043	--	--	16,162	72,205	124,376	--	51,683	--	176,059
Ireland	119,996	--	--	--	119,996	82,120	--	--	30,439	112,559
Norway	42,914	3,201	1,575	55,474	103,164	44,682	--	--	--	44,682
Spain	305,252	--	--	462	305,714	497,203	--	89,176	798	587,177
Sweden	5,370	3,516	1,626	254	10,766	2,175	--	--	--	2,175
Switzerland	32,861	16,780	11,319	4,904	65,864	69,838	2,341	--	7,532	79,711
United Kingdom	1,292,455	--	3,527	138,874	1,434,856	1,196,911	--	711	23,049	1,220,671
Yugoslavia	20,366	--	--	--	20,366	164,605	--	65,606	--	230,211
Others	4,624	64,233	1,787	1,528	72,172	42,857	15	770	--	43,642
Subtotal	2,029,756	88,166	38,143	272,160	2,428,225	2,297,054	2,356	230,476	77,516	2,607,402
Eastern Europe:										
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	56,484	--	9,910	--	66,394
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	116,872	--	--	81	116,953
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	150,327	273,406	15,961	--	48,421	91,873	156,255
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	13,412	--	13,432
Subtotal	41,427	--	81,652	150,327	273,406	189,337	--	71,743	91,954	353,034
Total Europe	4,121,748	275,472	719,887	1,482,232	6,599,339	5,027,551	46,279	532,799	1,000,137	6,606,766
Asia:										
India	49,370	--	--	--	49,370	57,259	--	16	10	57,285
Israel	122,877	--	13,543	89,266	225,686	129,957	--	10,523	137,838	278,318
Japan	400,434	--	--	360,907	761,341	1,062,781	213	180,336	724,855	1,968,185
Korea, Republic of	23,395	--	192,748	10,047	226,190	6,104	1,187	68,097	2,114	77,502
Pakistan	27,127	--	7,316	--	34,443	2,397	--	--	--	2,397
Others	12,400	45	15,825	154	28,424	42,933	70	50	18,198	61,251
Total	635,603	45	229,432	460,374	1,325,454	1,301,431	1,470	259,022	883,015	2,444,938
Africa:										
Egypt	109,156	--	--	--	109,156	158,727	--	--	--	158,727
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Others	63,961	21	13,177	1,395	78,554	75,446	--	--	7,763	83,209
Total	173,117	21	13,177	1,395	187,710	234,173	--	--	7,763	241,936
Oceania	15	--	--	--	15	6	--	--	--	6
World total	6,000,880	276,743	1,025,954	2,013,908	9,317,485	7,972,321	56,836	875,466	1,921,697	10,826,320

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-February 1962-63 and July-February 1963-64

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports									
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	21,590	--	--	--	21,490	31,470	--	--	--	31,470
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	--	10,299	--	10,299	2,032	--	261	--	2,293
Italy	--	--	5,291	--	5,291	53,010	--	23,145	--	76,155
Netherlands	44,170	--	4,376	--	48,546	228,168	5,139	12,171	--	245,478
EEC subtotal	65,760	--	21,207	--	86,967	314,680	5,139	35,577	--	355,396
Ireland	92,734	--	--	--	92,734	77,267	--	--	--	77,267
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,051	--	103,051
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	106,248	--	--	--	106,248
United Kingdom	271,881	--	--	--	271,881	222,048	--	8,252	--	230,300
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	7,671
Israel	22,174	--	20,641	--	42,815	--	--	11,975	--	11,975
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	465,655	--	41,848	--	507,503	736,042	5,139	158,855	--	900,036
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	390,160	1,316	15,310	354,138	760,924	494,132	2,489	1,885	243,874	742,380
France	1,540	--	21,053	3,173	25,766	14,578	--	--	39	14,617
Germany, West	334,101	55,798	260,636	143,843	794,378	349,593	729	120,247	65,717	536,286
Italy	361,734	--	194,996	1,247	557,977	775,461	15,893	72,596	282	864,232
Netherlands	1,028,790	130,192	129,304	557,344	1,845,630	1,222,076	24,812	71,429	520,755	1,839,072
EEC subtotal	2,116,325	187,306	621,299	1,059,745	3,984,675	2,855,840	43,923	266,157	830,667	3,996,587
Ireland	212,730	--	--	--	212,730	159,387	--	--	30,439	189,826
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	150,327	273,406	15,961	--	151,472	91,873	259,306
Spain	305,252	--	--	462	305,714	603,451	--	89,176	798	693,425
United Kingdom	1,564,336	--	3,527	138,874	1,706,737	1,418,959	--	8,963	23,049	1,450,971
Yugoslavia	20,366	--	--	--	20,366	172,276	--	65,606	--	237,882
Israel	145,051	--	34,184	89,266	268,501	129,957	--	22,498	137,838	290,293
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	109,156	--	--	--	109,156	166,855	--	--	--	166,855
Total	4,527,749	187,306	740,662	1,438,674	6,894,391	5,522,686	43,923	603,872	1,114,664	7,285,145

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY
AND OATS RISE SHARPLY

Canadian exports of barley and oats from July 1963 through February 1964 totaled 561,000 metric tons--more than double those during a similar period last year. Canadian feed grain supplies available for 1963-64 are 13 percent larger than a year ago. The favorable 1963 harvest of barley and oats, plus a large carryover of oats are the principal factors. These supplies plus some reduced prices are causing exports of feed grain to increase.

Exports of oats totaled 196,000 tons -- up 41 percent above the 139,000 tons exported during the same period a year earlier. Larger shipments to the Netherlands, Italy, and the African countries accounted for most of the increase. However, this was partly offset by decreased shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

Barley exports totaled 365,000 tons and more than doubled those of July-February 1962-63 which were 137,000 tons. This was due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States. The increase to the United States is mostly malting barley and reflects a more normal relationship in trade following the small shipments in 1962-63. Barley for feed use was purchased for the first time in 1963 by Japan, and Canada is the second largest supplier of this feed grain. Communist China took no barley this period as compared to 20,000 tons last year.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR
APPROACHING RECORD LEVEL

Exports of U.S. wheat and flour (grain equivalent) reached a total of 533 million bushels during July 1963-February 1964 or 49 percent more than in a similar period last year.

Increased shipments of wheat and flour occurred in all areas, particularly those to the Common Market countries and to the Eastern European countries. U.S. wheat went to Czechoslovakia for the first time since October 1948 and to East Germany as a separate entity for the first time in history. Shipments to Eastern European countries totaled 124 million bushels or 23 percent of the U.S. total. Larger exports to the EEC countries -- 43 million bushels -- were 127 percent higher than at the same time last year. This was principally due to winter kill and heavy rains at harvest which reduced the quality of wheat. This was also the reason for increased shipments to other Western European countries.

(Continued on page 44)

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-February 1962-63 and July-February 1963-64

Destination	July-February 1962-63			July-February 1963-64		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	20,207	34,982	55,189	21,539	131,268	152,807
Barbados	11	--	11	--	--	--
Panama	--	--	--	181	--	181
Peru	--	--	--	--	4,031	4,031
Venezuela	30	--	30	--	--	--
Total	20,248	34,982	55,230	21,720	135,299	157,019
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	45,009	--	45,009	21,904	--	21,904
France	400	--	400	--	--	--
Germany, West	7,937	--	7,937	10,002	--	10,002
Italy	--	--	--	19,885	--	19,885
Netherlands	38,551	--	38,551	98,690	3,709	102,399
EEC subtotal	91,897	--	91,897	150,481	3,709	154,190
Ireland	--	9,036	9,036	1,869	--	1,869
Switzerland	5,520	--	5,520	1,086	--	1,086
United Kingdom	16,554	72,592	89,146	7,953	115,697	123,650
Spain	--	--	--	--	3,729	3,729
Total	113,971	81,628	195,599	161,389	123,135	284,524
Asia:						
China, Mainland	--	20,190	20,190	--	--	--
Japan	764	--	764	--	77,394	77,394
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	914	914
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	--	28,250	28,250
Total	764	20,190	20,954	--	106,558	106,558
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	8,145	--	8,145
Mozambique	--	--	--	1,871	--	1,871
Total	--	--	--	10,016	--	10,016
Unspecified 1/	3,886	--	3,886	2,684	--	2,684
World total	138,869	136,800	275,669	195,807	364,992	560,801

1/ Bagged seed oats.

Japan, plagued by severe crop losses due to bad weather, took almost twice as much wheat and flour as it did between July 1963 and February 1963.

Wheat shipped as grain increased 58 percent in the first 8 months of the marketing year over the 298 million bushels shipped during a similar 8 month period last year. The Soviet Union has been the third or fourth largest exporter of wheat during the past several years, but is now one of the world's largest importers. This reversal is also reflected in the needs of satellite countries who have turned to the Free World to supply their requirements. Exports to EEC and other Western European countries increased because much of the harvested wheat was so heavily damaged that it was suitable only for livestock feed.

India was by far the greatest single buyer of U.S. wheat, taking 101 million bushels during the first 8 months of the 1963-64 marketing year. Even the high exports to Pakistan and Japan totaled less than those to India.

Even though total production in Asia is at a near record level, bad weather sharply reduced Japan's crop. Also, exports to Asia increased by 46 percent, with India, Pakistan, and Japan receiving 41 percent of the U.S. total.

Flour shipments of 61 million bushels during the July 1963-February 1964 period were only slightly greater than those last year. Almost a third of this commodity or 19 million bushels was consigned to Egypt.

Exports of wheat and flour by country of destination for July 1963-February 1963 are shown in Table A. Shipments of wheat to Canada are principally for transhipment to other destinations.

United States wheat inspections for export from Canadian ports as shown in Table B were almost four times greater than those for July 1963-February 1964. Exports for specified countries as adjusted to include these inspections, also shown in Table B, were 80 percent higher in the same period.

Total exports of wheat and flour are expected to reach 625 million bushels by the end of March 1964 as compared to 424 million bushels for July-March 1962-63. This amount will represent an all-time high for any July-March period.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July 1962-February 1963 and July 1963-February 1964

Destination	July 1962-February 1963			July 1963-February 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	8,333	136	8,469	23,231	174	23,405
Mexico	36	610	646	22	1,113	1,135
Central America	1,891	1,674	3,565	3,498	1,361	4,859
Haiti	932	59	991	808	101	909
Trinidad and Tobago	17	916	933	4	810	814
Bolivia	572	2,097	2,669	64	2,361	2,425
Brazil	33,264	259	33,523	25,246	506	25,752
British Guiana	--	744	744	--	711	711
Chile	5,600	858	6,458	1,217	506	1,723
Colombia	2,131	390	2,521	3,077	415	3,492
Paraguay	563	24	587	848	130	978
Peru	4,093	243	4,336	568	192	760
Venezuela	3,117	81	3,198	6,278	211	6,489
Others	1,004	1,095	2,099	3,678	1,261	4,939
Total	61,553	9,186	70,739	68,539	9,852	78,391
Western Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,030	3	2,033	3,805	17	3,822
France	1,136	129	1,265	9,184	--	9,184
Germany, West	4,735	6	4,741	9,908	9	9,917
Italy	857	2,965	3,822	4,170	2,208	6,378
Netherlands	6,284	844	7,128	12,732	988	13,720
E.E.C. subtotal	15,042	3,947	18,989	39,799	3,222	43,021
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	791	1,247	2,038	1,294	1,341	2,635
Norway	716	13	729	2,514	19	2,533
Portugal	1,441	408	1,849	2,201	423	2,624
Spain	--	14	14	3,792	9	3,801
Switzerland	2,508	4/	2,508	6,475	--	6,475
United Kingdom	2,172	219	2,391	13,239	130	13,369
Yugoslavia	11,581	1,280	12,861	1,902	839	2,741
Others	1,536	283	1,819	1,473	250	1,723
Subtotal	35,787	7,411	43,198	72,689	6,233	78,922
Eastern Europe:						
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	657	--	657
East Germany	--	--	--	2,639	--	2,639
Hungary	--	--	--	6,002	457	6,459
Poland	454	516	970	19,147	--	19,147
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	15,913	--	15,913
Subtotal	454	516	970	44,358	457	44,815
Total Europe	36,241	7,927	44,168	117,047	6,690	123,737
Asia:						
India	81,127	343	81,470	101,026	151	101,177
Indonesia	5	10	15	--	456	456
Iran	3,577	1,482	5,059	843	508	1,351
Israel	6,417	102	6,519	5,445	50	5,495
Japan	20,505	3,305	23,810	45,490	1,884	47,374
Jordan	691	2,036	2,727	913	3,133	4,046
Korea	12,440	635	13,075	16,607	818	17,425
Lebanon	--	785	785	45	1,106	1,151
Pakistan	26,185	548	26,733	47,608	28	47,636
Philippines	3,899	550	4,449	7,012	362	7,374
Saudi Arabia	7	2,287	2,294	73	2,561	2,634
Taiwan	5,905	1,272	7,177	6,251	855	7,106
Turkey	4,943	366	5,309	5,740	196	5,936
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	223	2,845	3,068	10	1,697	1,707
Others	907	3,895	4,802	6,649	3,338	9,987
Total	166,831	20,461	187,292	243,712	17,143	260,855
Africa:						
Algeria	799	1,877	2,676	8,312	864	9,176
British East Africa	1,252	24	1,276	134	88	222
Congo (Leopoldville)	21	1,550	1,571	119	2,575	2,694
Egypt	14,743	14,761	29,504	21,506	18,614	40,120
Morocco	799	1,558	2,357	2,441	2,283	4,724
Nigeria	313	198	511	1,361	48	1,409
Sudan	1,031	404	1,435	1,643	1,352	2,995
Tunisia	8,637	146	8,783	2,073	137	2,210
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	3,045	32	3,077
Others	5,900	1,008	6,908	1,561	1,658	3,219
Total	33,495	21,526	55,021	42,195	27,651	69,846
Oceania	--	31	31	7	45	52
World total	298,120	59,131	357,251	471,500	61,381	532,881

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July 1962-February 1963 and July 1963-February 1964

Destination	July 1962-February 1963		July 1963-February 1964	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	221	2,254	3,146	6,968
France	1,495	2,760	269	9,453
Germany, West	827	5,568	1,323	11,240
Italy	--	3,822	--	6,378
Netherlands	1,993	9,121	8,569	22,289
Total	4,536	23,525	13,307	56,328
Brazil	--	33,523	108	25,860
Venezuela	--	3,198	742	7,231
United Kingdom	1,179	3,570	986	14,355
Ireland	28	304	194	385
Poland	--	970	1,363	20,510
Spain	--	14	230	4,031
Portugal	981	2,830	781	3,405
Hungary	--	--	661	7,120
Egypt	--	29,504	5,921	46,070
Canary Islands	--	486	708	713
Nigeria	442	953	507	1,916
Madeira Islands	--	539	331	667
Mozambique	224	495	413	538
Total	7,390	99,911	26,252	189,129

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR NEARING RECORD LEVEL

Contrary to all expectations at the beginning of this fiscal year, Canada is exporting the largest amount of wheat in its history. The 340 million bushels exported during the July 1963-February 1964 period is greater than the amount exported during the entire 1962-63 fiscal year and 62 percent greater than for the July-February period last year. Shipments to the Soviet Union alone totaled 116 million bushels, and an additional 11 million bushels to satellite countries brought the total volume of exports to Soviet Bloc countries to 37 percent of all Canadian shipments in this period. Canada has also shipped 6 million bushels to Cuba during the past 8 months.

Shipments of wheat as grain aggregated 309 million bushels between July 1963 and February 1964, as compared with 192 million bushels last year at this time. Soviet Bloc countries received 37 percent of the shipments with the largest amount going to the Soviet Union. Bulgaria entered the import market for the first time. Approximately 17 percent of the wheat was exported to Common Market countries, chiefly to West Germany. An additional 22 percent went to the other Western European countries, mostly to the United Kingdom. Over half of the wheat going to the Asiatic countries was destined for Japan. The largest reduction--16 million bushels--was in shipments to Mainland China.

Flour milling was at low ebb at the beginning of this fiscal year, but Soviet purchases proved a tremendous boost. Flour mills were operating at full capacity by the end of December. Canada now is exporting almost 75 percent more flour than it did a year ago.

The Soviet Union and the United Kingdom were the largest purchasers of Canadian flour--11 million and 8 million bushels respectively.

MOROCCO'S OILSEED PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

Moroccan oilseed production in 1964, forecast at 31,400 tons, indicates a sharp increase from the reduced level of last year, reflecting continued government emphasis on expanding production. Output in 1963 declined somewhat from the previous year because of a sharply reduced flaxseed crop resulting from a flood in the "Gharb" region. The increase this year is expected to result from expansion in sunflower acreage under the campaign by the National Office of Rural Modernization and increased peanut acreage under the promotion of the National Office of Irrigation.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1962-February 1963 and July 1963-February 1964

Destination	July 1962-February 1963			July 1963-February 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	276	910	1,186	233	624	857
Central America	661	1,413	2,074	673	1,017	1,690
Bermuda	--	77	77	--	83	83
Bahamas	--	207	207	--	217	217
Cuba	--	--	--	3,368	3,147	6,515
Jamaica	6	972	978	7	1,033	1,040
Dominican Republic	540	175	715	855	45	900
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	644	644	--	684	684
Barbados	--	90	90	2/	105	105
Trinidad and Tobago	--	901	901	--	947	947
Netherlands Antilles	--	153	153	--	138	138
Venezuela	4,933	2	4,935	3,511	2/	3,511
Ecuador	572	--	572	425	--	425
Peru	--	22	22	731	43	774
Others	--	70	70	829	166	995
Total	6,988	5,636	12,624	10,632	8,249	18,881
Western Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,959	92	7,051	13,370	145	13,515
France	4,246	--	4,246	3,935	--	3,935
Germany, West	19,584	8	19,592	26,604	--	26,604
Italy	3,475	6	3,481	4,005	--	4,005
Netherlands	4,070	1	4,071	4,498	5	4,503
Subtotal	38,334	107	38,441	52,412	150	52,562
Other Western Europe:						
Norway	1,568	2/	1,568	1,667	--	1,667
United Kingdom	49,340	7,682	57,022	51,170	8,142	59,312
Ireland	1,582	--	1,582	2,528	--	2,528
Austria	802	--	802	525	--	525
Switzerland	2,098	9	2,107	4,451	2/	4,451
Finland	351	--	351	357	2/	357
Malta and Gozo	694	--	694	709	--	709
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	7,422	11	7,433
Others	85	114	199	43	117	160
Subtotal	56,520	7,805	64,325	68,872	8,270	77,142
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,477	--	1,477
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	2,053	--	2,053
Poland	14,184	--	14,184	7,300	--	7,300
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	104,534	11,224	115,758
Bulgaria	--	--	--	379	--	379
Subtotal	14,184	--	14,184	115,743	11,224	126,967
Total Europe	109,038	7,912	116,950	237,027	19,644	256,671
Asia:						
Israel	835	8	843	1,195	3	1,198
Saudi Arabia	56	1	57	723	1	724
Ceylon	--	--	--	--	586	586
Thailand	--	260	260	--	301	301
Philippines	3,800	17	3,817	4,099	7	4,106
China, Mainland	36,255	--	36,255	20,250	--	20,250
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	511	--	511
Hong Kong	353	649	1,002	486	717	1,203
Japan	28,354	255	28,609	31,662	121	31,783
Others	1,290	755	2,045	630	748	1,378
Total	70,943	1,945	72,888	59,556	2,484	62,040
Africa:						
Ghana	--	1,281	1,281	--	622	622
Nigeria	603	842	1,445	643	22	665
British Africa, n.e.c.	--	36	36	--	289	289
Mozambique	366	15	381	225	21	246
South Africa	1,976	--	1,976	407	--	407
Others	17	544	561	19	335	354
Total	2,962	2,718	5,680	1,294	1,289	2,583
Oceania	298	9	307	310	7	317
Unspecified 3/	1,969	--	1,969	--	--	--
World total	192,198	18,220	210,418	308,819	31,673	340,492

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The outturn of olive oil, the major edible oil produced in Morocco, from 1963 crop olives was expected to drop significantly from 1962 as a result of the "off-year" biennial cycle decline. Abundant rainfall during the growing season, however, has improved the outlook.

Imports of edible oils in 1963, largely soybean and cottonseed oils from the United States, increased by more than two-fifths from the previous year. This gain reflected decreased imports of oilseeds as such, largely peanuts and soybeans, as well as increased domestic consumption, reflecting population growth. Seed oils in recent years have accounted for an increased portion of domestic utilization and now amount to about three-fourths of the total. Of the total imports about 33,000 tons were under a Public Law 480, Title I agreement signed in September of 1962.

MOROCCO: Oilseeds, vegetable oils, 1962, 1963 production, imports; 1964 production forecast

Item	Production			Imports	
	1962	1963	Forecast 1964	1962	1963
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Oilseeds:					
Cottonseed	11.0	12.0	11.0	--	--
Peanuts	--	0.6	0.6	22.9	5.2
Soybeans	--	--	--	16.8	3.5
Sunflower	2.5	6.1	8.8	--	--
Palm	--	--	--	0.7	1.4
Flaxseed	11.4	2.4	11.0	--	4.0
Others	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.4
Total	25.0	21.1	31.4	40.6	14.5
Vegetable oils:					
Cottonseed	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	18.6
Peanut	--	0.1	0.1	4.3	--
Soybean	--	--	--	20.7	38.5
Sunflower	0.6	1.0	1.7	18.2	13.8
Rapeseed	--	--	--	4.4	--
Olive, edible	26.5	19.8	22.0	--	--
Olive, inedible	3.3	2.2	2.2	--	--
Coconut	--	--	--	2.2	2.0
Palm kernel	--	--	--	0.9	0.9
Palm	--	--	--	0.2	0.3
Linseed	2.4	--	2.2	0.9	--
Others	0.1	--	--	0.4	2.3
Total	34.3	24.5	29.5	53.1	76.4

Compiled from official and other sources.

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Statistical Report

MAY, 1964

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FAS-M-156 COTTON IN BRAZIL

WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS
DROP IN 1963

World exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1963, at 1,645 million pounds, were 3 percent below the record 1,690 million exported in 1962. The sharp decline in exports from Turkey, to about 98 million pounds in 1963, compared with 200 million in 1962, was the major change from the previous year. (To insure valid comparisons with previous data, trade of countries within the Sino-Soviet bloc has been excluded from the tabulation accompanying this text. Statistics on this trade are incomplete, especially for some of the recent years. The data shown, however, do include Free World exports to, and imports from, the Sino-Soviet bloc countries).

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1963, at 505.5 million pounds, were 7.8 percent larger than the 468.9 million exported in 1962. The 1963 value--$403 million--was up 8 percent. Flue-cured exports, at 403 million pounds were up 7.5 percent, with larger shipments to the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan more than offsetting declines in trade with Australia and Ireland.

Exports of burley totaled a record 44.5 million pounds in 1963--up 10.9 percent from those of 1962. Major markets for burley last year included West Germany, Italy, Portugal, Mexico, Egypt, and the Netherlands. Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured exports, amounting to 14.1 million pounds were down 18 percent from 1962. On the other hand, Virginia fire-cured rose from 4.6 million in 1962 to 5.2 million last year. Maryland tobacco exports were down 2 percent, and Green River, One Sucker, cigar binder and cigar wrapper also dropped. Exports of Black Fat and cigar filler were larger than in 1962. The 6 Common Market countries purchased 149 million pounds of U. S. tobacco in 1963--the same as the previous year.

Rhodesias-Nyasaland: Tobacco exports from the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963, at 213 million pounds were down a little from the 1962 record high of 216 million. Flue-cured exports totaled 181 million, compared with 190 million in 1962. Reduced takings by non-Commonwealth countries--particularly West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and Belgium, more than offset larger exports to the Commonwealth. Burley exports, at 7 million pounds, were double those of 1962. Dark fire-cured exports rose from 19 million in 1962 to about 21 million last year. Principal markets for Federation tobaccos in 1963 included: United Kingdom, 101.5 million pounds; West Germany, 24.5 million; the Netherlands, 14.7 million; Hong Kong, 8.7 million; Malaysia, 6.7 million; Japan, 5.7 million, and France, 4.5 million. Total exports to the 6 Common Market countries were 50.9 million pounds, compared with 60.9 million in 1962.

(Continued on page 6)

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade 1/, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-63

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54		Average 1955-59		1962 2/		1963 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada	31,050	1,412	37,223	2,100	48,624	3,113	39,309	2,613
United States	473,640	101,906	499,795	129,304	468,875	163,308	505,484	168,121
Costa Rica	45	97	5	155	36	94	--	125
El Salvador	34	3,313	163	3,126	35	4,276	35 3/	3,500
Guatemala	--	673	--	718	7	712 4/	160 4/	210
Honduras 5/	3,803	139	3,325	169	3,895	137 4/	3,160 4/	3
Mexico	555	3,307	955	4,804	9,805	7,034	27,508	7,162
Nicaragua	2	699	--	817	--	446	-- 3/	450
Cuba	36,642	--	53,228	-- 3/	35,000	-- 3/	35,000	--
Dominican Republic	29,763	86	27,389	465	40,196	535 3/	38,000 3/	200
Jamaica	190	1,048	106	1,524	632	1,782 4/	1,110 4/	1,850
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,414	--	1,719	3	1,858	--	1,691
Total	575,724	114,094	622,189	144,901	607,108	183,295	649,766	185,925
South America:								
Argentina	973	3,121	3,084	155	22,981	284	29,469	151
Brazil	64,847	218	63,618	78	92,112	9 4/	80,000 4/	7
British Guiana	--	622	--	712	-- 4/	725	-- 4/	700
Chile	--	688	91	685	--	507	--	1,179
Colombia	9,315	239	11,059	13	22,333	15	24,631	10
Paraguay	7,267	26 6/	5,692	5 6/	26,239	4	20,000	--
Peru	10	649	1,343	575	516	190 3/	500	--
Surinam	--	137	--	159	--	154	-- 4/	240
Uruguay	--	9,118	--	9,007	--	8,598	--	6,173
Venezuela	--	601	--	597	668	1,246	--	580
Total	82,412	15,419	84,887	11,986	164,849	11,732	154,600	9,040
Europe:								
Austria	1,470	19,899	1,677	23,985	1,200	23,381	463	24,081
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,023	48,717	1,008	54,264	3,877	60,227	4,370	63,228
Denmark	7/ 595	23,974	7/ 131	25,304	7/ 437	28,415	7/ 1,038	27,555
Finland	--	10,407	--	11,290	--	13,863	-- 4/	13,000
France	1,183	69,912	4,740	73,042	6,230	78,437	5,079	104,633
Germany, West	676	114,993	1,661	164,528	3,216 8/	320,380	2,914 8/	262,311
Greece	88,077	--	127,743	3	104,516	4	134,944	4
Ireland	--	17,044	--	11,872	--	14,933	--	14,026
Italy	22,160	8,290	25,547	17,073	41,685	76,660	24,471	62,831
Malta	--	982	--	738	-- 4/	800	-- 3/	800
Netherlands	7/ 8,352	69,370	7/ 7,522	71,773	7/ 4,782	68,750	7/ 6,228	87,364
Norway	--	8,818	7/ 263	9,504	7/ 236	13,810	7/ 323	12,804
Portugal	7/ 4	10,679	7/ 8	11,992	--	13,318	--	13,640
Spain	--	48,270	2,445	47,106	--	63,387	677	48,000
Sweden	10	21,221	55	17,657	134	20,132 4/	30 4/	19,200
Switzerland	3	24,458	--	27,377	68	35,493	103	38,204
United Kingdom	7/ 7,149	302,358	7/ 2,680	319,435	7/ 3,420	280,352	7/ 3,072	325,022
Yugoslavia	15,712	2,988	39,723	1,224	33,760	21,814	35,340	21,164
Total	147,414	802,380	215,203	888,167	203,561	1,134,156	219,052	1,137,867

Africa:								
Algeria	27,716	9,856	19,048	15,009	--	10,207	-- 3/	10,000
Morocco	493	4,997	558	4,876	561	6,726	259	8,854
Tunisia	117	5,465	720	5,548	45	5,512 4/	220 4/	3,315
U.A.R., Egypt	--	26,278	--	25,564	--	26,722	--	24,407
Angola	1,690	425	825	665	1,664	423 4/	2,750 4/	400
Cameroon	1,420	1,573	2,153	1,952	2,403	2,769	2,315	1,653
Canary Islands	--	1,240	--	6,108	--	12,655	-- 3/	13,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	702	612	1,318	1,004	666	1,960 3/	650 3/	2,200
Congo (Leopoldville)	155	6,554	148	9,869	--	4,206	-- 3/	5,000
Ghana	--	1,534	--	2,180	13	2,227	-- 4/	2,670
Malagasy Republic	8,596	37	8,804	1,256	7,468	1,595	8,688 4/	1,500
Mozambique	361	327	772	462	2,646	725 6/	2,205	661
Nigeria	--	6,596	--	5,568	--	4,193	-- 4/	2,832
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	116,811	6,406	149,496	4	216,069	36	213,404	49
Sierra Leone	--	1,598	--	1,670	--	2,268	-- 4/	2,000
South Africa, Republic of	2,823	2,989	2,144	8,489	17,307	3,865	18,711	5,202
Total	160,884	76,487	185,986	90,224	248,842	86,089	249,202	83,743
Asia:								
Aden	--	-- 7/	5,461	9,332 7/	4,054	7,412 4/7/	4,700 4/	7,500
Cyprus	1,440	872	1,409	1,123	954	1,079 4/	2,600 4/	1,080
Lebanon	911	771	1,745	572	4,486	808 3/	5,000 3/	1,000
Turkey	132,971	12	146,417	--	199,922	--	98,332	--
Syria	5,387	1,137	1,156	601	2,162	425 4/	3,151 4/	235
Burma	395	288	290	835	32	--	--	--
Cambodia	1	13,748	1,291	1,445	--	720	-- 4/	700
Ceylon	1,224	1,737	554	1,932	384	3,627 4/	250 4/	2,855
China, Taiwan	9/ 45	908	177	2,213	8,504	2,286 3/	9,000 3/	2,500
Hong Kong	7/ 6,979	11,470 7/	1,428	9,531 7/	453	19,516 7/	281	18,334
India	84,405	4,354	92,265	3,195	142,902	2,373	149,838	1,215
Indonesia	30,192	13,484	33,116	15,430	25,285	3,160 4/	27,695 4/	1,620
Japan	1,254	11,810	6,274	11,816	16,522	38,028	12,793	32,588
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	967	-- 3/	1,100
Malaya 10/	7/ 175	462 7/	2,590	4,673 7/	224	16,335 3/7/	240 3/	16,500
Pakistan	20	7,453	196	1,531 3/	500	3,000 3/	500	3,000
Philippines	19,281	22,374	22,192	8,238	53,224	2,571 3/	50,000 3/	100
Thailand	21	5,488	8,333	10,292	5,794	8,543	7,280	8,098
Vietnam	--	--	299	8,023	-- 6/	5,694	-- 6/	5,415
Total	284,701	96,368	325,193	90,782	465,402	116,544	371,660	103,840
Oceania:								
Australia	1	31,388	179	42,802	346	27,783	331	27,474
New Zealand	--	6,290	2	6,994	--	6,006	226	4,692
Total	1	37,678	181	49,796	346	33,789	557	32,166
Total World	1,251,136	1,142,426	1,433,639	1,275,856	1,690,108	1,565,605	1,644,837	1,552,581

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries due to lack of comparable data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Approximated from unofficial sources. 4/ Estimated from data for less than 1 year. 5/ Fiscal year ending March 31. 6/ Includes manufactured products. 7/ Re-exports. 8/ Data not comparable with previous years. 9/ Less than a five year average. 10/ Includes Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches, results of office research and related information.

India: India's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1963 set a new record of 150 million pounds, compared with the previous high of 143 million in 1962. Shipments of flue-cured totaled 114.5 million, compared with 121 million in 1962. Major destinations for flue-cured in 1963, in order of importance, included the United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Poland. The United Kingdom, the largest market, took 37 million pounds of flue-cured, the USSR 34 million, and Yugoslavia nearly 14 million.

Greece: Greek tobacco exports in 1963, at 135 million pounds, were 29 percent larger than the 105 million pounds shipped out in 1962. A sharp rise in exports to the United States which took 45 million pounds in 1963, compared with only 10 million, accounted for the increase. Exports to West Germany, the second largest market, also were up substantially, from 26 million pounds in 1962 to nearly 39 million last year. Other leading markets for Greek leaf tobacco in 1963 were: USSR, 8 million pounds; Italy 4.5 million; Belgium 3.9 million; France 3.7 million; and Poland 3.6 million. Total exports to the 6 Common Market countries were 52.5 million pounds in 1963, compared with 50.7 million in 1962.

Turkey: From the record level of 200 million pounds in 1962, Turkey's tobacco exports dropped last year to only 98 million pounds. Exports to the United States, by far the largest foreign outlet, totaled 52 million pounds in 1963--little more than one-half those of 1962. Most other major markets, including West Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Hungary took less Turkish tobacco in 1963 than in the previous year.

Other Exporters: Record tobacco exports were recorded in 1963 for a number of countries including Argentina, Mexico, and Colombia. Italy and Japan shipped out less tobacco than in 1962.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1963

Production: Milk production in 18 major producing countries in 1963 increased less than 1 percent over 1962. Production in these countries, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of estimated total world output, was 402 billion pounds, compared with 401 billion pounds in 1962.

In Western Europe, represented by 14 countries, conditions for dairying were generally favorable, and milk production was up one percent. Production in France, Western Europe's largest milk producing country, set a new record, due primarily to improved breeding practices and to good pastures almost to the end of the year. In Western Germany, favorable grazing conditions and a good harvest of roughages, together with slight increases in dairy cow numbers and in higher output per cow, raised milk production well above the 1962 level.

The gain in Finland was attributed to a larger feed and forage crop and to a slight increase in cow numbers. In Austria, Norway and Ireland, cow numbers were down but yields were up, and 1963 milk production rose slightly over 1962.

Milk production declined in Denmark and Italy, where lack of adequate farm labor, together with higher production costs, forced farmers to sell some of their milk cows. In the Netherlands, adverse weather caused feed shortages and heavy culling of stock. In Belgium and Switzerland, cow numbers were down, and milk production was somewhat less than in 1962. In the United Kingdom, milk production was affected by the decline in numbers and by the severe weather early in the year.

Milk production was up in Australia and New Zealand, attributed largely to the higher number of milk cows.

In Canada, cow numbers continued a long-term downward trend. However, yields were somewhat higher and milk production for the year showed a small increase over 1962. In the United States, milk production was down from the record output of a year ago, due largely to dry weather, reduced hay supplies and heavy culling of milk cows.

Use: Moderately larger quantities of milk were used for fluid consumption in 1963 than in 1962. In Western Europe as a whole, more milk was consumed, although in about half of the reporting countries, the rate of consumption was somewhat less than last year. Fluid use increased in Australia and New Zealand, and also in Canada and the United States.

Milk for butter production was down about 2 percent. Less milk was used for this purpose in Western Europe and in the Western Hemisphere, but more was used in the Southern Hemisphere.

More milk went into cheese-making in 1963 than in 1962. Only Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand used less milk for cheese in 1963 than a year earlier.

There was a slight increase in the quantities going into the production of canned milk in all reporting countries except the Netherlands and the United States.

The amount of milk for dried whole milk and other products increased very little, compared with 1962. Only Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Canada took less milk for this purpose than a year ago.

More milk was fed in Western European and Southern Hemisphere countries, less in Canada and the United States.

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1963 (Preliminary) and 1962

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1963:									
Canada	2,915	6,644	19,367	7,110	8,346	1,675	706	774	756
United States	16,538	7,545	124,783	58,800	31,055	14,836	4,951	12,865	2,276
Austria	1,111	6,084	6,759	2,405	2,017	602	33	520	1,182
Belgium	1,041	8,456	8,803	2,288	4,754	440	177	440	704
Denmark	1,408	7,969	11,221	1,905	6,497	1,717	3/	3/ 661	441
Finland	1,196	6,927	8,285	2,822	4,568	571	0	95	229
France	10,030	5,613	56,296	11,827	21,383	10,124	3/	3/ 2,270	10,692
Germany, West	5,920	7,709	45,640	12,491	23,352	2,722	4/ 2,501	4/ 298	4,276
Greece	453	2,663	1,206	661	170	175	0	0	200
Ireland	1,318	4,869	6,417	1,421	3,347	196	3/	3/ 505	948
Italy 5/	3,300	6,261	22,223	5,766	3,654	7,358	3/	3/ 111	5,334
Netherlands	1,750	8,895	15,567	2,210	5,028	4,437	2,086	1,152	654
Norway 6/	573	6,422	3,726	1,893	1,007	618	3/	3/ 41	167
Sweden	1,254	6,900	8,613	3,142	4,100	875	2	163	331
Switzerland 6/	918	7,428	6,874	2,407	1,250	1,852	3/	3/ 196	1,169
United Kingdom	4,260	6,810	29,010	19,801	2,903	2,496	945	1,114	1,751
Australia	3,262	4,707	15,356	3,310	9,769	1,297	3/	3/ 897	83
New Zealand 7/	1,997	6,013	12,008	1,178	8,379	1,899	3/	3/ 222	330
Total of above countries	59,244	--	402,154	141,437	141,579	53,890	11,401	22,324	31,523
1962:									
Canada	2,956	6,537	19,323	6,963	8,622	1,438	670	813	817
United States	17,050	7,391	126,021	58,000	33,903	14,307	5,015	12,435	2,361
Austria	1,138	5,822	6,625	2,410	2,009	520	24	467	1,195
Belgium	1,048	8,419	8,823	2,295	5,030	352	88	352	706
Denmark	1,464	8,064	11,806	1,854	7,225	1,618	3/	3/ 668	441
Finland	1,182	6,796	8,033	2,912	4,277	529	0	88	227
France	10,032	5,340	53,572	11,259	20,362	9,647	3/	3/ 2,134	10,170
Germany, West	5,894	7,591	44,742	12,527	22,698	2,674	4/ 2,335	4/ 255	4,253
Greece	439	2,584	1,134	616	160	165	0	0	193
Ireland	1,309	4,827	6,318	1,414	3,317	170	3/	3/ 473	944
Italy 5/	3,380	6,283	22,845	5,978	3,806	7,467	3/	3/ 102	5,492
Netherlands	1,751	9,205	16,118	2,289	5,206	4,593	2,160	1,193	677
Norway 6/	592	6,147	3,685	1,847	984	632	3/	3/ 44	178
Sweden	1,294	6,878	8,896	3,130	4,414	851	2	148	351
Switzerland 6/	950	7,224	6,922	2,435	1,318	1,789	3/	3/ 190	1,190
United Kingdom	4,269	6,969	29,751	19,507	3,823	2,692	926	1,052	1,751
Australia	3,230	4,603	14,867	3,277	9,359	1,300	3/	3/ 848	83
New Zealand 7/	1,968	6,015	11,838	1,165	8,202	1,971	3/	3/ 174	326
Total of above countries	59,946	--	401,319	139,878	144,715	52,715	11,220	21,436	31,355

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1956-60

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	3,141	5,667	17,800	6,559	7,707	1,256	715	912	651
United States	18,889	6,538	123,500	58,960	31,011	13,180	5,861	11,679	2,809
Austria	1,144	5,287	6,048	2,392	1,855	389	8	281	1,123
Belgium	997	8,345	8,320	2,035	5,219	169	108	77	712
Denmark	1,437	8,095	11,633	1,734	7,349	1,447	3/	3/ 603	500
Finland	1,137	6,260	7,118	2,797	3,600	476	0	51	194
France	9,402	4,896	46,037	9,774	17,853	8,230	3/	3/ 1,304	8,876
Germany, West	5,624	7,042	39,604	12,346	18,915	2,248	4/ 1,798	4/ 212	4,085
Greece	357	2,244	801	448	112	84	0	0	157
Ireland	1,246	4,794	5,973	1,256	3,431	74	3/	3/ 363	849
Italy 5/	3,584	5,459	21,167	5,835	3,605	6,200	3/	3/ 82	5,445
Netherlands	1,540	8,982	13,833	2,622	4,161	3,946	1,573	821	710
Norway 6/	618	5,765	3,614	1,689	743	691	3/	3/ 89	402
Sweden	1,366	6,337	8,657	3,175	4,039	847	8	148	440
Switzerland 6/	910	7,089	6,518	2,364	1,280	1,637	3/	3/ 155	1,082
United Kingdom	3,886	6,810	26,463	18,128	2,150	2,417	938	1,067	1,763
Australia	2,528	5,540	14,005	2,992	9,156	960	3/	3/ 815	82
New Zealand 8/	1,956	5,961	11,660	1,054	8,306	1,825	3/	3/ 149	326
Total of above countries	59,762	--	372,751	136,160	130,492	46,076	11,009	18,808	30,206

1/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated. 3/ Canned milk included with other uses. 4/ Dried milk included with canned milk. 5/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk. 6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Years ending May 31. 8/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, official government statistics, results of office research and related information.

RECORD WORLD TEA CROP
EXPECTED IN 1964

World tea production in 1964 is forecast at 2,326 million pounds, 2 percent above the record 1963 outturn. The Asian harvest is estimated at 2,154 million pounds, 38 million above the previous year. The African crop is placed at 130.5 million pounds, an increase of 5 percent. South American production -- estimated at 41.3 million -- also continues upward.

Asia: Asian producers account for over 90 percent of the world's tea crop. Increases are indicated in most all countries of this region.

Production in Ceylon is expected to exceed the record 1963 outturn of 490 million pounds. Output has been advancing rapidly as a result of increased acreage and by the replanting of existing tea areas with higher yielding varieties.

Mainland China's crop is placed at 340 million pounds, the same as the 1963 outturn which was reduced by unfavorable weather conditions.

Production in India -- the world's largest producer -- is estimated at 770 million pounds, up slightly over last year's crop of 760 million. Although the 1963 outturn equalled the previous harvest, production fell far short of the planned goal. North India's crop (mostly the Assam Valley Region) showed a shortfall of 13 million pounds, but was offset by a larger South Indian outturn. It now appears that the target of 900 million pounds by 1965-66 will not be achieved.

Indonesian tea production is estimated at 88 million pounds, 4 million above the 1963 outturn. Although output will be higher, production will still be well below the 1955-59 average of 100 million pounds. The 1963 crop was reduced because of dry weather and by the fall of volcanic dust on the plantations in eastern Java.

Production in Iran has been increasing rapidly. Output this season is expected to reach 30 million pounds, 5 percent above 1963. Despite the larger crops, significant imports are still necessary to meet domestic requirements. The Iran Tea Organization has been providing financial and technical assistance to growers by purchasing tea at fixed prices, supplying fertilizer and distributing improved tea clones at half-cost, and providing credit to farmers.

Output in Japan is expected to continue the upward trend in 1964. Production in 1963 amounted to 178.8 million pounds, 5 percent above the small 1962 crop which was reduced by dry weather. Domestic consumption in 1963 was up sharply, which greatly reduced the availabilities for export.

Pakistan's crop will approximate the 1963 outturn of 55 million pounds. Because of increased home demand, tea exports will not be permitted in 1964. Steps have been taken to increase yields and expand acreage, but poor weather, lack of effective pest control and skilled labor has limited output.

Turkey's crop is expected to reach a record 25 million pounds, more than 4 times the 1955-59 average. The 1963 outturn of 22 million pounds was adequate to fulfill home consumption requirements, allowing a small surplus for export. Tea acreage has expanded from 6,000 acres in 1946 to 42,000 acres in 1963 and by 1966, 50,000 acres are planned to be under cultivation.

USSR production is expected to reach 100 million pounds, 6 percent above the 1963 outturn. Over 95 percent of the crop is produced in the Subtropical Georgian region where climatic conditions are similar to the northern tea areas of Mainland China and Japan. Despite the much publicized mechanized harvesting of tea, two-thirds of the 1963 crop was hand-plucked.

Africa: African production is estimated at 130.5 million pounds, 5 percent above the 1963 harvest.

The upward trend in Kenya's production is expected to continue in 1964. The area under tea during 1963 was near 50,000 acres, and with a target of 80,000 acres planned, output should continue to rise in future years. The government has recently negotiated a $9.8 million loan from the World Bank and the Commonwealth Corporation for tea extension schemes.

A slight increase is indicated in Nyasaland, but production will probably be below the large 1961 and 1962 harvests. Southern Rhodesia's crop is placed at 3 million pounds.

Output in Tanganyika is estimated at 12.5 million pounds, compared with the 1963 harvest of 11.1 million. Tea acreage last year was over 20,000 acres, one-half of which is under 10 years of age. Uganda's crop is placed at 14 million pounds, slightly above the 1963 outturn. About 19,000 acres were in tea during 1963 and additional expansion is planned.

South America: South American production continues to increase. Tea is grown commercially only in Argentina, Brazil, and Peru.

Argentina's 1964 crop is estimated at a record 27 million pounds, more than double the 1960 outturn. Exports in 1963 totaled 17.5 million pounds, up 24 percent over the previous year. Tea has recently been added to the list of commodities of which imports into Argentina are prohibited.

Brazil's crop is forecast at 11 million pounds and a moderate increase is expected in Peru's outturn.

TEA: World production for calander year 1964 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/	Forecast 1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:						
Ceylon	395.9	434.7	455.2	467.0	490.0	500.0
China, Mainland 2/	279.8	350.0	345.0	350.0	340.0	340.0
India	695.9	707.9	781.3	759.7	760.0	770.0
Indonesia	100.2	101.5	95.1	104.1	83.8	88.0
Iran	13.2	21.2	22.5	27.6	28.5	30.0
Japan	163.2	171.0	179.4	170.8	178.8	180.0
Malaysia	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.0
Pakistan	53.5	41.9	58.5	51.6	55.0	55.0
Taiwan	33.2	38.3	39.8	43.5	48.0	50.0
Turkey	5.6	13.1	12.0	18.2	22.0	25.0
USSR	63.7	83.1	81.9	90.7	94.3	100.0
Vietnam, South	8.1	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.0	10.0
Total	1,817.5	1,978.3	2,087.2	2,099.5	2,116.4	2,154.0
Africa:						
Congo, Leopoldville	4.8	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Kenya	23.1	30.4	27.9	36.2	39.9	42.0
Mauritius	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Mozambique	15.2	19.9	23.4	20.7	19.0	20.0
Nyasaland	20.7	26.1	31.5	29.3	26.3	28.0
Southern Rhodesia	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Tanganyika	6.1	8.2	9.8	9.5	11.1	12.5
Uganda	8.0	10.3	11.3	13.9	13.6	14.0
Total	81.1	106.8	116.6	123.2	123.9	130.5
South America:						
Argentina	5.2	13.0	18.0	21.0	24.0	27.0
Brazil	3.1	6.0	6.2	11.1	11.0	11.0
Peru	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.3
Total	10.2	21.5	26.7	35.0	38.1	41.3
Grand total	1,908.8	2,106.6	2,230.5	2,257.7	2,278.4	2,325.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL DOWN SUBSTANTIALLY

World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar 1963 at about 48 million bushels, seed equivalent basis, were 4 million less than both the previous year's total and the 1955-59 average. The major decline occurred in exports from Argentina, and this alone accounted for more than the overall total decline. Roughly two-thirds of the world exports moved out as oil and about one-third as seed.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries and world totals, average 1955-59, annual 1958-63 1/

(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	Million bushels						
United States	11.5	5.2	9.4	7.0	5.6	4.3	4.2
Canada	14.7	15.1	12.7	14.9	14.7	11.7	12.0
Argentina	17.1	18.7	25.2	21.8	27.6	30.7	25.6
Uruguay	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.8
India	4.0	2.7	2.4	.9	.1	.1	(3/)
Others, excl. Europe	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.0
World total	52.1	46.9	54.6	49.3	52.5	51.9	47.6

1/ Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Despite its reduction in exports, Argentina again, as in the previous 2 years and in the prewar period, accounted for over one-half the total world trade in flaxseed and linseed oil. At the equivalent of about 25.6 million bushels of flaxseed (24.7 as oil and 0.9 as seed), Argentine exports in 1963 were one-sixth less than in 1962 but about 50 percent more than the 1955-59 average. The decline from the previous year resulted from a number of factors including the high support price for flaxseed, the long delay in establishing a support level for linseed oil, the fluctuating exchange value of the peso, and the drawing on stocks in Europe--the market for virtually all of Argentina's exports.

Canada, the world's leading exporter of flaxseed as such, shipped the equivalent of 12 million bushels of seed (11.5 million as seed and 0.5 as oil), only slightly more than in 1962. Almost one-third of the seed and virtually all of the oil went to the United Kingdom.

(Continued on page 16)

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:						
United States	7,299	8,948	4,149	4,527	3,942	3,408
Canada	14,062	12,562	14,508	13,854	11,515	11,537
Mexico	16	---	---	---	---	---
Total	21,377	21,510	18,657	18,381	15,457	14,945
South America:						
Argentina	---	---	2,195	3,895	155	904
Brazil	125	---	55	177	274	2/ 891
Uruguay	8	---	---	216	1,108	---
Total	133	---	2,250	4,288	1,537	1,795
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	286	378	594	797	729	1,002
Denmark	17	3/	11	7	1	2
Germany, West	11	1	2	2	3	38
Netherlands	573	343	473	470	351	550
Sweden	8	3/	1	---	---	---
Total	895	722	1,081	1,276	1,084	1,592
Africa:						
Algeria	9	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia 4/	5/ 654	420	741	646	1,020	984
Morocco	169	101	400	86	92	72
Tunisia	11	20	---	---	---	---
Total	843	541	1,141	732	1,112	1,056
Asia:						
China, Mainland 6/	649	1,100	787	146	500	---
India	7/1,121	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Iran 8/	118	142	1	52	---	---
Iraq	203	329	191	195	182	---
Turkey	158	787	31	23	---	39
Total	2,249	2,358	1,010	416	682	39
Grand total	25,497	25,131	24,139	25,093	19,872	19,427

1/ Preliminary. 2/ January-September. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Year ending September 10. 5/ Year ending December 10. 6/ Unofficial estimates. 7/ 1950-52 average; exports in 1955-59 were negligible. 8/ Year beginning March 21.

Compiled from official and other sources.

LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States	40,343	4,487	28,491	10,257	3,165	8,181
Canada	5,803	1,442	3,301	8,189	2,223	4,020
Total	46,146	5,929	31,792	18,446	5,388	12,201
South America:						
Argentina	162,450	239,733	186,244	225,261	291,113	234,984
Uruguay	21,666	17,482	21,886	27,844	17,984	36,574
Total	184,116	257,215	208,130	253,105	309,097	271,558
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,505	1,649	1,720	6,162	1,841	1,677
Denmark	56	75	125	56	58	34
France	2,060	1,988	2,241	2,037	655	611
Germany, West	3,731	5,444	6,116	5,248	5,842	5,805
Italy	65	231	123	31	178	2
Netherlands	23,711	11,973	10,861	10,742	7,534	7,888
Sweden	88	41	342	46	25	23
Switzerland	1,653	743	2/ 741	2/ 700	2/ 639	2/ 731
United Kingdom	11,583	9,771	9,695	9,826	7,469	8,859
Total	52,452	31,915	31,964	34,848	24,241	25,630
Africa:						
Morocco	1,340	1,436	1,653	---	---	---
Asia:						
India	37,899	22,452	8,863	840	1,225	432
Japan	158	222	37	451	127	870
Total	38,057	22,674	8,900	1,291	1,352	1,302
Oceania:						
Australia 3/	210	122	30	39	59	16
Grand total	322,321	319,291	282,469	307,729	340,137	310,707

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes soybean oil. 3/ Year ending June 30.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Exports from the United States, equivalent to 4.2 million bushels of seed (3.4 million as seed and 0.8 million as oil), were only slightly below those of 1962 but were less than one-half the 1955-59 average exports. The bulk of the U.S. exports continued to move to Europe, with the Netherlands the major single market.

India's exports of linseed oil, which have been relatively negligible since 1960 compared with the 1955-59 average of about 38,000 tons (4 million bushels, seed equivalent), declined to only 432 tons in 1963. Seed exports as such are not permitted but there are no restrictions on oil exports. Despite the various export incentives instigated by the government to promote linseed oil exports, high Indian prices compared with world prices have virtually eliminated Indian oil from the world market. Because of expanding domestic demand as opposed to the almost static level of production, prices probably will continue high and export prospects dim.

In 1963 Uruguay exported 36,574 tons of oil--equivalent to 3.8 million bushels of seed--but no seed as such. This, however, was one-fourth above exports of seed and oil in 1962. Increased government taxes on exports of seed made exports of the latter less profitable than exports of oil. Principal markets for Uruguayan oil are the Netherlands, West Germany, South Africa, and Italy.

(For a summary of world flaxseed production and trade, see Foreign Agriculture Circular, FFO 3-64, April 1964).

WORLD SORGHUM EXPORTS
HIGHER IN 1962-63

The world trade in grain sorghums again reached a new record high during 1962-63. Total world exports were 3,661,100 metric tons (144 million bushels), up 13 percent compared with the exports of 3,233,100 metric tons (127 million bushels) in 1961-62.

Western Europe was again the principal market for exported grain sorghums and received more than 60 percent. However, exports to Western Europe declined by 12 percent from last year's 2,523,300 metric tons, mainly due to smaller imports by Belgium and United Kingdom. Exports to Eastern Europe increased sharply due to large purchases by Poland from the United States. Smaller exports to Africa and South America were more than offset by large shipments to Mexico. In Asia, shipments to Japan were almost double the amount of 298,500 metric tons for 1961-62 where the use of grain sorghum in mixed feed continues to grow rapidly. Formulas for mixed feeds now include around 40 percent corn and 20 percent grain sorghum, whereas formerly only corn was used.

United States exports increased 38 percent from 2,179,300 metric tons (86 million bushels) in 1961-62 to 3,017,900 tons (119 million bushels) during 1962-63. Strong demand for U.S. sorghums to some extent displaced corn exports which increased only 2 percent over the previous year. The sorghum shipments of Argentina and South Africa were sharply lower, declining by 46 and 89 percent, respectively, compared with 1961-62.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Argentina	Morocco	Republic of South Africa	Sudan	Eastern Europe 2/	Other	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean								
Canada	2.9	.1	.2	--	--	--	--	3.2
Mexico	173.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	173.1
United States	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	.5	2.2
Costa Rica	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Barbados	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Cuba	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.9
Honduras	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Jamaica	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Netherlands Antilles	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.3
Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	.5	4.3
Total	185.2	1.0	3.8	--	--	--	1.2	191.2
South America:								
Argentina	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Brazil	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Colombia	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Ecuador	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Venezuela	3/	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.2
Uruguay	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Surinam	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
Total	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	.3	2.7
Europe:								
E.E.C.								
Belgium-Luxembourg	450.1	57.1	3.1	.5	5.8	.1	3.6	520.3
France	4.7	1.0	4.3	.6	--	--	6.5	17.1
Germany, West	172.5	24.3	2.5	2.5	.5	.3	7.9	210.5
Italy	1.4	10.9	2.7	--	.1	--	1.7	16.8
Netherlands	701.2	107.6	2.1	2.8	4.0	2.0	12.1	831.8
EEC subtotal	1,329.9	200.9	14.7	6.4	10.4	2.4	31.8	1,596.5
Austria	3/	1.1	--	--	--	1.7	.2	3.0
Denmark	61.2	15.9	--	--	--	.1	15.5	92.7
Greece	16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
Ireland	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.4
Norway	102.5	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	107.1
Portugal	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	.2
Spain	.6	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.9
Sweden	.3	1.3	--	--	--	--	2.6	4.2
Switzerland	5.2	.5	.2	--	--	.2	4.1	10.2
United Kingdom	176.7	127.7	6.4	10.0	4.2	--	57.2	382.2
Malta	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	4.3
Cyprus	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Others	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	.4
Total West Europe	1,694.1	347.4	23.1	16.4	19.3	4.4	116.1	2,220.8
Czechoslovakia	--	--	1.5	--	--	.2	--	1.7
Hungary	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	.6
Poland	377.6	--	--	--	.1	--	--	377.7
Rumania	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Total East Europe	377.6	--	2.1	--	.1	.2	--	380.0
Total all Europe	2,071.7	347.4	25.2	16.4	19.4	4.6	116.1	2,600.8
Africa:								
Algeria	--	--	.4	--	--	--	3/	.4
Egypt	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	10.1
Ethiopia	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2
Somali Republic	2.5	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	4.4
French Somaliland	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	3.1
Tunisia	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.3
British East Africa	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Western Africa, n.e.c.	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
South Africa, Republic of	.7	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.8
Malagasy Republic	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	.7
Canary Islands	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	.4
Total	26.0	--	1.9	--	16.3	--	.1	44.3
Asia:								
Aden	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	12.3
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Israel	131.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	131.8
Jordan	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	20.9
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	4.1
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	22.1	--	--	22.1
Korea, Republic of	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.3
Hong Kong	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.6	.7
Japan	566.3	.6	.2	--	--	--	6.8	573.9
Philippines	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.2
China, Mainland	--	23.5	--	--	--	--	--	23.5
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	.5
Total	732.6	24.1	.2	--	34.4	--	14.1	805.4
Others, unspecified	--	--	.9	.1	1.3	3.9	10.5	16.7
World total	3,017.9	372.5	32.0	16.5	71.4	8.5	142.3	3,661.1
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	118,809	14,665	1,260	650	2,810	335	5,601	144,130

1/ Preliminary. 2/ U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and other Communist countries of Eastern Europe. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD COTTON CROP
AT NEW RECORD IN 1963-64

World cotton production this season is now estimated at 49.7 million bales--0.1 million above the March estimate. The present estimate is 3 percent above the 48.2 million produced in 1962-63 and 6.0 million above the 1955-59 average. The 1963-64 crop is the largest on record and will exceed world consumption by an estimated 1.8 million bales. World stocks on hand at the end of the current season will likely be above 24.6 million bales, the highest on record despite increased world consumption.

The 1963-64 world cotton crop was grown on an estimated 80.4 million acres, considerably below the alltime high, but 0.9 million acres above a year earlier. Contributing to this season's record crop is the continuation of a high world average yield per acre. Lower yields in Mexico, Brazil, Sudan, and a few other countries were more than offset by higher outturn in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Final ginnings in the United States showed a 1963-64 crop of 15.3 million bales. This season's large crop is attributable to a record yield of 516 pounds per acre. Harvested acreage was 9 percent below a year earlier. The 1963 crop is substantially larger than the sum of estimated consumption and exports. Stocks are expected to rise about 1.5 million bales.

Estimates of foreign Free World production have been revised upward because of more favorable growing conditions and larger acreage, and now stand at 21.6 million bales. This is 0.3 million bales below last season's alltime high, but considerably above the 1955-59 average of 16.6 million. Increased production in Central America, Iran, India, and Pakistan was more than offset by substantially smaller crops in Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, and Sudan. High average yields in Pakistan on slightly increased acreage resulted in a record crop of around 2.0 million bales. Iran and India each experienced a 100,000-bale increase in production over last year's outturn, primarily because of high average yields in Iran and increased acreage in India.

This season's cotton production in Central American countries as a group rose 17 percent above 1962--a result of substantially increased area devoted to cotton and generally favorable growing conditions. All major South American cotton producing countries harvested smaller crops this year. Brazil's 1963-64 production is expected to be nearly 100,000 bales below the 1962 crop because of untimely rain and heavy insect damage to the southern crop now being harvested.

Communist countries as a group produced an estimated 12.8 million bales, 1.3 million more than last season. Most of this increase was in the U.S.S.R., where production reportedly was about 1.0 million bales above a year ago. However, quantities of Russian cotton or cotton goods moving in world trade channels have not increased noticeably over a year ago, and there have been no indications of substantially higher domestic consumption. Cotton production in Mainland China is reportedly above a year ago, but substantial imports of raw cotton by the Communist Chinese suggest that production is still far short of domestic requirements.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1962 and 1963 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,613	15,569	14,212	428	457	516	13,013	14,867	15,327
El Salvador	107	220	260	673	687	692	150	315	375
Guatemala	48	165	215	600	727	636	60	250	285
Honduras	14	16	21	343	630	731	10	21	32
Mexico	2,270	2,064	1,943	430	564	515	2,032	2,425	2,085
Nicaragua	209	230	260	423	710	674	184	340	365
West Indies	11	5	---	175	192	---	4	2	---
Total 4/	17,323	18,370	17,023	429	477	522	15,465	18,246	18,498
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,323	1,284	1,400	196	232	180	539	620	525
Brazil	4,320	5,500	5,750	166	201	184	1,490	2,300	2,200
Colombia	224	449	400	330	401	410	154	375	342
Ecuador	44	45	45	142	160	149	13	15	14
Paraguay	133	222	156	159	108	185	44	50	60
Peru	588	680	680	423	476	459	518	675	650
Venezuela	54	93	100	249	145	168	28	28	35
Total 4/	6,691	8,280	8,540	200	236	215	2,788	4,067	3,830
EUROPE:									
Greece	383	508	586	338	387	355	270	410	434
Italy	104	54	40	208	160	288	45	18	24
Spain	454	855	650	221	290	325	209	517	440
Bulgaria	219	135	---	153	238	160	70	67	---
Yugoslavia	33	23	27	175	188	196	12	9	11
Total 4/	1,426	1,636	1,499	217	308	315	644	1,051	984
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,270	5,900	6,100	616	545	606	6,750	6,700	7,700
AFRICA:									
Angola	129	100	---	130	144	---	35	30	25
Cameroon	128	---	---	120	---	---	32	57	---
Central African Republic	375	400	---	81	60	---	63	50	---
Chad	580	750	---	83	96	---	100	150	---
Congo, Leopoldville	848	300	---	138	120	---	243	75	---
Egypt	1,858	1,720	1,689	467	586	577	1,807	2,101	2,029
Kenya	102	125	135	56	54	64	12	14	18
Morocco	16	29	37	270	298	298	9	18	23
Mozambique	744	750	775	105	86	93	162	135	150
Nigeria	790	---	---	100	---	132	164	250	220
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	45	60	68	117	184	176	11	23	25
South Africa	100	125	---	139	211	---	29	55	55
Sudan	784	1,106	1,100	306	313	199	500	721	457
Tanganyika	370	475	---	171	177	---	132	175	213
Uganda	1,670	1,858	1,986	89	77	75	308	297	310
Total 4/	8,709	9,015	9,153	201	226	207	3,654	4,250	3,948
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	37	49	---	298	323	---	23	33	---
Afghanistan	175	185	---	192	202	---	70	78	---
Australia	18	33	38	133	145	202	5	10	16
Burma	336	475	500	104	91	62	73	90	65
China, Mainland	14,428	9,000	10,500	238	251	229	7,160	4,700	5,000
India	19,720	19,230	19,500	97	122	123	3,991	4,900	5,000
Iran	656	1,000	988	224	204	255	306	425	525
Iraq	127	140	140	170	127	---	45	37	---
Israel	13	41	31	738	866	929	20	74	57
Korea, South	208	79	80	129	164	180	56	27	30
Pakistan	3,490	3,435	3,500	189	236	272	1,376	1,690	1,980
Syria	623	747	721	340	443	466	441	689	700
Thailand	100	136	140	211	215	237	44	61	69
Turkey	1,554	1,631	1,553	228	318	349	738	1,080	1,130
Total 4/	41,562	36,283	38,049	166	184	186	14,376	13,934	14,767
World total 4/	80,981	79,484	80,364	259	291	297	43,677	48,248	49,727
Foreign Free World 4/	46,203	48,795	49,332	173	215	210	16,643	21,878	21,619
Communist countries 4/	20,165	15,120	16,820	334	365	365	14,021	11,503	12,781

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS CONTINUE
AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

U.S. rice exports in March were again at a high level. At 161,400 metric tons in terms of milled, shipments were slightly above those in March a year earlier. Principal destinations were India, USSR, United Kingdom, and the Dominican Republic.

The high March total brought the August-March exports to 921,000 tons, up 178,000 from the first 8 months of the preceding marketing year. Increases occurred in exports to all world areas, with the largest gain -- 88,000 tons -- to Europe.

Shipments of 68,300 tons to USSR, compared with none in the same period of 1962-63, accounted for a major part of the larger exports to Europe. Increased exports to the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Belgium-Luxembourg more than offset a marked decline in the volume to West Germany.

Main increases in movements to the Western Hemisphere were registered in exports to Peru, Canada, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. Exports to the Bahamas, Jamaica, and the Netherlands Antilles rose moderately. But those to Trinidad, Chile, and Venezuela declined somewhat.

There were substantial gains in exports to countries in Asia -- the principal market. Major increases were in the quantities to India, Japan, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia. Exports to Indonesia declined sharply because of that country's confrontation policy in east Malaysia.

Exports to Africa during August-March were 106,400 tons, up 16 percent over those in the same months of 1962-63. Substantial shipments to Guinea, Republic of South Africa, Liberia, and Ivory Coast accounted for most of the increase. However, exports to West Africa and Ghana showed a marked decline. (Table on page 21)

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS
UP 26 PERCENT

Argentine exports of grains during July-March 1963-64 have increased 26 percent over the same period a year earlier in spite of reduced supplies. All grains totaled 4.4 million metric tons with increases for each grain except corn.

Wheat exports totaled 2.0 million tons and were 35 percent more than the 1.5 million tons during July-March 1962-63. Exports to China since December 1 have been at high levels and will continue until the contracts are completed. Other substantial increases are to Brazil, West Germany and Italy. These increases were partly offset by reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and Netherlands.

(Continued on page 22)

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, March 1964, with comparisons

Destination	August-July	August-March		March	
	1962-63	1962-63	1963-64	1963	1964
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	43.4	30.0	39.0	7.5	3.9
Nicaragua	2.5	1.5	8.0	0	2.7
Bahamas	3.8	2.6	3.6	0.2	0.5
Jamaica	6.7	4.3	5.8	.8	.6
Dominican Republic	34.4	21.8	28.7	5.8	10.0
Trinidad	5.2	5.2	0.1	2/	2/
Netherlands Antilles	4.1	2.8	3.3	.7	.4
Chile	7.8	5.0	4.1	1.1	.2
Peru	0.8	0.3	17.8	.2	6.2
Venezuela	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.6	.7
Other countries	10.6	4.0	3.5	1.6	1.2
Total	122.6	80.2	115.9	19.5	26.4
Europe:					
Sweden	2.7	2.1	2.5	2/	.1
United Kingdom	43.8	18.4	24.9	6.3	11.8
Netherlands	15.2	7.0	21.2	1.7	9.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.2	6.9	8.7	1.5	1.6
Germany, West	54.1	34.1	24.0	5.9	1.5
Switzerland	6.0	4.2	5.6	.7	1.0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	68.3	0	32.6
Other countries	14.7	3.6	8.6	.6	.8
Total	150.7	76.3	163.8	16.7	58.5
Asia:					
Iraq	3.2	3.2	5.4	0	.8
Israel	8.7	5.1	4.9	1.1	.3
Kuwait	4.3	2.0	3.8	.2	2/
Saudia Arabia	26.5	19.0	35.7	1.9	1.7
Aden	6.0	3.7	4.1	.7	.5
India	281.3	203.4	323.3	38.3	47.8
Indonesia	254.4	222.6	61.6	59.7	.8
Japan	1.4	1.3	28.9	1.1	4.4
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	69.0	32.0	41.2	3.8	2.5
Malaysia	4.4	1.4	19.1	.1	2/
Other countries	1.4	.8	1.1	.2	.2
Total	660.6	494.5	529.1	107.1	59.0
Oceania	6.3	5.1	5.5	.4	.9
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c.	43.0	12.5	.5	2/	.2
Ghana	31.0	25.5	16.0	5.5	3.2
Liberia	35.4	13.9	17.8	2.7	2.0
Congo (Leopoldville)	33.4	2.7	3.5	2/	2/
South Africa, Republic of	48.7	28.3	35.9	6.9	7.8
Guinea	0	0	21.6	0	3.3
Ivory Coast	0	0	3.7	0	0
Other countries	12.9	4.1	7.4	.9	.1
Total	204.4	87.0	106.4	16.0	16.6
World total	1,144.6	743.1	920.7	159.7	161.4

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 tons.

Bureau of Census.

Corn shipments totaled 1.6 million tons and showed a decrease of 10 percent from the same period a year ago. This reflects a very poor corn crop harvested a year ago, however, prospects appear to be rebounding this year. Smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Communist China and Japan accounted largely for the decrease

Sorghum grain exports were 426,000 tons during July-March 1963-64 and was triple those of a comparable period a year earlier. Substantial increases were shown in all the major countries, with new markets in Uruguay, Spain, Yugoslavia, Israel and Japan. Only Communist China failed to import any sorghum during this time.

Exports of rye, oats and barley totaled 415,000 tons and showed a sharp increase from the 154,000 tons shipped in a similar period of 1963.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS SOON TO TOP RECORD

United States exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) totaled 623 million bushels between July 1963 and March 1964 -- 47 percent more than the 424 million bushels last year during the same period.

The large increase was reflected in shipments to all areas, with 80 million bushels shipped to the Eastern European countries, which represented the largest percentage increase. The U.S.S.R. received 44 million bushels, slightly over half the amount going to these countries. Exports to the EEC doubled as these countries continued to import large amounts of wheat and flour to offset the shortages in their crops.

About 46 percent of U. S. exports went to Asiatic countries. As in the past, India received the largest amount. Shipments to this country amounted to 116 million bushels during the July 1963-March 1964 period or 18 percent of the U. S. total. Second largest market was Japan with 54 million bushels, while Pakistan was a close third with 50 million bushels.

U. S. shipments of wheat as grain were 57 percent higher in the first nine months of this fiscal year as compared with the same period in 1962-63. Approximately 26 percent of this commodity or 115 million bushels went to India.

Flour shipments decreased about 3 percent, from 71 million bushels (grain equivalent) to 69 million bushels. Egypt continues to be the largest market receiving about one third of the total shipments.

Exports of wheat and flour by country of destination for the period July 1963 through March 1964 are shown in Table A. Canadian imports of wheat from the United States are largely for transshipment to other destinations.

(Continued on page 26)

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-March 1962-63 and July-March 1963-64

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-March 1962-63:							
United States	--	--	5,370	--	--	--	5,370
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	448	448
Brazil	282,384	--	--	8,478	3,875	--	294,737
Colombia	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Peru	204,265	--	--	--	--	--	204,265
Paraguay	19,290	--	--	--	--	--	19,290
Uruguay	--	--	5,598	882	--	--	6,480
Venezuela	20,009	--	--	--	--	--	20,009
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	69,856	--	140,138	5,704	--	14,458	230,156
France	69,870	--	13,204	--	3,242	590	86,906
Germany, West	51,896	914	32,229	5,447	9,437	8,092	108,015
Italy	150,500	300	1,068,545	38,213	15,268	4,767	1,277,593
Netherlands	128,937	423	188,367	24,538	10,272	30,944	383,481
EEC subtotal	471,059	1,637	1,442,483	73,902	38,219	58,851	2,086,151
Austria	--	--	1,855	--	--	800	2,655
Denmark	--	--	775	16,602	1,000	2,800	21,177
Finland	4,000	1,158	--	--	--	--	5,158
Norway	19,719	--	--	--	--	--	19,719
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	3,000	--	--	--	3,000
Sweden	1,450	--	6,041	--	--	40	7,531
Switzerland	10,022	--	11,108	7,334	500	1,311	30,275
United Kingdom	268,477	--	75,586	--	--	30,920	374,983
Yugoslavia	--	--	4,460	--	--	--	4,460
China, Mainland	97,950	--	169,745	--	--	23,477	291,172
Japan	--	--	21,453	--	--	--	21,453
Algeria	30,995	--	--	--	--	--	30,995
North Africa, n.e.c.	15,460	--	2,000	--	--	--	17,460
Total	1,456,256	2,795	1,749,474	107,218	43,594	118,747	3,478,084
July-March 1963-64:							
United States	--	--	12,231	--	--	--	12,231
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	95	95
Barbados	--	--	939	--	--	745	1,684
Bolivia	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Brazil	452,685	--	--	10,040	3,490	--	466,215
Paraguay	13,342	--	--	--	--	--	13,342
Peru	212,546	--	--	--	--	--	212,546
Uruguay	--	--	3,900	1,207	--	1,167	6,274
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	31,382	1,404	119,524	1,600	1,200	51,507	206,617
France	62,365	--	5,953	--	6,050	600	74,968
Germany, West	209,167	9,172	42,295	38,218	62,547	52,390	413,789
Italy	189,779	4,824	1,059,781	105,985	68,320	4,864	1,433,553
Netherlands	75,303	--	191,183	18,788	3,300	89,705	378,279
EEC subtotal	567,996	15,400	1,418,736	164,591	141,417	199,066	2,507,206
Austria	--	--	1,999	--	--	100	2,099
Czechoslovakia	44,782	--	--	--	10,000	--	54,782
Denmark	--	1,000	75	8,381	800	31,950	42,206
Finland	--	2,514	--	--	--	--	2,514
Germany, East	17,585	--	--	--	--	--	17,585
Poland	11,300	--	--	--	--	--	11,300
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	2,089	--	16,865	8,000	26,954
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	65	65
Switzerland	4,460	--	12,051	3,980	--	1,870	22,361
United Kingdom	80,891	--	46,171	--	1,473	81,347	209,882
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	483	483
U.S.S.R.	9,632	--	--	--	--	--	9,632
China, Mainland	542,794	--	60,849	19,264	14,879	--	637,786
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	40,385	40,385
Japan	--	--	9,605	--	--	60,835	70,440
Total	1,973,189	18,914	1,568,645	207,463	188,924	426,108	4,383,243

Compiled from El Cerealista.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July 1962-March 1963 and July 1963-March 1964

Destination	July 1962-March 1963			July 1963-March 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	8,333	143	8,476	23,231	7	23,238
Mexico	36	611	647	36	1,434	1,470
Central America	2,679	2,047	4,726	4,081	1,630	5,711
Haiti	932	59	991	1,207	160	1,367
Trinidad and Tobago	17	1,093	1,110	4	925	929
Bolivia	572	2,361	2,933	64	2,361	2,425
Brazil	38,538	272	38,810	28,370	264	28,634
British Guiana	--	902	902	--	823	823
Chile	5,655	880	6,535	1,217	609	1,826
Colombia	2,432	532	2,964	4,443	421	4,864
Paraguay	919	30	949	1,000	126	1,126
Peru	4,107	272	4,379	2,860	206	3,066
Venezuela	3,621	90	3,711	7,201	211	7,412
Others	932	1,402	2,334	2,075	2,021	4,096
Total	68,773	10,694	79,467	75,789	11,198	86,987
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,469	3	2,472	4,057	17	4,074
France	1,219	130	1,349	9,771	2	9,773
Germany, West	6,072	6	6,078	10,903	10	10,913
Italy	1,239	3,150	4,389	4,170	2,394	6,564
Netherlands	7,393	916	8,309	13,919	1,042	14,961
Total	18,392	4,205	22,597	42,820	3,465	46,285
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	793	1,490	2,283	1,294	1,465	2,759
Norway	755	19	774	2,978	19	2,997
Portugal	1,441	417	1,858	2,201	434	2,635
Spain	--	14	14	3,792	9	3,801
Switzerland	2,508	4/	2,508	7,438	--	7,438
United Kingdom	2,386	260	2,646	14,673	146	14,819
Yugoslavia	17,222	1,415	18,637	1,902	902	2,804
Others	1,606	304	1,910	1,860	485	2,345
Total	26,711	3,919	30,630	36,138	3,460	39,598
Eastern Europe:						
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	1,312	--	1,312
East Germany	--	--	--	3,268	--	3,268
Hungary	--	--	--	6,002	--	6,002
Poland	1,777	530	2,307	24,122	622	24,744
U.S.S.R.	4/	--	4/	44,406	--	44,406
Total	1,777	530	2,307	79,110	622	79,732
Total Europe	46,880	8,654	55,534	158,068	7,547	165,615
Asia:						
Afghanistan	--	1	1	2,448	78	2,526
India	96,187	356	96,543	115,423	154	115,577
Indonesia	5	11	16	--	463	463
Iran	4,292	1,773	6,065	904	1,161	2,065
Iraq	--	5	5	5,644	100	5,744
Israel	6,424	104	6,528	6,259	62	6,321
Japan	23,686	2,480	26,166	52,180	2,026	54,206
Jordan	980	2,212	3,192	987	3,744	4,731
Korea	15,685	768	16,453	17,437	2,576	20,013
Lebanon	--	1,046	1,046	45	1,127	1,172
Pakistan	32,743	870	33,613	50,393	26	50,419
Philippines	5,067	557	5,624	7,498	252	7,750
Saudi Arabia	7	2,712	2,719	95	2,858	2,953
Taiwan	6,364	1,483	7,847	6,797	965	7,762
Turkey	5,998	366	6,364	5,740	290	6,030
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	359	2,845	3,204	10	1,984	1,994
Others	1,055	5,535	6,590	924	1,775	2,699
Total	198,852	23,124	221,976	272,784	19,641	292,425
Africa:						
Algeria	6,697	2,550	9,247	8,886	940	9,826
British East Africa	1,252	32	1,284	134	88	222
Congo (Leopoldville)	28	1,883	1,911	119	2,740	2,859
Egypt	17,042	20,546	37,588	24,284	21,029	45,313
Morocco	1,291	1,613	2,904	2,601	2,341	4,942
Nigeria	1,081	204	1,285	1,437	49	1,486
Sudan	1,143	404	1,547	1,643	2,854	4,497
Tunisia	7,611	146	7,757	2,626	137	2,763
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	3,045	32	3,077
Others	2,715	968	3,683	2,709	255	2,964
Total	38,860	28,346	67,206	47,484	30,465	77,949
Oceania	0	31	31	6	46	52
World total	353,365	70,849	424,214	554,131	68,897	623,028

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Inspections of U. S. wheat for export from Canadian ports are shown in Table B. These inspections are three times greater than they were last year at this time. Exports for specified countries which have been adjusted to include these inspections, also shown in Table B, are 75 percent higher than they were during the July 1962-March 1963 period.

It is anticipated that U. S. exports of wheat and flour will reach 850 million bushels by June 30, 1964 as compared to 638 million bushels for July-June 1962-63. This will be the largest volume shipped in any one fiscal year to date.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July 1962-March 1963 and July 1963-March 1964

Destination	July 1962-March 1963		July 1963-March 1964	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	221	2,693	3,146	7,220
France	1,495	2,844	269	10,042
Germany, West	827	6,905	1,323	12,236
Italy	---	4,389	---	6,564
Netherlands	1,993	10,302	8,905	23,866
Total	4,536	27,133	13,643	59,928
Brazil	---	38,810	108	28,742
Venezuela	---	3,711	742	8,154
United Kingdom	1,179	2,646	986	15,805
Ireland	28	304	194	385
Poland	---	2,307	1,363	26,107
Spain	---	14	230	4,031
Portugal	981	2,839	781	3,416
Hungary	---	---	661	6,663
Egypt	---	37,588	5,921	51,234
Canary Islands	---	486	708	713
Nigeria	442	1,727	507	1,993
Madeira Islands	---	539	331	667
Mozambique	224	861	413	538
Total	7,390	118,965	26,588	208,376

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
SURPASSING EXPECTATIONS

Canadian exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) are approaching record level and are above the amount previously anticipated for the July 1963-March 1964 period.

The 368 million bushels shipped during these months are 58 percent greater than the 233 million bushels exported a year earlier during the same time.

Exports to Asia, Africa, and Oceania are 18 percent less than the 91 million bushels shipped during July 1962-March 1963. However, this was more than off-set by increased shipments to all other areas, particularly to the Eastern European countries. Exports to the Soviet Bloc totalled 138 million bushels of which 91 percent or 125 million bushels went to the USSR. An additional 8 million bushels, purchased by the Soviet Union, were shipped to Cuba.

Wheat grain shipments made up 90 percent of Canada's total exports during the past nine months, with Russia and the Soviet Bloc taking 38 percent of the entire amount. The United Kingdom and EEC countries were markets for another 32 percent.

Canadian exports of flour are 83 percent higher than the 20 million bushels shipped during July 1962-March 1963. Of the 37 million bushels exported, 14 million bushels were shipped to the USSR. and 4 million bushels to Cuba.

Since the St. Lawrence Seaway opened around the first of April, which was earlier than last year, export movements have increased even more sharply. Estimates based on current ocean vessel bookings bear out these indications, and exports during May and June can be expected to step up considerably over a year earlier.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
INCREASE 13 PERCENT

U.S. feed grain exports of 11.9 million metric tons in the July-March 1963-64 period were up 13 percent from the 10.5 million tons in the similar period a year ago.

Larger shipments of corn were responsible for the increase as other grains continued to be less. Corn exports totaled 8.8 million tons -- 27 percent over the 6.9 million shipped during July-March 1962-63. The increase was largely in Mexico, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia and Japan.

Since supplies of oats are small and demand is limited, only 167 metric tons were exported during March 1964. These shipments were made to Mexico and other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

(Continued on page 30)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1962-March 1963 and July 1963-March 1964

Destination	July 1962-March 1963			July 1963-March 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	297	1,015	1,312	233	683	916
Central America	661	1,590	2,251	765	1,103	1,868
Bermuda	--	83	83	--	90	90
Bahamas	--	227	227	--	243	243
Cuba	--	--	--	3,780	3,981	7,761
Jamaica	7	1,075	1,082	7	1,217	1,224
Dominican Republic	540	76	616	854	54	908
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	719	719	--	616	616
Barbados	--	107	107	2/	115	115
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,016	1,016	--	1,025	1,025
Netherlands Antilles	--	174	174	--	143	143
Venezuela	5,212	17	5,229	4,868	2/	4,868
Ecuador	790	--	790	620	--	620
Peru	--	26	26	731	49	780
Others	--	176	176	--	334	334
Total	7,507	6,301	13,808	11,858	9,653	21,511
Western Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,959	112	7,071	14,235	144	14,379
France	4,305	--	4,305	3,935	--	3,935
Germany, West	19,584	8	19,592	26,744	--	26,744
Italy	3,699	6	3,705	4,005	--	4,005
Netherlands	4,199	2	4,201	3,620	6	3,626
Total	38,746	128	38,874	52,539	150	52,689
Other Western Europe:						
Norway	1,568	2/	1,568	1,667	--	1,667
United Kingdom	54,646	8,629	63,275	53,442	9,274	62,716
Ireland	1,842	--	1,842	2,640	--	2,640
Austria	802	--	802	525	--	525
Switzerland	2,098	7	2,105	4,645	2/	4,645
Finland	351	--	351	357	--	357
Malta and Gozo	694	--	694	709	--	709
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	7,422	13	7,435
Others	156	129	285	43	134	177
Total	62,157	8,765	70,922	71,450	9,421	80,871
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,716	--	1,716
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	2,763	--	2,763
Poland	14,184	--	14,184	7,300	--	7,300
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	111,478	13,683	125,161
Bulgaria	--	--	--	1,235	--	1,235
Total	14,184	--	14,184	124,492	13,683	138,175
Total Europe	115,087	8,893	123,980	248,481	23,254	271,735
Asia:						
Israel	979	8	987	1,195	5	1,200
Saudi Arabia	556	1	557	759	1	760
Ceylon	--	--	--	--	586	586
Thailand	--	290	290	--	345	345
Malaysia	--	487	487	312	533	845
Philippines	4,787	18	4,805	5,094	8	5,102
China, Mainland	42,880	--	42,880	25,313	--	25,313
Hong Kong	411	741	1,152	542	776	1,318
Taiwan	91	--	91	333	--	333
Japan	32,174	315	32,489	35,246	127	35,373
Others	698	336	1,034	592	274	866
Total	82,576	2,196	84,772	69,386	2,655	72,041
Africa:						
Ghana	--	1,282	1,282	--	676	676
Nigeria	603	850	1,453	643	22	665
British Africa, n.e.c.	--	36	36	--	322	322
Mozambique	399	16	415	225	23	248
South Africa	2,930	--	2,930	407	--	407
Others	17	575	592	19	339	358
Total	3,949	2,759	6,708	1,294	1,382	2,676
Oceania	355	10	365	310	8	318
Unspecified 3/	3,057	--	3,057	--	--	--
World total	212,531	20,159	232,690	331,329	36,952	368,281

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-March 1962-63 and July-March 1963-64

Destination	July-March 1962-63					July-March 1963-64				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	955,647	183	43,794	2,370	1,001,994	1,154,312	7,236	76,100	2,027	1,239,675
Mexico	97,614	171	19,503	93,960	211,248	222,371	691	7,653	8,746	239,461
Others	41,533	1,079	172	8,068	50,852	74,672	1,312	14	22,055	98,053
Total	1,094,794	1,433	63,469	104,398	1,264,094	1,451,355	9,239	83,767	32,828	1,577,189
Western Europe:										
EEC										
Belgium-Luxembourg	425,036	13,162	15,310	378,006	831,514	509,068	2,489	1,885	256,471	769,913
France	7,446	4,643	19,812	4,673	36,574	16,837	--	--	137	16,974
Germany, West	410,078	63,634	276,555	165,085	915,352	412,270	729	125,449	66,235	604,683
Italy	441,985	44,710	207,283	1,337	695,315	843,652	15,893	49,451	282	909,278
Netherlands	1,139,753	131,702	137,321	575,898	1,984,674	1,112,842	24,812	65,026	535,554	1,738,234
Total	2,424,298	257,851	656,281	1,124,999	4,463,429	2,894,669	43,923	241,811	858,679	4,039,082
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	100,331	--	17,278	29	117,638	66,744	--	--	194	66,938
Denmark	55,748	436	1,031	61,237	118,452	17,708	--	22,530	17,577	57,815
Greece	106,919	--	--	16,162	123,081	124,417	--	51,683	--	176,100
Ireland	119,996	--	--	--	119,996	82,120	--	--	30,439	112,559
Norway	65,012	3,201	1,575	69,151	138,939	54,360	--	--	--	54,360
Spain	449,468	--	7,113	518	457,099	530,467	--	89,176	1,129	620,772
Sweden	5,642	3,516	1,626	254	11,038	2,267	--	--	--	2,267
Switzerland	39,253	16,781	11,319	4,904	72,257	69,840	2,341	--	7,532	79,713
United Kingdom	1,449,668	--	3,528	146,278	1,599,474	1,398,139	--	711	23,049	1,421,899
Yugoslavia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	164,605	--	65,606	--	230,211
Others	11,661	7,043	1,933	1,576	22,213	42,499	15	843	--	43,357
Total	2,424,134	30,977	45,403	300,109	2,800,623	2,553,166	2,356	230,549	79,920	2,865,991
Eastern Europe:										
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	56,484	--	9,910	--	66,394
Hungary	2	--	--	--	2	116,872	--	--	82	116,954
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	186,622	309,701	15,961	--	48,421	91,873	156,255
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	13,412	3	13,435
Total	41,429	--	81,652	186,622	390,703	189,337	--	71,743	91,958	353,038
Total Europe	4,889,861	288,828	783,336	1,611,730	7,573,755	5,637,172	46,279	544,104	1,030,557	7,258,112
Asia:										
India	49,370	--	--	--	49,370	69,401	15	16	15,465	84,897
Israel	122,877	--	13,543	103,816	240,236	152,441	--	10,523	137,838	300,802
Japan	524,403	78	--	388,905	913,386	1,189,133	213	207,225	797,444	2,194,015
Korea, Republic of	26,659	--	192,748	10,047	229,454	6,104	1,187	88,956	2,114	98,361
Pakistan	27,198	--	7,316	--	34,514	2,507	--	--	--	2,507
Others	12,499	45	15,826	154	28,524	44,314	70	85	18,211	62,680
Total	763,006	123	229,433	502,922	1,495,484	1,463,900	1,485	306,805	971,072	2,743,262
Africa:										
Egypt	109,156	--	--	--	109,156	200,440	--	--	--	200,440
Tunisia	--	--	13,177	--	13,177	--	--	--	--	--
Others	69,933	34	--	2,084	72,051	75,501	--	--	7,763	83,264
Total	179,089	34	13,177	2,084	194,384	275,941	--	--	7,763	283,704
Oceania	17	--	--	--	17	18	--	--	--	18
World total	6,926,767	290,418	1,089,415	2,221,134	10,527,734	8,828,386	57,003	934,676	2,042,220	11,862,285

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-March 1962-63 and July-March 1963-64

Destination	July-March 1962-63					July-March 1963-64				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	21,590	--	--	--	21,590	31,470	--	--	--	31,470
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	--	10,299	--	10,299	4,420	--	261	--	4,681
Italy	--	--	5,291	--	5,291	53,010	--	23,145	--	76,155
Netherlands	44,170	--	4,376	--	48,546	239,700	5,139	12,171	--	257,010
EEC subtotal	65,760	--	21,207	--	86,967	328,600	5,139	35,577	--	369,316
Ireland	92,734	--	--	--	92,734	77,267	--	--	--	77,267
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,051	--	103,051
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	114,224	--	--	--	114,224
United Kingdom	271,881	--	--	--	271,881	222,047	--	8,252	--	230,299
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	7,671
Israel	22,174	--	20,641	--	42,815	--	--	11,975	--	11,975
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	465,655	--	41,848	--	507,503	757,937	5,139	158,855	--	921,931
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	446,626	13,162	15,310	378,006	853,104	540,538	2,489	1,885	256,471	801,383
France	7,446	4,643	21,053	4,673	37,815	16,837	--	--	137	16,974
Germany, West	410,078	63,634	286,854	165,085	925,651	416,690	729	125,710	66,235	609,364
Italy	441,985	44,710	212,574	1,337	700,606	896,662	15,893	72,596	282	985,433
Netherlands	1,183,923	131,702	141,697	575,898	2,033,220	1,352,542	29,951	77,197	535,554	1,995,244
EEC subtotal	2,490,058	257,851	677,488	1,124,999	4,550,396	3,223,269	49,062	277,388	858,679	4,408,398
Ireland	212,730	--	--	--	212,730	159,387	--	--	30,439	189,826
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	186,622	309,701	15,961	--	151,472	91,873	259,306
Spain	449,468	--	7,113	518	457,099	644,691	--	89,176	1,129	734,996
United Kingdom	1,721,549	--	3,529	146,278	1,871,355	1,620,186	--	8,963	23,049	1,652,198
Yugoslavia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	172,276	--	65,606	--	237,882
Israel	145,051	--	34,184	103,816	283,051	152,441	--	22,498	137,838	312,777
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	109,156	--	--	--	109,156	208,568	--	--	--	208,568
Total	5,202,981	257,851	803,965	1,562,233	7,827,030	6,196,779	49,062	615,103	1,143,007	8,003,951

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Barley exports were down 14 percent -- a drop from 1.1 million tons in July-March 1962-63 to 934,000 tons during the same period this year. Reduced shipments to the Common Market countries, Poland and the Republic of Korea attributed to the decrease. However, significant increases were noted in Japan, Spain, Greece and Yugoslavia.

Sorghum shipments totaled 2.0 million tons compared with a similar period of last year of 2.2 million tons and showed a slight decrease of 8 percent. Shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and Poland were considerably lower than last year. However, increases were shown in shipments to Ireland, Israel and Japan.

Table A shows country destination for feed grains during July-March 1963-64 compared with the same period a year earlier.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of U.S. feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports for specified countries adjusted to a new total which includes these inspections during July-March 1963-64 as compared to July-March 1962-63.

Preliminary forecast for July-April 1963-64 shows that feed grain exports will be about 13.4 million tons -- 12 percent larger than the 12.0 million tons in the same months of the previous year.

WORLD COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS UP

World exports of copra and coconut oil in 1963, provisionally estimated at 1.3 million long tons, on an oil equivalent basis, were 8 percent above those of 1962.

World exports of copra during 1963 increased 4 percent from 1962. This mainly reflected the 13 percent increase in registered Philippine copra shipments, which at a record 929,000 long tons, was the largest since 1957. Unregistered shipments, totaling some 5,800 tons in 1963, dropped sharply from the 76,300 ton level of 1962. Indonesian exports during 1963 amounted to 217,500 tons (including unregistered shipments) as against 178,000 in 1962, an increase of 22 percent. Estimated unregistered shipments from Indonesia increased about 60 percent.

World exports of coconut oil from the exporting countries in 1963 were 16 percent higher than in 1962. Registered exports from the Philippines were 54 percent above the previous year's level. Coconut oil exports from Ceylon, the Malay States and Singapore, however, declined 21 and 13 percent, respectively.

Table 1.--COPRA: World exports, by exporting countries, average 1955-59, annual 1958-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 1/
REGISTERED EXPORTS 2/	1,000 long tons						
Asia							
Philippines	813.0	736.1	652.3	804.9	640.7	824.5	928.7
Indonesia	203.3	115.1	129.2	163.8	231.1	107.0	104.6
West Irian	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.8	5.5 3/	4.0 3/	4.0
Malay, Singapore 4/	-62.5	-55.9	-27.0	-5.5	-17.8	-44.2	-17.6
Sabah 4/	14.1	12.6	13.7	15.2	18.7	16.3	17.5
Sarawak 4/	.4	.1	-.3	-1.3	-1.5	-.4 3/	-.5
Ceylon	46.2	27.7	42.6	29.1	54.9	72.4	43.1
Other	1.9	3.4	1.6	4.7	2.0	1.7	1.5
Total Asia	1,021.3	844.7	817.0	1,016.7	933.6	981.3	1,081.1
Oceania:							
New Guinea (Aust.)	61.1	55.8	49.7	52.1	67.1	58.8 3/	53.0
Papua (Aust.)	15.2	15.3	12.6	15.4	16.1	14.9 3/	16.0
New Hebrides (Br. and Fr.)	30.4	33.0	34.5	23.5	31.9	31.0	35.1
Solomon Islands (Br.)	20.6	20.4	22.6	19.7	25.2	24.1	24.0
French Oceania	20.0	17.1	19.3	23.5	21.3	26.4	21.9
Western Samoa	14.4	10.1	16.8	14.6	12.9	12.8	15.0
Trust Territories (U.S.)	10.2	8.7	7.7	10.1	9.9	14.1 3/	9.8
Tonga Islands	19.4	13.8	15.9	16.2	17.4	8.7	9.9
Other	14.4	12.3	12.6	15.9	15.1	18.9 3/	19.0
Total Oceania	205.7	186.5	191.7	191.0	216.9	209.7	203.7
Africa:							
Mozambique	40.1	43.7	37.0	40.1	59.1	52.0	45.7
Zanzibar	6.4	10.0	8.0	4.5	7.4	7.6	11.5
Other	29.7	27.2	34.7	27.5	26.3	22.3 3/	22.0
Total Africa	76.2	80.9	79.7	72.1	92.8	81.9	79.2
World total	1,303.2	1,112.1	1,088.4	1,279.8	1,243.3	1,272.9	1,364.0
UNREGISTERED 5/							
Philippines to:							
Sabah	28.6	41.0	31.9	38.8	29.1	13.2	5.3
Other 6/	50.4	66.0	24.8	127.5	279.0	63.1	.5
Indonesia to:							
Sabah	14.3	13.7	13.8	25.7	20.1	15.2	16.9
Other 6/	76.2	113.2	66.6	67.7	40.1	55.8	96.0
Total	155.2	220.2	123.3	234.0	348.2	147.3	118.7
World total, registered and unregistered	1,458.4	1,332.3	1,211.7	1,513.8	1,591.5	1,420.2	1,482.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially recorded shipments. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Net exports. 5/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports to destinations listed, after allowances were made for the time shipments were afloat, for shrinkage, and for diversions en route to destination. 6/ Subject to revision.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 2.--COCONUT OIL: World exports, by exporting countries, average 1955-59, annual 1958-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 1/
	1,000 long tons						
Asia:							
Philippines-registered	83.6	89.6	64.4	59.2	72.8	137.9	212.1
unregistered 2/	2.6	1.8	2.6	.2	.2	.1	.1
Indonesia-registered	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
unregistered 2/	.5	.6	1.4	2.3	.1	.2	.8
Malay, Singapore 3/	79.8	67.5	37.4	37.8	54.2	39.8	34.5
Ceylon	70.0	44.3	69.4	55.5	91.8	102.4	81.1
Sarawak 3/	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	3.1	1.8	4/ 1.5
Other 4/	.6	.7	---	.5	2.8	2.0	1.5
Total Asia	239.4	205.9	176.4	157.0	225.0	284.2	331.6
Oceania:							
Fiji	20.6	21.8	14.9	18.0	23.7	18.2	18.8
New Guinea (Aust.)	15.4	23.3	23.7	17.8	19.7	22.6	23.1
Other	.9	1.0	.9	.2	.3	.1	.1
Total Oceania	36.9	46.1	39.5	36.0	43.7	40.9	42.0
Africa:							
Mozambique	6.3	5.8	2.9	1.8	3.1	3.2	9.5
Zanzibar	3.3	3.3	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.2
Other	.5	.7	.8	.3	.2	.2	.1
Total Africa	10.1	9.8	5.2	4.8	5.8	5.9	10.8
World total	286.4	261.8	221.1	197.8	274.5	331.0	384.4

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports after allowances were made for time shipments were afloat and for diversions en route.
3/ Net exports.
4/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS UP

World exports of palm oil, provisionally estimated at 519,800 metric tons in 1963, were up 3 percent from 1962. Palm kernel and palm kernel oil exports, on an oil equivalent basis, rose 1 percent to 360,100 tons from 358,200 in 1962.

Although Africa supplied about 58 percent of the palm oil entering world trade in 1963, total African shipments were down 2 percent from 1962 largely because of the decline in palm oil shipments from the Republic of the Congo. Exports from Nigeria, the other major world supplier, increased 5 percent. Exports from the Malay States and Singapore increased 10 percent and those from Indonesia 9 percent.

African palm kernel exports accounted for 93 percent of the 1963 world trade. Despite the sharp decline in exports from the Republic of the Congo, total African shipments were 3 percent above those of 1962, largely because of the rise in Nigerian shipments, but also because of increases registered for Dahomey, Angola, the Republic of Cameroon, and Togo. Shipments from the Malay States and Singapore in 1963 were up 12 percent, while those from Indonesia approximated the 1962 level.

Palm kernel oil exports were 19 percent below those of 1962 on account of the decline by one-fourth in supplies from the Republic of the Congo. Nigeria for the first time exported a sizeable quantity.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS UNCHANGED IN 1964

World sheep numbers in early 1964 are estimated at 986 million, practically unchanged from the previous year.

The number of sheep in North America, Western Europe, USSR and Asia declined during 1963, while there was a rise in numbers in Africa, Eastern Europe, South America, and Oceania.

Sheep numbers in the 5 major wool exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay) together showed an estimated net gain of 5 million head. Most of the gain was in Australia and Argentina.

Sheep raising is practiced in nearly every country in the world. However, nearly 75 percent of the world's sheep are found in 15 countries -- Australia with over 160 million head, and the USSR with about 135 million have nearly one-third of the total; New Zealand, Argentina and China have about 50 million each; India and the Republic of South Africa both have about 40 million; Turkey has over 30 million, while the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, United Kingdom, Spain, Ethiopia and Iran all have 20 million or more head each.

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PALM OIL: Exports from principle exporting countries, average 1955-59, annual 1957-63

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Africa								
Angola	8,800	9,128	9,041	8,747	13,019	14,641	15,087	16,732
Cameroon, 2/	6,647	5,887	6,712	7,971	8,870	9,825	3/ 7,345	3/ 7,000
Congo, Brazzaville	3,001	3,770	2,868	2,758	3,572	3,356	3,887	3/ 3,500
Congo, Leopoldville 4/	160,216	154,023	163,045	183,876	167,161	154,368	151,606	138,517
Dahomey	12,261	10,399	12,350	5,943	10,727	8,973	9,231	9,561
Guinea, Portuguese	606	631	465	602	192	34	3/ 30	3/ 50
Guinea, Spanish	2,588	2,495	4,374	3,026	2,671	2,826	3,205	3/ 3,000
Ivory Coast 5/	514	1,393	216	-1,661	-1,211	-4,834	-4,469	3/ -4,500
Liberia 5/	16	65	15	---	15	---	-6	3/ -100
Nigeria 6/	174,158	163,331	166,865	179,302	178,047	167,235	120,574	3/ 127,000
Sao Tome and Principe	1,319	1,558	1,156	964	1,230	1,090	3/ 945	3/ 1,000
Togo	890	722	625	101	681	866	304	172
Total	371,016	353,402	367,732	391,629	384,974	358,380	307,739	301,932
Asia								
Indonesia	121,038	128,944	131,637	103,144	108,503	117,648	100,343	109,694
Malaysia 5/	61,315	57,639	68,907	70,207	91,519	89,237	98,580	108,210
Total	182,353	186,583	200,544	173,351	200,022	206,885	198,923	217,904
Grand total	553,369	539,985	568,276	564,980	584,996	565,265	506,662	519,836

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data which had been included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, Kivu, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Net exports. 6/ 1955-60 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PALM KERNELS: Exports from principle exporting countries, average 1955-59, annual 1957-63

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Africa								
Angola	10,713	12,615	13,736	7,523	5,181	10,214	11,610	18,001
Cameroon	21,460	18,529	18,065	28,428	20,890	19,444	16,831	3/ 19,380
Central African Rep.	608	700	810	818	1,185	969	912	3/ 900
Congo, Brazzaville	7,044	6,572	7,110	6,229	6,514	6,102	7,717	3/ 7,500
Congo, Leopoldville 4/	41,126	30,428	37,868	39,293	20,247	12,764	18,999	2,739
Dahomey	49,811	44,667	60,044	43,801	61,273	48,482	43,901	49,345
Gambia	1,609	1,074	1,498	1,808	1,652	1,613	1,864	3/ 1,700
Ghana	7,896	7,065	8,076	2,901	3,099	1,796	799	3/ 800
Guinea, Portuguese	16,126	14,331	16,410	14,974	6,798	16,652	3/ 18,100	3/ 19,000
Guinea, Rep. of	21,251	20,543	19,371	23,160	22,968	18,653	22,678	3/ 23,000
Guinea, Spanish	3,794	3,139	4,799	5,280	3,961	4,038	2,906	3/ 3,000
Ivory Coast	13,439	11,957	17,255	14,611	16,354	12,487	10,696	3/ 11,000
Liberia 5/	12,129	10,631	11,132	19,319	15,221	12,871	8,502	3/ 9,000
Nigeria 6/	434,337	408,128	443,209	431,459	419,316	417,221	372,515	3/ 399,000
Sao Tome and Principe	4,657	4,491	4,349	3,786	4,447	4,248	3/ 4,000	3/ 4,400
Senegal	2,186	1,618	2,296	2,975	4,181	4,914	5,587	3/ 5,500
Sierra Leone	56,979	53,817	55,486	58,454	55,401	58,692	61,965	53,635
Tanganyika 5/	553	461	664	816	919	766	837	3/ 750
Togo	9,580	7,330	12,057	8,077	14,181	11,140	10,400	12,748
Total	715,298	658,096	734,235	713,712	683,788	663,066	620,819	641,398
Asia								
Indonesia	37,464	40,334	35,531	32,663	33,502	32,629	31,088	31,128
Malaysia 5/	15,627	15,511	19,109	18,079	22,382	19,443	14,342	3/ 16,035
Total	53,091	55,845	54,640	50,742	55,884	52,072	45,430	47,163
Grand total	768,389	713,941	788,875	764,454	739,672	715,138	666,249	688,561

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data which had been included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, Kivu, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Net exports. 6/ 1955-60 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PALM KERNEL OIL: Exports from principle producing countries, average 1955-59, annual 1957-63

Country	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Angola	161	---	---	805	1,091	3,350	2,621	1,587
Cameroon	586	568	724	120	472	337	2/ 400	2/ 350
Congo Leopoldville	50,126	54,503	57,208	60,131	52,379	49,987	41,941	31,502
Guinea, Spanish	81	28	58	---	---	---	---	---
Malaysia	---	---	---	---	---	281	60	2/ 100
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	1	---	86	2/ 2,900
Total	50,954	55,099	57,990	61,056	53,943	53,955	45,108	36,439

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS
(Continued from page 33)

North American numbers continued the decline of recent years. U.S. numbers on January 1 reached the lowest point on record with sharp reductions in both stock sheep and lambs on grain feed. Mexican numbers again increased. Mexico has been importing Australian sheep in quantity in an effort to raise wool production and decrease dependence on wool imports.

In South America sheep numbers are estimated to have risen about 3 million head, with most of the increase being in Argentina. High wool prices and improved pastoral conditions have spurred the increase. Apparently Uruguayan sheep numbers are little changed from the previous year.

Sheep numbers in Western Europe decreased 1 percent. Spain has been experiencing rising labor costs and decreased profitability, and last year exported large numbers of sheep to France and Algeria. Most of the rise in the United Kingdom was accounted for by an increase in the number under 1 year old.

There were slight increases reported in numbers of most East European countries. There was a drop in Russian numbers on the order of 6 million head as a result of critical feed shortages in the Soviet Union during 1963.

(Continued on page 40)

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-64

Continent	Average 1956-60	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	Change 1964 from 1956-60	Change 1964 from 1963
	1,000 head				Percent	
North America	39,700	39,600	38,100	36,700	-7.6	-3.7
South America	120,700	121,300	123,800	127,100	+5.3	+2.7
Europe:						
Western	77,700	82,200	80,100	79,300	+2.1	-1.0
Eastern	40,600	43,800	42,500	42,600	+4.9	+.2
Total Europe	118,300	126,000	122,600	121,900	+3.0	-.6
USSR	119,500	137,500	139,700	133,800	+12.0	-4.2
Africa	135,000	143,300	146,000	148,900	+10.3	+2.0
Asia	209,400	205,100	205,900	205,100	-2.1	-.4
Oceania	193,800	206,700	208,900	212,800	+9.8	+1.9
Total world	936,400	979,500	985,000	986,300	+5.3	+.1

1/ Preliminary.

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-64

Country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
North America:					
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)	1,076	968	886	860	Dec. 1 2/
United States	3/ 31,761	31,320	29,793	28,151	Jan. 1
Guatemala	811	792	800	4/	April
Mexico	5,398	5,900	6,100	6,300	Spring
Cuba	209	4/	4/	4/	Dec. 2/
Total N. America 5/	39,700	39,600	38,100	36,700	
South America:					
Argentina	47,291	47,305	48,000	50,000	June 30
Bolivia	5,566	5,700	4/	4/	Jan.
Brazil	19,286	19,168	19,718	20,211	Dec. 31 2/
Chile	7,340	7,520	7,530	7,580	Dec. 2/
Colombia	1,189	1,450	1,500	1,600	Jan. 1
Ecuador	1,511	1,800	1,910	2,050	
Falkland Islands	610	4/	4/	4/	
Paraguay	390	4/	4/	4/	
Peru	15,147	15,937	16,340	4/	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay	22,373	21,300	22,000	22,300	May
Total So.America 5/	120,700	121,300	123,800	127,100	
Europe:					
Austria	214	169	153	145	Dec. 3 2/
Belgium & Luxembourg	102	61	4/	4/	Jan.
Denmark 6/	37	53	61	4/	July
Finland	431	279	4/	4/	June
France	8,565	8,924	8,945	8,927	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 7/	1,098	1,112	1,023	1,001	Dec. 3 2/
Greece	9,213	9,593	9,666	9,720	Dec. 31 2/
Iceland	741	834	4/	4/	Dec. 2/
Ireland	2,847	3,297	3,333	3,387	Jan.
Italy	8,495	8,087	7,900	7,800	Jan. 1
Netherlands	365	284	267	260	Dec. 2/
Norway	958	979	960	1,009	Dec. 31 2/
Portugal 8/	4,554	5,029	5,030	---	Jan.
Spain	9/ 20,913	22,665	20,099	19,000	Nov.
Sweden	148	165	204	4/	June
Switzerland	210	230	235	240	April 4
United Kingdom	18,621	20,223	20,841	21,206	Dec. 2/
Total West Europe 5/	77,700	82,200	80,100	79,300	
Albania	10/ 1,629	4/	4/	4/	
Bulgaria	8,111	10,161	10,107	4/	Jan.
Czechoslovakia	858	603	524	4/	Jan. 1
Germany, East	1,989	11/ 1,930	11/ 1,792	4/	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary	2,078	2,850	3,043	4/	March
Poland	3,917	3,251	3,056	4/	June 30
Rumania	10,929	12,285	12,350	4/	Jan.
Yugoslavia	11,062	11,143	10,054	4/	Jan. 15
Total East Europe 5/	40,600	43,800	42,500	42,600	
Total Europe 5/	118,300	126,000	122,600	121,900	
USSR (Europe & Asia) 12/	119,500	137,500	139,700	133,800	Jan. 1

(Continued)

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-64 (continued)

Country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Africa:					
Algeria 13/	6,115	4/	4/	4/	Nov. 20 2/
Ethiopia	20,780	22,000	22,000	4/	
Libya	1,261	1,194	4/	4/	
Morocco	10,454	11,184	13,140	15,000	
Sudan	6,754	4/	4/	4/	Dec. 2/
Tunisia	3,233	3,610	4,006	4/	Dec. 31 2/
Egypt	1,318	1,596	1,612	1,628	Jan. 1
Burundi & Rwanda 14/	520	4/	4/	4/	
Cameroon	522	4/	4/	4/	Dec. 2/
Congo(Leopoldville) 15/	10/ 667	4/	4/	4/	Dec. 31 2/
Guinea	10/ 335	380	4/	4/	
Ivory Coast	10/ 365	395	4/	4/	
Kenya	7,453	4/	4/	4/	
Malagasy Republic	10/ 270	4/	4/	4/	Dec. 31 2/
Mali	10/ 4,300	5,940	4/	4/	
Mauritania	10/ 1,950	2,110	4/	4/	
Niger	10/ 2,100	2,000	4/	4/	
Nigeria	10/ 7,500	4/	4/	4/	
Rhodesia & Nyasaland:					
Fed. of	370	482	501	513	Dec. 31 2/
Senegal	10/ 650	825	4/	4/	
Tanganyika	2,852	2,544	2,700	4/	Dec. 2/
Togo	10/ 368	4/	4/	4/	
Uganda 16/	1,084	832	760	4/	
Upper Volta	10/ 1,150	1,349	4/	4/	
Basutoland	1,280	4/	4/	4/	
So. Africa, Rep. of	38,400	4/	4/	4/	Aug. 31
South West Africa	3,127	3,235	4/	4/	
Total Africa 5/	135,000	143,300	146,000	148,900	
Asia:					
Cyprus	395	420	410	4/	Dec. 2/
Iran	23,640	22,436	22,400	20,195	March 21
Iraq 16/ 17/	10/ 9,040	4/	4/	4/	March 21
Jordan	470	404	4/	4/	Dec. 2/
Saudi Arabia	10/ 3,800	4/	4/	4/	Nov. 2/
Turkey(Europe & Asia)	29,613	33,307	31,000	32,000	Dec. 31 2/
Syria	5,032	3,503	4/	4/	Dec. 31 2/
Yemen	10/ 3,970	3,500	4/	4/	
India	39,500	4/	4/	4/	
Japan	881	504	389	370	Feb. 1
Pakistan	6,805	4/	4/	4/	
Total Asia	209,400	205,100	205,900	205,100	
Oceania:					
Australia	149,220	157,712	158,632	161,500	Mar. 31
New Zealand	44,535	48,988	50,209	51,300	June
Total Oceania 5/	193,800	206,700	208,900	212,800	
Total World 5/	936,400	979,500	985,000	986,300	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Average does not include Alaska and Hawaii. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are included in the United States totals beginning with 1961. 4/ Not available. 5/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for countries not shown. Data may not add to totals due to rounding. 6/ Excludes Faroe Islands. 7/ Includes Saarland. 8/ Includes Azores and Madeira Islands. 9/ May census. 10/ Less than a 5-year average. 11/ November. 12/ Some years are estimates based on sheep and goats. 13/ Taxed only. 14/ Formerly Ruanda-Urundi. 15/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 16/ On native farms. 17/ Includes goats.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information. May 14, 1964.

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Most of the increase in Africa occurred in Northern Africa, particularly Morocco. There are no current official estimates for the Republic of South Africa; however, it is likely that wool prices over the last two seasons have been sufficient to spur some rise in sheep numbers.

Asian numbers are estimated to have dropped slightly as widely scattered minor increases were offset by a significant decrease in Iran.

It is estimated that the gradual increase of recent years in both Australia and New Zealand is continuing in 1964. High wool prices and improved pastoral conditions have helped sustain the rise in Australia. In New Zealand where there is more emphasis on meat production, increased numbers are usually contingent upon both the price of wool and world demand for lamb and mutton. Lamb prices are also relatively favorable in New Zealand this year.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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1963-64 WORLD SUGAR
CROP AT HIGH LEVEL

The 1963-64 world production of centrifugal sugar is now estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 59.5 million short tons. This compares with an estimate of 59.4 million made in USDA press release of March 5, 1964, and first official November 1963 estimate of 58.7 million tons. This is the second largest crop of record, being exceeded only by the 60.1 million tons produced in 1960-61. It is 4.6 million tons higher than the 1962-63 crop which was curtailed by adverse weather, especially in Europe.

Most of the increase in 1963-64 was in the Free World, where production was up 4.3 million tons from 1962-63. In the Sino-Soviet Bloc, including Cuba, production amounted to 16.7 million tons, or only 300,000 tons above the preceding year. Production in the USSR was at approximately the same level as 1962-63, but down from 1961-62.

Total production of cane sugar in 1963-64 is now estimated at 34.2 million tons, and beet sugar, at 25.3 million tons. Increases in 1963-64 for both beet and cane sugar were made in almost proportionate amounts.

Sugar production in North America for 1963-64 is now estimated at 15.7 million tons. The United States accounts for 6.5 million, and showed a substantial increase over 1962-63. A marked increase was also shown in Mexico. The Cuban crop, damaged by Hurricane Flora in October 1963, is slightly below the previous year. Had it not been for the hurricane in Cuba, an increase would probably have been realized.

The 1963-64 South American crop is estimated at 7.1 million tons. Brazil is the largest producer and has a potential for considerable expansion in future years. The 1963-64 crop in Brazil, however, amounted to about the same as the 1962-63 crop. A substantial increase was made in Argentina.

Weather conditions in Western Europe were much more favorable to production in 1963-64 than in the two previous seasons. Large increases were made in France and Western Germany. The crop in Italy turned out higher than earlier expected.

Most of the East European crops turned out well in 1963-64. The production in these countries was 400,000 tons above 1962-63. Poland showed a significant increase over the previous season. However, production did not approach the level reached in 1961-62.

(Continued on page 7)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1961-62 through 1963-64 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet)	151	141	153	173
Mexico	1,380	1,647	1,870	2,070
United States				
Continental (beet)	2,088	2,404	2,598	3,100
Continental (cane)	572	858	853	1,185
Hawaii	1,013	1,120	1,120	1,150
Puerto Rico	1,036	1,009	990	1,050
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	11	11	11	15
British Honduras	12	29	31	38
Costa Rica	44	76	96	114
El Salvador	51	73	68	77
Guatemala	70	133	152	170
Honduras	17	26	30	34
Nicaragua	61	89	111	123
Panama	25	30	41	55
Cuba	5,883	5,308	4,211	4,000
Dominican Republic	883	939	850	970
Guadeloupe	146	209	185	187
Haiti	61	64	67	70
Jamaica	419	486	542	533
Martinique	83	98	102	70
West Indies				
Barbados	183	177	214	190
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/	94	78	76	71
Trinidad and Tobago	205	225	255	256
Total North America	14,488	15,230	14,626	15,701
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina	906	754	858	1,141
Bolivia	11	55	54	72
Brazil	3,110	3,934	3,576	3,564
British Guiana	330	365	355	344
Chile (beet)	40	73	81	118
Colombia	297	381	449	397
Ecuador	93	137	149	123
Paraguay	30	35	38	43
Peru	800	858	907	926
Surinam	10	11	12	13
Uruguay (beet and cane)	27	51	57	44
Venezuela	205	271	292	321
Total South America	5,859	6,925	6,828	7,106
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria	282	231	286	356
Belgium and Luxembourg	393	500	383	401
Denmark	353	243	225	403
Finland 5/	38	65	41	53
France	1,571	1,878	1,791	2,248
Germany, West	1,590	1,576	1,635	2,235
Greece 6/ 7/	0	3	29	45
Ireland	126	151	148	158
Italy	1,271	1,082	1,099	1,007
Netherlands	490	645	503	461
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira	13	20	20	20
Spain (cane and beet)	470	651	529	448
Sweden 5/	314	358	239	262
Switzerland	40	39	33	50
United Kingdom	818	990	836	889
Total West Europe	7,769	8,432	7,797	9,036
Albania 7/	12	14	14	12
Bulgaria 7/	137	220	169	170
Czechoslovakia 7/	860	1,242	1,112	1,191
Germany, East 7/	804	878	790	822

- Continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1961-62 through 1963-64 2/--Continued

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued				
Hungary	332	417	468	515
Poland	1,152	1,808	1,464	1,569
Rumania	244	452	337	360
Yugoslavia	219	257	272	375
Total East Europe	3,760	5,288	4,626	5,014
Total Europe	11,529	13,720	12,423	14,050
USSR (Europe and Asia)	5,632	7,170	6,600	6,500
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia	35	72	69	70
Egypt	340	393	381	479
Congo (Leopoldville)	31	34	35	40
Kenya 7/	29	38	39	44
Tanganyika 7/	28	34	44	58
Uganda 7/	89	113	124	140
Malagasy Republic	55	102	102	126
Mauritius	612	605	587	755
Mozambique	165	182	203	200
Reunion	219	250	225	280
Southern Rhodesia	9	40	94	139
South Africa, Republic of 8/	989	1,174	1,276	1,359
Other Africa	93	148	161	163
Total Africa	2,694	3,185	3,340	3,853
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane)	119	160	180	198
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	408	518	467	565
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	836	700	900	1,150
Taiwan	963	948	873	809
Burma	38	66	72	61
India 9/	2,737	3,693	2,979	3,452
Indonesia	903	709	648	725
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60)	86	178	225	243
Pakistan	174	157	223	285
Philippines	1,356	1,618	1,714	1,971
Thailand	102	177	147	189
Other (cane and beet)	111	244	375	377
Total Asia	7,833	9,168	8,803	10,025
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,428	1,512	2,000	1,925
Fiji	210	183	273	331
Total Oceania	1,638	1,695	2,273	2,256
World total (cane)	29,388	32,459	31,865	34,192
World total (beet)	20,285	24,634	23,028	25,299
World total (cane and beet)	49,673	57,093	54,893	59,491

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Beginning with this issue, excludes sugar from imported beets. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading. 8/ Includes Swaziland. 9/ Includes Khandsari.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1961-62 through 1963-64 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
El Salvador	30	22	27	27
Guatemala	70	40	40	40
Mexico	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua	25	23	23	23
Panama	4	4	15	15
Total	276	221	237	237
Asia:				
Burma	160	168	174	168
China: Mainland	545	242	242	242
Taiwan	24	24	24	24
India	3,950	4,032	4,299	4,079
Indonesia	303	345	331	331
Japan	26	23	20	19
Pakistan	1,258	728	728	672
Philippines	70	41	50	50
Thailand	50	138	143	154
Vietnam	21	37	35	35
Total	6,407	5,778	6,046	5,774
South America:				
Colombia	486	650	675	715
Ecuador	26	40	40	40
Peru	30	28	22	32
Venezuela	71	70	72	72
Total	613	788	809	859
Total of above countries	7,296	6,787	7,092	6,870

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

African production continues its upward trend. The Republic of South Africa (including Swaziland) is by far the largest producer. Significant increases were made here in 1963-64, as well as in Egypt, Mauritius, and Southern Rhodesia.

The 1963-64 crop in Asia is estimated at 10 million tons. This is 1.2 million tons above the 1962-63 production. India showed a marked increase over the previous year, although it did not reach the goals which had been set.

The 1963-64 crop in Oceania is estimated at 2.3 million tons, which is the same as the 1962-63 outturn. Australia's crop this year is slightly below the previous season. However, expansion and further increases are forecast for future years.

Production of noncentrifugal sugar is now estimated at 6.9 million tons. This is approximately the level of the past few seasons.

Indications point to a substantial further increase in the world sugar crop in 1964-65. Weather conditions, so far, have been generally favorable in most important countries, and beet acreages were increased significantly this year in both West and East Europe, with a particularly large increase being reported by the USSR. Cane sugar production is also expected to increase substantially in 1964-65.

RECORD WORLD CORN PRODUCTION CONFIRMED

Latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service confirms earlier forecasts of a record 1963 corn crop. See World Agricultural Production and Trade--Statistical Report, March 1964.

The current world estimate of 8,035 million bushels exceeds the previous corn record in 1960 by 6 percent. The present estimate is, however, about 100 million bushels below the earlier forecast for 1963, because of deterioration of conditions in South America, especially in Brazil, and the reduced estimate for South Africa.

North America's production in 1963 is estimated at 4,430 million bushels. Of that total the United States produced 4,081 million bushels, or 92 percent. The U.S. total is more than half of world production. This is the first time the U.S. crop has reached the 4 billion bushel mark. Record yields of 67.3 bushels per acre more than offset the below average acreage; acreage was 5.8 million acres below the 1955-59 average. Mexico's production of 245 million bushels is also a record and Canada's harvest of 32.8 million has been exceeded only once.

(Continued on page 10)

CORN: Acreage , yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	514	400	421	500	59.8	73.0	76.0	65.5	30,718	29,208	32,025	32,772
El Salvador	431	382	522	481	14.5	14.8	17.3	18.8	6,240	7,490	9,050	9,050
Guatemala	1,549	1,546	1,655	--	11.3	13.2	13.6	--	17,500	20,400	22,460	22,720
Honduras	822	915	988	--	11.7	12.1	12.1	--	9,634	11,100	11,950	--
Mexico	14,292	15,792	15,814	16,062	13.3	13.9	13.6	15.3	190,630	218,920	215,000	245,000
Nicaragua	369	359	347	--	12.5	13.4	14.2	--	4,620	4,800	4,930	4,400
United States 5/	66,409	58,449	56,609	60,654	48.7	62.0	64.2	67.3	3,234,891	3,625,530	3,636,673	4,081,395
Cuba	432	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	6,800	--	--	--
Estimated total 6/	85,800	79,270	77,770	82,100	41.0	49.7	50.9	54.0	3,515,000	3,940,000	3,955,000	4,430,000
Europe:												
Austria	125	127	134	123	47.0	61.5	56.7	57.3	5,874	7,810	7,600	7,050
France	1,455	2,410	2,139	2,434	41.8	40.4	34.7	60.0	60,766	97,260	74,250	146,050
Greece	537	481	440	478	19.1	22.1	23.8	25.7	10,274	10,640	10,490	12,280
Italy	3,272	3,170	2,970	2,960	42.6	48.9	43.3	49.3	139,282	155,000	128,470	145,850
Portugal	1,187	1,223	1,243	1,211	15.0	20.3	18.7	16.8	17,772	24,880	23,260	20,350
Spain	934	1,104	1,097	1,166	34.5	38.0	33.0	37.1	32,179	42,000	36,220	43,300
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	7,540	8,540	8,070	8,410	35.4	39.8	35.3	45.2	267,000	340,000	285,000	380,000
Albania	357	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	6,780	--	--	--
Bulgaria	1,787	1,568	1,609	1,619	22.6	28.7	31.1	30.9	40,340	45,000	50,000	50,000
Czechoslovakia	434	497	497	642	40.7	41.6	37.2	38.6	17,670	20,700	18,500	24,800
Hungary	3,194	3,310	3,185	3,217	36.2	32.3	40.1	40.4	115,600	107,000	127,600	130,000
Rumania	8,764	8,470	7,677	8,330	20.5	25.4	25.3	27.6	180,000	215,000	194,200	230,000
Yugoslavia	6,227	6,202	6,079	5,955	29.8	28.9	34.8	35.6	185,500	179,000	207,500	211,800
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	20,910	20,500	19,450	20,160	26.3	28.0	31.1	32.5	550,000	575,000	605,000	655,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	28,450	29,040	27,520	28,570	28.7	31.5	32.3	36.2	817,000	915,000	890,000	1,035,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	11,925	17,700	17,300	17,300	26.8	28.2	22.3	22.3	320,000	500,000	385,000	385,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,737	1,742	1,648	1,656	17.7	22.6	15.5	19.6	30,690	39,400	25,600	32,500
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	--	--
India	9,949	11,103	11,316	11,530	12.9	15.1	15.7	15.4	128,100	168,060	177,940	177,200
Pakistan	1,097	1,191	1,150	1,249	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.7	18,020	19,500	19,200	20,880
Indonesia	5,611	6,220	7,758	8,154	14.8	14.5	16.4	16.9	82,850	90,500	127,430	137,800
Japan 7/	121	107	104	101	32.2	42.7	39.2	40.0	3,900	4,570	4,080	4,040
Philippines	3,889	4,977	4,817	4,776	9.8	9.4	10.4	10.4	38,190	47,020	50,110	49,880
Thailand	275	780	830	949	21.7	30.1	32.3	29.0	5,960	23,500	26,770	27,560
Estimated total 6/	46,650	53,530	55,140	55,900	16.9	16.1	16.9	17.4	790,000	860,000	930,000	970,000

Africa:														
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,182	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	19,686	--	--	--		
Kenya 8/	500	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	--	13,110	--	--	--		
Egypt	1,921	1,868	1,901	1,759	33.3	28.7	41.5	37.5	63,916	53,540	78,850	65,940		
Morocco	1,147	1,000	1,104	1,143	10.1	7.1	12.4	13.7	11,622	7,100	13,680	15,620		
Former French West Africa	1,705	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	16,316	--	--	--		
Malagasy Republic	204	247	--	--	13.0	14.3	--	--	2,643	3,540	3,620	--		
Angola	1,453	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	12,220	12,000	--	--		
Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2,960	--	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	52,000	80,000	65,000	--		
South Africa, Republic of	9,540	9,900	--	--	14.9	22.3	--	--	141,946	220,320	240,000	200,000		
Estimated total 6/	28,750	30,010	32,430	30,850	16.0	18.8	19.9	18.8	460,000	565,000	645,000	580,000		
South America:														
Argentina	5,855	6,812	6,537	--	29.7	30.8	27.5	--	173,710	210,000	180,000	225,000		
Brazil	15,152	17,724	18,103	--	19.7	21.1	22.1	--	299,000	373,400	400,000	305,000		
Chile	169	184	180	184	28.2	34.0	33.1	33.7	4,762	6,250	5,960	6,200		
Colombia	1,585	1,754	1,720	1,809	19.0	16.4	17.2	17.0	30,170	28,840	29,680	30,780		
Ecuador	481	490	490	494	12.3	11.6	11.1	11.9	5,900	5,700	5,450	5,900		
Peru	605	626	658	672	19.1	21.4	20.8	21.4	11,530	13,390	13,700	14,370		
Uruguay	777	660	584	--	8.9	9.2	13.9	--	6,920	6,100	8,100	--		
Venezuela	702	960	1,194	--	19.1	17.2	17.8	--	13,380	16,500	21,280	15,500		
Estimated total 6/	26,020	30,000	30,250	30,870	21.5	22.5	22.5	20.2	560,000	675,000	680,000	625,000		
Oceania:														
Australia	180	211	212	215	31.7	35.3	35.4	34.9	5,700	7,450	7,500	7,500		
New Zealand	6	7	8	9	55.3	77.9	62.5	57.8	332	545	500	520		
Estimated total 6/	190	220	225	230	32.1	36.8	36.0	35.2	6,100	8,100	8,100	8,100		
Estimated world total 6/	227,790	239,770	240,640	245,820	28.4	31.1	31.1	32.7	6,470,000	7,460,000	7,495,000	8,035,000		

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ New series covering corn for grain only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Dried corn only. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Corn production in Western Europe is still placed at an alltime high of 380 million bushels. This total is 113 million bushels above the 1955-59 average, mainly because of the sharp rise in France, where the 1963 outturn is considerably more than double the average production. Increases are also recorded for Italy and Spain, the next largest producers of the area. Larger crops in all the principal producing countries are attributed to higher yields coupled with some area increase, except in Italy, where acreage is smaller.

Eastern Europe's corn outturn in 1963 has been surpassed only twice. Higher yields, especially in the Danube Basin countries, offset reduced acreage. Increased use of hybrid varieties and of fertilizer in some countries contributed to the high yields.

Production of corn for grain in the Soviet Union is still estimated at 385 million bushels, the same as in 1962. This is 20 percent above the 1955-59 average but is 23 percent below the record harvest of 1961.

Corn production in Asia is at a new high of 970 million bushels, compared with the 1955-59 average of 790 million. Most of the increase is due to expanded acreage, with the 1963 area of 55.9 million acres 20 percent above the average. Largest numerical gains are in India and Indonesia but the largest percentage increase is in Thailand. That country's acreage has more than tripled and production is more than 4 times the 1955-59 average.

Total production in Africa is estimated at a lower figure than was expected earlier. The reduction is especially marked in the Republic of South Africa where drought has reduced prospects for the crop now being harvested. The present estimate of 580 million bushels for all Africa, although well below the previous harvest, is still 26 percent above the 1955-59 average.

South America's total is now estimated at 625 million bushels. This is below the level of the past 3 years but is 12 percent above the 5 year average. The reduction from the large 1962 total is mainly in Brazil, where the crop is reported to be sharply reduced. The Argentine harvest, in contrast, may be the largest of recent years.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania and the total is currently estimated at the 1962 level of 8 million bushels.

WORLD FISH OIL EXPORTS ESTABLISH NEW RECORD

World gross exports of fish oil, including fish liver oils, reached a record 480,500 short tons in 1963, reflecting the expansion in fish oil shipments from the United States. World exports increased 24,600 tons, or about 5 percent from the previous high of 1962, and were more than twice the 1955-59 average.

FISH OIL (INCLUDING FISH LIVER OILS) 1/: World gross exports, average 1955-59, annual 1958-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:							
Canada	8.5	6.0	14.8	15.2	4.4	3.2	6.4
Mexico	.7	.7	.7	3/	.8	.3	.2
United States	64.1	47.0	72.2	71.8	61.2	61.5	131.2
Total	73.3	53.7	87.7	87.0	66.4	65.0	137.8
South America:							
Argentina	.5	.8	.4	1.0	.6	.4	.5
Chile	4/ .1	---	.1	6.6	5.1	12.0	12.7
Peru	5.5	1.8	18.9	38.6	112.8	166.0	121.3
Total	6.0	2.6	19.4	46.2	118.5	178.4	134.5
Europe:							
Denmark	12.5	12.6	16.1	7.4	10.5	16.8	22.9
France	1.1	.4	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	4.0
Germany, West	17.9	17.9	31.6	26.2	25.3	22.9	19.7
Iceland	21.1	27.4	18.9	54.5	35.2	72.5	71.2
Netherlands 5/ 6/	10.4	13.0	16.0	7.8	5.2	2.6	2.8
Norway 6/	21.3	19.8	21.8	18.4	24.0	18.6	21.2
Portugal	5.1	5.5	5.7	4.9	7.4	6.7	10.5
Sweden	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.0	3.4
United Kingdom	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.7
Others (incl. USSR) 7/	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.6
Total	97.4	103.6	120.7	129.8	119.7	150.4	161.0
Africa:							
Angola	8.1	9.4	5.6	7.3	3.3	2.9	3.4
Morocco	2.7	4.5	4.3	5.7	4.5	4.9	5.7
South Africa, Rep. of 8/	15.2	18.5	26.6	37.4	50.3	50.4	35.3
Total	26.0	32.4	36.5	50.4	38.1	58.2	44.4
Asia and Oceania:							
Japan	5.8	6.6	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.2	2.0
Others 7/	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	.8	.7	.8
Total	7.0	7.8	5.3	4.8	3.5	3.9	2.8
World total	209.7	200.1	269.6	318.2	366.2	455.9	480.5

1/ Hardened fish oils have been included wherever separately classified in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Under 50 tons. 4/ 1959 only. 5/ May include some whale oil prior to 1960. 6/ Excludes sizeable quantities of hardened fish oils exported annually which are not separately classified in trade returns. 7/ Includes estimates for minor exporting countries. 8/ Including the territory of South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Peru, the United States, Iceland, and the Republic of South Africa are the most important world suppliers of fish oil, accounting for nearly 75 percent of the world's gross exports and about 95 percent of the world's net exports of fish oil in 1963. Although several European countries export sizable quantities of fish oil, the area as a whole is a net importer and takes most of the world's exports of fish oil. Much of the domestic production of fish oil in Europe is retained for domestic consumption, normally in the country of origin, or exported to other European countries as in the case of Iceland, Portugal, Western Germany, and Denmark. In addition, Norway, Western Germany, and the Netherlands import large quantities of fish oil for further processing and export largely to other European countries.

Exports from the United States reached a record 131,200 tons in 1963, more than double the exports of 1962. This increase enabled the United States to surpass Peru and become the leading world supplier. Exports from Portugal, Chile, and Denmark rose, while exports from the other major suppliers, except Iceland, declined substantially. Norway's reported exports of fish oil were up in 1963, but are probably much larger than indicated owing to the exclusion of hardened fish oils which are not classified separately in trade returns.

HOPS PRODUCTION ESTIMATE RAISED FOR RECORD 1963-64 CROP

World hops production during the September 1963-August 1964 marketing season is now estimated by Foreign Agricultural Service at a record 199.2 million pounds--up from a previous December estimate of 194.4 million pounds. This is 13 percent above the 1962-63 crop and 10 percent larger than the previous record production of 180.6 million pounds in 1959-60. Production in Eastern Europe was 4 million pounds above the earlier estimate and the Western European crop estimate was raised 2 million pounds. The hops crop in the Southern Hemisphere, harvested in early 1964, now appears to have been about 1.5 million pounds smaller than the earlier forecast.

Yields in Eastern Europe--especially in Czechoslovakia--were higher than usual. However, except for an average production of 1,127 pounds per acre in Yugoslavia, Eastern European yields were all below 1,000 pounds and in several cases even below 500 pounds per acre. This compares to average yields of about 1,500 pounds in the U.S. and West Germany and 1,200 pounds in England and France.

In Western Europe, the Belgian, French and German crops were all apparently larger than had been estimated earlier. The hops yield in France was over 1,550 pounds per acre--the largest since 1953. The 1956-60 average yield was 1,170 pounds per acre.

Late frosts, wind damage and extended drought in Tasmania--Australia's main hops producing region--drastically reduced yields. As a result the crop harvested early in 1964 was one-third smaller than had been expected. The New Zealand crop was also short because of reduced yields.
(Continued on page 14)

HOPS: World production, average 1956-60, annual 1961 to 1963 1/

Country	Average 1956-60	Revised 1961	Revised 1962	Preliminary 1963
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada	1,327	1,145	1,456	1,445
United States	45,401	35,454	44,231	51,422
Argentina	286	305	274	269
Austria	2/ 188	309	265	342
Belgium	2,913	2,205	2,701	3,031
France	4,535	4,299	3,444	5,104
Germany, West	35,450	28,428	33,977	39,683
Spain	777	1,250	1,823	2,535
United Kingdom	27,494	22,400	29,883	30,955
Czechoslovakia	13,013	12,897	15,642	19,859
Germany, East	2/ 2,337	2,163	3,250	4,189
Hungary	3/ 375	538	909	838
Poland	2,987	4,367	4,641	5,699
Rumania	3/ 882	507	728	794
Yugoslavia	7,998	11,596	11,574	10,802
U. S. S. R.	10,988	13,889	13,228	13,228
South Africa, Republic of	202	159	201	133
Japan	2,387	3,470	3,662	4,634
Australia	3,590	3,689	3,797	2,500
New Zealand	942	888	664	630
Others 4/	148	145	134	1,124
Total	164,220	150,103	176,484	199,216

1/ Northern Hemisphere production of year shown. Southern Hemisphere production of following year shown.

2/ Four year average 1957-60.

3/ 1960 only.

4/ Mexico, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

In spite of the record-large world crop, hops moved well on the world market. Western European supplies have virtually all been sold. U.S. stocks on hand March 1, 1964 were lower than they have been on that date in four of the past five years. Strong world demand caused by expanding world beer production is the major factor behind this strong market.

U.S. hops exports amounted to 18.7 million pounds for the first six months of the September 1963-August 1964 marketing year. Using this as an indication, season exports should amount to a record 22 million pounds.

According to estimates of the present hops acreage in Europe and assuming no acreage change in the United States world hops production should be about the same as in 1963-64 if there is no drop in yields in 1964-65. West Germany and England indicate moderate acreage increases while the United States and France show little change in acreage. The Eastern European acreage is estimated to be about the same as the past year's but low winter temperatures and a cool damp spring have set back plant development by about a week and reportedly caused some root damage.

LOW BRAZIL CROP REDUCES
WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate of the 1964-65 world coffee crop places total production at 52.6 million bags. The drop of over 20 percent from the 1963-64 crop is due to the sharply lowered Brazilian outturn which is estimated at less than one-half that of the previous year. The 1964-65 exportable production--estimated at 38.6 million bags--is down 15 million bags from 1963-64. The 1964-65 estimates should be regarded as very preliminary because, with the exception of Brazil, it will be some time before harvest begins in most important producing countries.

The term "exportable production," as used by the Foreign Agricultural Service, is by definition the total production minus estimated domestic consumption. Thus, the term "exportable production" is not synonymous to the production of export quality coffee. It is important, particularly this year in the case of Brazil, for this distinction to be clearly understood. The total Brazilian crop for 1964-65 is estimated at 11 million bags, and exportable production at 4 million, the difference representing an estimated domestic consumption of 7 million bags. However, the consensus of those who have evaluated Brazil's 1964-65 crop, now being harvested, is that around 80 percent of the crop may be of "export quality."

The total 1964-65 North American outturn is estimated at 10.3 million bags, with exportable at 7.5 million--both figures closely approximating comparable data for 1963-64. Mexico's crop is expected to be up while lower production is estimated for Costa Rica and Guatemala. In the case of Costa Rica, volcanic ash fall, together with serious insect infestation, will significantly reduce the next crop.

South America's total coffee production in 1964-65 of 21.5 million bags and 12.6 million bags exportable are both down sharply from 1963-64, reflecting Brazil's low crop. On-the-spot inspections have been made by various Government and trade people to determine the full extent of the frost and drought damage to Brazil's coffee trees, both with regard to the 1964-65 crop, as well as subsequent years. All evidence points to a severely reduced 1964-65 crop--but one of better-than-usual quality. Damaged trees in the affected areas, however, are showing good recovery.

Colombia's 1964-65 production, barring unusually adverse weather, should continue high in the coming year; output in 1963-64 reportedly is substantially larger than previously estimated. Slight increases are expected for Ecuador and Peru, while no change is forecast for Venezuela.

Africa's 1964-65 total production is expected to be 16.6 million bags, with exportable estimated at 15.8 million bags, or slightly below corresponding productions for 1963-64. The same, or somewhat larger, crops are estimated for most of the countries. Current reports indicate, however, that production in the Ivory Coast--Africa's largest producer--will be down from the record 1963-64 output.

The 1964-65 total production in Asia and Oceania is estimated at 4.2 million bags, while exportable production is estimated at 2.7 million bags. These estimates show little change from those of the preceding year, as the modest increase estimated for India is offset by a slightly lower crop estimate for Indonesia.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1964-65 (with comparable 1963-64 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds, are as follows: Jamaica 10,000 (16,000); Puerto Rico 100,000 (45,000); Bolivia 25,000 (20,000); Paraguay 55,000 (45,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 10,000 (10,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 78,000 (73,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 65,000 (68,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (75,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (30,000).

(Tables next pages)

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1st estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,140	1,050	1,050	750
Cuba	713	800	650	475	550
Dominican Republic	549	600	570	600	580
El Salvador	1,436	1,900	1,650	1,800	1,800
Guatemala	1,357	1,700	1,900	1,750	1,650
Haiti	600	725	650	650	650
Honduras	321	365	410	375	400
Mexico	1,716	2,350	2,200	2,650	2,800
Nicaragua	376	440	485	450	520
Panama	3/ 27	85	73	80	85
Trinidad & Tobago	44	42	60	75	80
Other 4/	427	426	416	333	402
Total North America	8,300	10,573	10,114	10,288	10,267
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	35,000	27,000	26,000	11,000
Colombia	7,360	7,800	7,500	7,800	7,800
Ecuador	521	850	730	800	830
Peru	324	710	770	780	800
Venezuela	835	750	850	950	950
Other 5/	63	101	124	128	143
Total South America	37,403	45,211	36,974	36,458	21,523
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	2,800
Burundi 6/	---	---	300	150	175
Cameroon 7/	405	835	825	850	900
Central African Republic	3/ 41	145	105	185	150
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,195	900	1,100	1,100	1,100
Ethiopia	1,100	1,430	1,490	1,525	1,550
Guinea	8/ 114	235	215	225	225
Ivory Coast	2,130	1,650	3,350	4,000	3,650
Kenya	415	525	635	730	800
Malagasy Republic	902	800	1,000	1,000	950
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 120	460	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	200	125	125
Tanganyika	375	400	470	550	600
Togo	122	172	177	252	222
Uganda	1,508	1,945	2,945	2,840	2,900
Other 11/	332	316	400	425	427
Total Africa	10,202	12,613	16,312	16,757	16,574
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	765	930	1,150	1,200
Indonesia	1,343	1,850	2,330	2,170	2,100
Philippines	199	680	550	555	560
Yemen	88	90	82	80	80
Other 12/	179	295	280	296	309
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	3,680	4,172	4,251	4,249
World total production	58,426	72,077	67,572	67,754	52,613

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1st estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	1,025	930	930	630
Cuba	207	200	50	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	450	420	450	430
El Salvador	1,327	1,800	1,540	1,685	1,685
Guatemala	1,158	1,500	1,700	1,540	1,440
Haiti	435	525	435	435	435
Honduras	262	290	335	300	325
Mexico	1,369	1,500	1,250	1,700	1,800
Nicaragua	334	395	440	405	475
Panama	3/ 10	40	19	23	27
Trinadad & Tobago	37	35	53	68	72
Other 4/	171	148	184	105	173
Total North America	6,389	7,908	7,356	7,641	7,492
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	28,000	20,000	19,000	4,000
Colombia	6,550	6,800	6,500	6,800	6,800
Ecuador	422	650	530	580	620
Peru	251	600	640	640	650
Venezuela	472	310	370	435	435
Other 5/	44	50	73	77	92
Total South America	31,099	36,410	28,113	27,532	12,597
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,750	3,050	2,750	2,750
Burundi 6/	---	---	295	145	170
Cameroon 7/	396	820	805	830	880
Central African Republic	3/ 37	140	100	180	145
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	850	1,050	1,050	1,050
Ethiopia	850	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200
Guinea	8/ 105	220	200	210	210
Ivory Coast	2,063	1,600	3,300	3,950	3,600
Kenya	399	505	615	710	780
Malagasy Republic	812	700	900	900	850
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 118	390	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	195	120	120
Tanganyika	369	390	455	535	585
Togo	121	170	175	250	220
Uganda	1,454	1,933	2,930	2,825	2,885
Other 11/	308	284	367	392	394
Total Africa	9,623	11,852	15,587	16,022	15,839
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	315	370	580	640
Indonesia	1,120	1,650	2,080	1,870	1,800
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	80	72	70	70
Other 12/	63	150	135	141	149
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,195	2,657	2,661	2,659
World exportable production	48,591	58,365	53,713	53,856	38,587

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD TALLOW OUTPUT
UP SHARPLY IN 1963

Total production of tallow and greases in the world's major producing countries is estimated at 7,890 million pounds in 1963, up 8 percent from 1962 and 22 percent above the average for 1956-60.

About two-thirds of the increased production was accounted for by the gain in the United States. U.S. slaughter was higher and cattle were marketed at heavier weights.

In South America tallow and grease production was up about 40 million pounds. Increased output in Argentina accounted for practically all of the gain.

Tallow and grease production in Western Europe is estimated to have risen about 40 million pounds. The largest increase was in the Netherlands and there were lesser gains in 7 other countries.

Output in the Eastern European countries, excluding the USSR, is estimated to have remained about the same as in 1962. Heavier slaughter in the USSR resulting from feed shortages helped to boost production of tallow and greases above the previous year.

Output in New Zealand is estimated to have remained about the same as in 1962. Increased beef production in Australia was accompanied by a rise in output of tallow. (Table next page)

WORLD LARD OUTPUT
UNCHANGED IN 1963

Lard output in the world's leading producing countries in 1963 is estimated at 7,150 million pounds, unchanged from the 1962 total.

Production in North America, South America, and Western Europe shows no change in 1963 as decreases in some countries were offset by increases elsewhere.

U.S. production continued to decline, largely because of the continued drop in the average yield of lard per hog. This same factor coupled with reduced slaughter in 1964 will mean a further reduction in output of lard this year. There were no significant changes in production reported for South American countries.

The greatest change shown for Western Europe was a 15 million pound drop in France. This was offset by smaller gains in several other countries.

Lard production in Eastern Europe was down 80 million pounds because of a large drop in Poland and a lesser reduction in Yugoslavia.

The estimated production increase of 100 million pounds in the USSR is associated with the increased slaughter of hogs brought about by acute feed shortages last year. (Table on page 20)

TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: Estimated production of specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	180	212	206	222
United States	3,507	4,080	3,875	4,302
Mexico 3/	42	46	47	54
Total North America 4/	3,760	4,360	4,160	4,610
South America:				
Argentina	320	275	282	320
Brazil	122	120	115	102
Chile	33	36	35	36
Colombia	63	67	72	78
Uruguay	47	47	47	49
Total South America 4/	610	570	580	620
Europe:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	37	39	41	49
Denmark	56	76	72	78
France	197	252	262	260
Germany, West 5/	92	112	123	118
Italy	72	93	97	104
Netherlands	65	71	83	96
Sweden	25	33	50	54
United Kingdom	276	299	310	315
Total Western Europe 4/	910	1,070	1,140	1,180
Total Eastern Europe 4/	100	140	160	160
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	370	390	440	480
Africa:				
Egypt	22	24	26	26
South Africa, Rep. of	59	64	66	67
Total Africa 4/	90	100	100	110
Asia:				
Iran	49	--	--	--
Turkey	11	13	13	14
Japan	24	26	26	32
Pakistan	54	--	--	--
Total Asia 4/	140	150	160	160
Oceania:				
Australia	331	325	374	385
New Zealand 6/	145	176	180	181
Total Oceania	480	500	550	570
Total World	6,460	7,280	7,290	7,890

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial. 4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. 5/ Includes Saarland. 6/ Year ending Sept. 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

LARD 1/: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1956-60 annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	140	130	124	125
Mexico 3/	80	83	91	95
United States	2,615	2,517	2,480	2,476
Total North America 4/	2,890	2,780	2,750	2,750
South America:				
Argentina 5/	61	62	51	50
Brazil	191	215	203	208
Chile	24	33	31	31
Colombia	28	31	31	30
Total South America 4/	350	390	370	370
Europe:				
Austria	79	82	80	81
Belgium and Luxembourg	34	36	40	43
Denmark	59	74	76	77
France	164	169	185	170
Germany, West 6/ 7/	551	585	584	584
Italy	81	88	86	88
Netherlands	28	30	31	31
Portugal	45	46	42	39
Spain	21	16	15	17
Sweden	18	20	14	14
United Kingdom	22	22	22	22
Total Western Europe 4/	1,130	1,200	1,210	1,210
Bulgaria 5/ 7/	59	73	71	---
Czechoslovakia 5/ 7/	179	191	187	---
Germany, East 5/ 7/	196	196	156	---
Hungary 5/ 7/	116	101	125	126
Poland 5/ 7/	480	550	543	466
Yugoslavia 5/ 7/	241	281	265	255
Total Eastern Europe 4/	1,270	1,390	1,350	1,270
Total Europe 4/	2,400	2,590	2,560	2,480
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/7/	1,000	1,150	1,240	1,340
Other countries:				
South Africa, Rep. of 5/ 7/	22	22	22	22
Japan 7/	58	82	129	109
Total other countries 4/	140	180	230	210
Total specified countries 4/	6,780	7,090	7,150	7,150

1/ Estimates of rendered lard except where otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial. 4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. 5/ Calculated from pork production. 6/ Includes Saarland. 7/ Includes unrendered pork fat in terms of lard.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information. June 11, 1964.

RECORD WORLD RICE PRODUCTION
BOOSTED BY ASIA'S BUMPER CROPS

Due to unusually high yields in Asian countries, world rice production in 1963-64 is significantly higher than the previous record crop of 1961-62, according to the second estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service.

World rice production in 1963-64 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, is estimated at 160.7 million metric tons of rough rice compared with the poor crop of 152.0 million in 1962-63, and 153.4 million in 1961-62. It is 28.5 million tons larger than the average from 1955-56 to 1959-60.

Free Asia produced 89 percent of world rice crop this year, excluding that of Communist countries. Estimated production at 142.3 million tons of rough rice, is 9.4 million above 1962-63, and 6 million more than the previous record of 2 years ago. Yields are significantly above average in the principal producing countries--India, Pakistan, South Korea, Thailand, South Vietnam, and Cambodia.

Actually Asia's estimated rice acreage in 1963-64, at 199 million acres, increased only 1 percent; whereas the production is 7 percent above that of the preceding year. Record yields per acre were harvested on millions of acres.

In other world areas, the volume of production was not greatly different from that in 1962-63. North America's output was up slightly due mainly to a 6-percent increase in U.S. production. Acreage decreased in most of the countries. Despite a 4-percent decline in North America's acreage, record yields per acre in the United States and near-record yields in Mexico were principal factors in a slightly larger production.

Rice acreage in several South American countries declined also. The largest decrease occurred in Brazil where drought prevented planting of some intended acreage. Reduced yields per acre in such countries as Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Surinam and Uruguay caused a marked drop in South American production.

Western Europe's production, at 1.3 million tons, was 9 percent below 1962 and 11 percent below the average. There was a moderate decline in rice acreage. All West European countries had the lowest yields per acre in years with the exception of Greece. Italy's crop was 11 percent below that of 1962 and 20 percent less than the average.

Eastern Europe, on the other hand, reversed the downward trend of recent years. The acreage increased 19 percent, although still below the average. With greatly increased yields, 1963 production was the largest in several years. (Continued on page 24)

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1955-56/1959-60, annual 1961-62 to 1963-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63 2/	1963-64 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63 2/	1963-64 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63 2/	1963-64 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:												
Mexico	285	362	331	301	1,854	2,028	1,925	1,948	239.6	332.9	289.0	266.0
United States	1,547	1,589	1,773	1,769	3,189	3,411	3,726	3,962	2,238.1	2,458.4	2,995.8	3,178.9
Total above	1,842	1,961	2,114	2,080	2,969	3,142	3,429	3,655	2,481.1	2,794.7	3,288.2	3,448.3
Costa Rica	112	133	134	134	835	1,029	981	905	42.4	62.1	59.6	55.0
El Salvador	37	30	31	31	1,751	1,910	1,968	1,990	29.4	26.0	27.7	28.0
Guatemala	22	22	27	28	1,141	1,259	1,293	1,261	11.4	12.6	15.8	16.0
Honduras	29	32	35	35	1,517	1,503	1,489	1,449	20.0	21.8	23.6	23.0
Nicaragua 3/	55	59	56	62	1,175	1,444	1,395	1,258	29.3	38.6	35.4	35.4
Panama	224	248	246	235	1,018	982	997	1,057	103.5	110.5	111.3	112.7
Total Central America	481	527	532	528	1,089	1,143	1,138	1,134	237.6	273.2	274.5	271.7
Cuba	314	--	--	--	1,720	--	--	--	245.0	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	125	--	--	--	1,940	--	--	--	110.0	138.0	155.0	--
Total Caribbean	538	502	523	423	1,730	1,765	1,756	1,663	422.1	402.0	416.5	319.0
Total North America	2,861	2,990	3,169	3,031	2,420	2,558	2,768	2,938	3,140.8	3,469.9	3,979.2	4,039.0
South America:												
Argentina	138	131	129	130	2,956	3,068	3,046	3,222	185.0	182.3	178.2	190.0
Bolivia	53	75	78	70	1,338	1,176	1,410	1,323	32.2	40.0	50.0	42.0
Brazil 3/	6,527	7,843	8,322	8,150	1,370	1,480	1,584	1,461	4,057.3	5,556.8	5,980.0	5,400.0
British Guiana	166	262	260	200	1,912	1,960	2,050	1,804	144.0	232.9	241.8	163.6
Chile	84	72	74	81	2,130	2,540	2,512	1,958	81.2	83.0	84.3	71.9
Colombia	479	586	691	687	1,663	1,531	1,866	1,797	361.2	407.0	585.0	560.0
Ecuador	268	272	297	272	1,226	1,496	1,370	1,621	149.1	185.0	185.0	200.0
Paraguay	20	17	17	18	2,060	2,176	1,947	2,083	18.7	16.8	15.0	17.0
Peru	175	207	135	200	3,481	3,708	3,184	3,583	276.4	348.2	195.0	325.0
Surinam	67	63	67	68	2,334	2,513	2,604	2,426	70.9	71.8	79.2	74.8
Uruguay	43	44	52	48	2,884	3,041	3,263	2,664	56.3	60.7	77.0	58.0
Venezuela	78	144	170	185	1,096	1,235	1,338	1,335	38.8	80.7	103.1	112.0
Total South America	8,098	9,716	10,292	10,109	1,489	1,648	1,665	1,573	5,471.1	7,265.2	7,773.6	7,214.3
Europe:												
France	66	82	77	73	3,786	3,594	3,729	3,455	113.4	133.7	130.2	114.4
Greece	39	54	46	47	3,359	3,483	3,652	3,887	59.4	85.3	76.2	82.9
Italy	347	305	293	284	4,666	5,058	4,740	4,573	734.4	699.8	663.0	589.1
Portugal	91	94	91	91	3,960	4,161	4,203	3,982	163.5	177.4	173.5	164.4
Spain	164	153	156	158	5,168	5,670	5,546	4,865	384.4	393.5	392.4	348.6
Total Western Europe	707	688	663	653	4,537	4,774	4,773	4,387	1,455.1	1,489.7	1,435.3	1,299.4
Bulgaria	35	26	25	--	2,974	3,096	--	--	47.2	36.5	--	--
Hungary	98	54	47	47	1,592	1,559	1,706	--	70.8	38.2	36.4	--
Rumania	47	26	16	34	1,864	2,627	2,769	2,594	39.7	31.0	20.1	40.0
Yugoslavia	15	14	14	14	3,280	3,086	3,650	3,464	22.3	19.6	23.2	22.0
Total Eastern Europe	202	127	109	130	2,033	2,262	2,394	2,476	186.3	130.3	118.4	146.0
Total Europe	909	815	772	783	3,981	4,382	4,437	4,070	1,641.4	1,620.0	1,553.7	1,445.4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	299	250	250	--	1,674	2,204	2,381	--	227.0	250.0	270.0	--

Africa:													
Egypt	679	559	862	950	3,734	3,341	4,348	3,481	1,150.0	844.0	1,700.0	1,500.0	
Total North Africa	699	571	876	967	3,729	3,347	4,343	3,492	1,182.3	867.0	1,725.7	1,531.6	
Chad	43	--	--	--	1,328	--	--	--	25.9	--	--	--	
Congo (Leopoldville)	383	--	--	--	959	--	--	--	166.6	--	--	--	
Ghana	60	68	--	--	990	985	--	--	26.9	30.4	31.0	32.0	
Guinea	960	--	--	--	677	--	--	--	295.0	320.0	319.0	--	
Ivory Coast	487	644	--	--	570	793	--	--	125.9	231.7	--	--	
Malagasy Republic	2,031	2,200	1,853	2,200	1,210	1,303	1,494	1,303	1,115.1	1,300.0	1,255.6	1,300.0	
Mali	380	420	450	--	961	--	--	--	165.5	185.0	180.0	--	
Nigeria	614	--	--	--	1,107	--	--	--	308.4	340.0	350.0	330.0	
Portuguese Guinea	125	150	--	--	1,760	1,734	--	--	100.0	118.0	--	--	
Senegal	152	170	164	185	990	1,035	1,035	1,132	68.3	80.0	77.0	95.0	
Sierra Leone	753	870	--	--	805	760	--	--	259.6	300.0	315.0	325.0	
Tanganyika	165	--	--	--	1,091	--	--	--	81.6	80.0	100.0	105.0	
Togo	36	37	--	--	717	535	--	--	11.7	9.0	--	--	
Total Africa	7,961	8,257	8,433	9,002	1,195	1,160	1,384	1,275	4,315.7	4,343.9	5,292.7	5,207.6	
Asia:													
Iran	800	800	820	900	1,750	1,588	1,882	2,110	635.0	576.0	700.0	860.0	
Iraq	475	500	570	--	1,099	926	1,256	--	237.0	210.0	350.0	400.0	
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	121	146	170	148	2,474	2,038	2,239	2,681	135.8	135.0	173.0	180.0	
Burma	11,100	11,200	12,500	11,800	1,387	1,536	1,446	1,434	6,985.0	7,800.0	8,200.0	7,700.0	
Cambodia	3,056	2,944	3,950	--	1,001	974	941	937	1,386.0	1,300.0	1,686.1	--	
Ceylon	1,021	1,237	1,308	1,297	1,544	1,724	1,737	1,743	715.1	967.1	1,030.0	1,025.6	
China, Taiwan	1,926	1,944	1,892	1,900	2,774	3,130	3,169	--	2,423.8	2,760.1	2,719.4	--	
India 3/	80,341	84,650	86,000	87,500	1,190	1,361	1,233	1,377	43,363.7	52,263.0	48,100.0	54,650.0	
Indonesia	17,263	17,980	17,500	17,600	1,535	1,689	1,600	1,580	12,019.0	13,771.8	12,700.0	12,600.0	
Japan 3/	8,081	8,156	8,116	8,050	4,048	4,196	4,417	4,386	14,810.5	15,523.8	16,261.2	16,015.0	
Korea, South	2,725	2,788	2,815	2,854	2,450	2,931	2,448	2,907	3,028.7	3,706.4	3,125.3	3,762.8	
Laos	1,643	1,400	1,400	1,300	724	677	709	594	540.0	430.0	450.0	350.0	
Malaya	893	962	981	900	1,916	2,122	2,261	1,960	776.2	926.0	1,006.2	800.0	
Pakistan 3/	22,767	23,964	24,414	25,245	1,242	1,484	1,351	1,522	12,828.1	16,131.6	14,961.6	17,430.0	
Philippines	7,562	7,856	7,812	7,766	1,006	1,097	1,119	1,086	3,449.3	3,910.0	3,966.9	3,825.0	
Thailand	12,778	14,017	15,292	15,673	1,209	1,297	1,334	1,378	7,004.7	8,246.0	9,254.0	9,800.0	
Vietnam, South	--	5,817	5,955	6,200	--	1,747	1,861	1,884	4,100.0	4,608.7	5,205.0	5,300.0	
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas	183,264	192,019	197,119	199,319	1,410	1,565	1,487	1,574	117,188.6	136,291.6	132,942.3	142,319.1	
Oceania:													
Australia	50	52	57	60	4,762	5,765	5,332	5,143	108.0	136.0	137.8	140.0	
Fiji Islands	35	32	--	--	1,534	1,516	--	--	24.4	22.0	--	--	
Total Oceania	90	87	92	95	3,268	4,026	3,855	3,803	133.4	158.9	160.9	163.9	
World total 4/	203,482	214,134	220,127	222,589	1,431	1,579	1,522	1,591	132,118.0	153,399.5	151,972.4	160,659.3	

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Despite an increase in acreage, Africa's estimated production declined 2 percent. The African countries planted a record 9 million acres of rice in 1963-64 compared with the previous record of 8.4 million acres in 1962-63 and the 1955-59 average of 8 million. Egypt--producer of up to a third of Africa's rice crop--stepped up acreage 10 percent, but harvested a low yielding crop. Even though the average yields of other African countries, at 1,201 pounds per acre, declined slightly below 1962-63, the yields showed a considerable advance over the average of 959 pounds per acre in 1955-56/59-60.

Australia's rice acreage increased again. Although per acre yields are the lowest in 2 years, the 1963-64 harvest is expected to set another record.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS CONTINUE TO GAIN

The United States increased its rice exports by 219,700 metric tons to exceed 1 million tons (milled equivalent) in August-April 1963-64 compared with the same period of 1962-63 marketing year.

Exports to Europe were 188,300 tons and increased 94 percent over the August-April period of 1962-63. The Netherlands took 25,900 tons compared to 9,400 tons, and exports to West Germany declined from 43,100 tons in the previous year to 31,200 tons in 1963-64.

Shipments to the Western Hemisphere were 50 percent above the same months of the 1962-63 marketing year. Peru had the largest increase of 34,400 tons as compared to 400 tons in August-April 1962-63. Trinidad's imports ebbed from 5,200 tons in August-April 1962-63 to 100 tons in the same period of 1963-64.

Exports to Africa, at 135,500 tons, increased by 32,100 metric tons. West Africa accounted for a major part of the increase by taking 25,400 tons over the same period a year ago. Also, more rice was shipped to South Africa and Liberia.

August-April exports to Asia showed a moderate increase. Shipments to India increased 94,400 tons over the same months of 1962-63, and those to Japan increased by 65,400 tons. Exports to Indonesia declined by 174,800 tons.

The United States exported 181,300 metric tons of rice (milled equivalent) in April 1964. This was 42,100 tons over the same month a year earlier, or an increase of 30 percent. The increases were to the Western Hemisphere of 13,700 tons and Africa, with 12,700 tons.

(Continued on page 26)

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, April 1964, with comparisons

	August-July	August - April		April	
	1962-63	1962-63	1963-64	1963	1964
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	43.4	33.9	40.8	3.9	1.8
Nicaragua	2.5	2.0	8.0	0.5	2/
Bahamas	3.8	2.9	4.0	.3	0.4
Jamaica	6.7	5.1	6.7	.8	.9
Dominican Republic	34.4	32.5	38.8	10.8	10.1
Trinidad	5.2	5.2	.1	2/	0.
Netherlands Antilles	4.1	3.1	3.6	.3	.3
Chile	7.8	6.0	4.9	1.0	.7
Peru	0.8	0.4	34.4	2/	16.6
Venezuela	3.3	3.1	2.7	.4	.7
Other countries	10.6	4.5	4.1	.5	.7
Total	122.6	98.7	148.1	18.5	32.2
Europe:					
Sweden	2.7	2.4	2.6	.3	.2
United Kingdom	43.8	23.8	29.4	5.4	4.5
Netherlands	15.2	9.4	25.9	2.4	4.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.2	10.1	12.4	3.2	3.7
Germany, West	54.1	43.1	31.2	9.0	7.2
Switzerland	6.0	4.5	5.8	.3	.3
U.S.S.R.	0	0	68.3	0	0
Other countries	14.7	3.8	12.7	.2	3.9
Total	150.7	97.1	188.3	20.8	24.5
Asia:					
Iraq	3.2	3.2	11.7	0	6.3
Israel	8.7	5.1	6.7	2/	1.8
Kuwait	4.3	2.3	4.1	.3	.3
Saudi Arabia	26.5	20.9	38.0	1.9	2.3
Aden	6.0	4.4	4.6	.8	.5
India	281.3	259.4	353.8	56.0	30.5
Indonesia	254.4	236.4	61.6	13.8	0
Japan	1.4	1.4	66.8	.1	37.9
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	69.0	42.1	55.5	10.1	14.2
Malaysia	4.4	.2	19.1	2/	0
Other countries	1.4	2.4	1.1	.3	.1
Total	660.6	577.8	623.0	83.3	93.9
Oceania	6.3	5.3	7.1	.2	1.6
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c.	43.0	16.7	42.1	4.1	16.3
Ghana	31.0	25.5	21.5	2/	5.5
Liberia	35.4	18.9	20.4	5.0	2.6
Congo, Republic of	33.4	2.8	3.5	.1	2/
South Africa, Republic of	48.7	32.2	40.1	3.9	4.2
Other countries	12.9	7.3	7.9	3.3	.5
Total	204.4	103.4	135.5	16.4	29.1
World Total	1,144.6	882.3	1,102.0	139.2	181.3

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 0.5 tons.

Bureau of Census.

Exports to Africa in April increased 77 percent from the same period a year ago. West Africa had an increase of 12,200 metric tons over April 1963.

Shipments to the Western Hemisphere in April were up 74 percent. Peru accounted for the largest increase of 16,600 metric tons as compared to only 900 tons in April 1963. Canada's receipts of 1,800 tons showed a decline of 2,100 tons from the same month the year before.

Shipments to Europe were up only slightly over April 1963. The largest increase was to the Netherlands of 2,300 tons over the preceding period. Shipments to West Germany declined 1,800 tons from April a year ago.

Exports to Asia in April were up 13 percent. Japan accounted for the major increase, taking 37,900 tons compared with only 100 tons during the same month of 1963. Iraq took 6,300 tons in April 1964 as against none in April of the previous year, but Indonesia imported no rice in April 1964 as compared to 13,800 tons in the previous corresponding period. Exports to India were down from 56,000 to 30,500 tons. Oceania had only a slight increase of 1,400 tons in April over the same month of 1963.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS
UP BY 35 PERCENT

Grain exports by Argentina for July 1963-April 1964 totaled 5.3 million metric tons--35 percent more than the 3.9 million tons during a comparable period a year earlier. Nearly 50 percent of the total grains exported was wheat with corn accounting for about 34 percent.

Wheat exports increased 31 percent over the 1.6 million tons during July-April 1962-63. This increase was due largely to shipments to Communist China. Exports to Communist China totaled 847,000 tons and it was the largest market for wheat. Shipments to Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and the USSR totaled 83,000 tons compared with none during the same period a year earlier. Substantial increases were also noted in exports to West Germany, Italy, and Brazil. This was partly offset by reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Corn shipments totaled 1.8 million tons and showed a decrease of 10 percent from the 2.0 million tons shipped during the same period a year ago. Shipments declined to almost all destinations with the largest decreases occuring in shipments to the United Kingdom, Communist China, and Japan.

Sorghum grain exports continue to rise steadily, and during July-April 1963-64 totaled 538,000 tons. This was more than triple those of a comparable period a year ago. All the major markets showed a substantial increase. Communist China failed to import any sorghum during this period.

Exports of rye, oats, and barley totaled 549,000 tons and showed a sharp increase from 159,000 tons during July-April 1962-63. The low level of 1962-63 was due principally to lack of exportable supplies.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-April 1962-63 and July-April 1963-64

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-April 1962-63:							
United States	--	--	7,570	--	--	--	7,570
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	598	598
Brazil	354,904	--	--	10,858	4,170	--	369,932
Colombia	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Peru	238,208	--	--	--	--	--	238,208
Paraguay	19,290	--	--	--	--	--	19,290
Uruguay	--	--	5,598	882	--	--	6,480
Venezuela	20,009	--	--	--	--	--	20,009
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	69,856	--	151,721	5,704	--	23,098	250,379
France	85,612	--	15,704	--	3,242	990	105,548
Germany, West	51,896	914	34,304	5,447	9,437	11,291	113,289
Italy	171,027	300	1,225,833	39,108	16,287	5,745	1,458,300
Netherlands	146,091	423	224,151	24,907	10,512	56,823	462,907
EEC subtotal	524,482	1,637	1,651,713	75,166	39,478	97,947	2,390,423
Austria	--	--	1,855	--	--	800	2,655
Denmark	--	--	755	16,602	1,000	2,875	21,252
Finland	4,000	1,158	--	--	--	--	5,158
Norway	19,719	--	--	--	--	--	19,719
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	13,054	--	--	--	13,054
Sweden	1,450	--	6,866	--	--	90	8,406
Switzerland	10,022	--	11,908	7,334	500	1,311	31,075
United Kingdom	271,477	--	75,586	--	--	39,142	386,205
Yugoslavia	--	--	5,460	--	--	--	5,460
China, Mainland	97,950	--	169,745	--	--	23,477	291,172
Japan	--	--	41,349	--	--	--	41,349
Algeria	37,030	--	--	--	--	--	37,030
North Africa, n.e.c.	15,460	--	2,000	--	--	--	17,460
Total	1,625,177	2,795	1,993,479	110,862	45,148	166,340	3,943,801
July-April 1963-64:							
United States	--	--	16,576	--	--	--	16,576
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	120	120
Barbados	--	--	939	--	--	745	1,684
Brazil	534,062	--	--	11,613	3,490	--	549,165
Bolivia	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Paraguay	13,342	--	--	--	--	--	13,342
Peru	234,533	--	--	--	--	--	234,533
Uruguay	--	100	6,194	5,797	--	1,500	13,591
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	31,382	5,254	133,578	2,036	1,200	75,188	248,638
France	75,464	--	6,213	--	6,050	625	88,352
Germany, West	246,742	16,752	46,695	43,468	79,793	61,455	494,905
Italy	191,469	10,907	1,193,299	109,421	105,989	12,364	1,623,449
Netherlands	90,399	1,450	215,108	20,385	3,300	111,793	442,434
EEC subtotal	635,456	34,363	1,594,892	175,310	196,332	261,425	2,897,778
Austria	--	--	1,999	--	--	100	2,099
Bulgaria	--	--	--	9,204	--	--	9,204
Czechoslovakia	44,782	--	--	--	10,000	--	54,782
Denmark	--	4,450	75	11,381	800	33,400	50,106
Finland	--	6,004	--	--	--	--	6,004
Germany, East	17,585	--	--	--	--	--	17,585
Poland	11,300	--	--	--	--	--	11,300
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	3,089	--	20,638	8,000	31,727
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	65	65
Switzerland	4,460	--	12,051	5,280	--	2,070	23,861
United Kingdom	81,907	--	46,603	--	1,473	102,375	232,358
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	483	483
U.S.S.R.	9,632	--	--	--	--	--	9,632
China, Mainland	847,314	--	87,286	27,514	25,056	--	987,170
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	40,385	40,385
Japan	--	--	9,605	--	--	87,707	97,312
Total	2,449,549	44,917	1,779,309	246,099	257,789	538,375	5,316,038

Compiled from El Cerealista.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
SECOND HIGHEST IN HISTORY

The 706 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) exported by the United States between July 1963 and April 1964 is the largest amount reported for a July-April period. It is exceeded only by the record high of 718 million bushels exported during the 1961-62 fiscal year. July 1963-April 1964 shipments of these commodities are 41 percent higher than those during the same period last year.

Shipments to all areas increased substantially, with those to the Eastern European countries far exceeded those of last year. Over 57 percent of shipments to Eastern Europe went to Russia and another 32 percent to Poland. Exports to the EEC more than doubled and France alone received almost 10 times more during July 1963-April 1964 than during the same period last year.

The Asiatic countries again took approximately 46 percent of U.S. wheat and flour. The U.S. exported 130 million bushels of wheat and flour to India, its largest market. Japan was the second largest market with almost 62 million bushels during July 1963-April 1964, or more than twice the amount reported during a similar period last year.

In the Western Hemisphere, U.S. exports to Venezuela showed the largest increase. That country received over 8 million bushels of U.S. wheat and flour so far this fiscal year. While Venezuela does not represent our largest market in this area, the 8 million bushels represents an increase of over 106 percent as compared with July-April last year.

Shipments of flour to all countries dropped slightly from 80 million bushels grain equivalent between July 1962 and April 1963 to 78 million bushels between July 1963 and April 1964 with Egypt taking over a third of U.S. flour exports or 26 million bushels (grain equivalent).

Table A shows exports of wheat and flour for the period July 1963 through April 1964. Imports of wheat into Canada are largely for transshipment to other destinations.

Table B shows inspections of U.S. wheat exported from Canadian ports. These inspections are almost 3 times greater than last year. Exports to specified countries which have been adjusted to include these inspections reached 236 million bushels, with almost 59 million going to Egypt.

It is anticipated that U.S. exports of wheat and flour will reach 783 million bushels by May 31, 1964 as compared with 510 million bushels for July-May 1962-63. This will be 9 percent higher than the alltime record of 718 million bushels reported for the 1961-62 fiscal year.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July 1962-April 1963 and July 1963-April 1964

Destination	July 1962-April 1963			July 1963-April 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	9,250	148	9,398	28,446	188	28,634
Mexico	36	955	991	2	1,454	1,456
Central America	2,873	2,255	5,128	4,498	1,822	6,320
Haiti	1,087	70	1,157	1,215	184	1,399
Trinidad and Tobago	20	1,227	1,247	6	1,019	1,025
Bolivia	610	2,742	3,352	64	2,400	2,464
Brazil	43,050	397	43,447	35,613	363	35,976
British Guiana	--	1,022	1,022	--	909	909
Chile	5,759	910	6,669	1,772	681	2,453
Colombia	3,467	629	4,096	4,461	466	4,927
Paraguay	919	80	999	1,000	126	1,126
Peru	4,108	287	4,395	4,038	220	4,258
Venezuela	3,876	128	4,004	8,016	246	8,262
Others	1,016	1,579	2,595	2,419	2,113	4,532
Total	76,071	12,429	88,500	91,550	12,191	103,741
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,509	10	2,519	4,075	19	4,094
France	1,219	130	1,349	10,161	3	10,164
Germany, West	6,278	6	6,284	11,447	12	11,459
Italy	1,239	3,877	5,116	4,170	2,503	6,673
Netherlands	7,650	973	8,623	14,681	1,080	15,761
Total	18,895	4,996	23,891	44,534	3,617	48,151
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	794	1,571	2,365	1,297	1,894	3,191
Norway	755	21	776	3,530	19	3,549
Portugal	1,441	545	1,986	2,533	444	2,977
Spain	--	14	14	3,792	9	3,801
Switzerland	2,667	4/	2,667	7,658	--	7,658
United Kingdom	2,647	276	2,923	15,561	187	15,748
Yugoslavia	24,623	1,445	26,068	1,902	1,116	3,018
Others	1,834	350	2,184	2,329	322	2,651
Total	34,761	4,222	38,983	38,602	3,991	42,593
Eastern Europe:						
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	1,312	--	1,312
East Germany	--	--	--	3,268	--	3,268
Hungary	--	--	--	6,002	622	6,624
Poland	7,535	720	8,255	31,605	--	31,605
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	56,350	--	56,350
Total	7,535	720	8,255	98,537	622	99,159
Total Europe	61,191	9,938	71,129	181,673	8,230	189,903
Asia:						
Afghanistan	--	1	1	3,202	78	3,280
India	107,129	359	107,488	130,221	188	130,409
Indonesia	5	11	16	11	468	479
Iran	4,665	1,777	6,442	904	1,122	2,026
Iraq	--	5	5	5,868	100	5,968
Israel	8,081	108	8,189	6,259	62	6,321
Japan	27,304	2,712	30,016	59,479	2,114	61,593
Jordan	1,820	2,692	4,512	987	3,884	4,871
Korea	19,823	803	20,626	18,252	1,120	19,372
Lebanon	--	1,086	1,086	48	1,132	1,180
Pakistan	45,726	870	46,596	53,107	29	53,136
Philippines	5,819	562	6,381	7,654	416	8,070
Saudi Arabia	7	3,157	3,164	115	3,070	3,185
Taiwan	8,600	1,483	10,083	7,695	1,083	8,778
Turkey	8,494	472	8,966	5,960	290	6,250
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	359	2,852	3,211	10	2,341	2,351
Others	1,260	6,225	7,485	945	3,921	4,866
Total	239,092	25,175	264,267	300,717	21,418	322,135
Africa:						
Algeria	7,070	2,550	9,620	9,003	1,002	10,005
British East Africa	1,256	57	1,313	138	88	226
Congo (Leopoldville)	35	1,854	1,889	127	2,984	3,111
Egypt	21,356	23,800	45,156	26,348	26,379	52,727
Morocco	2,097	1,913	4,010	2,667	2,518	5,185
Nigeria	1,308	211	1,519	1,685	49	1,734
Sudan	1,143	708	1,851	1,643	1,352	2,995
Tunisia	8,012	146	8,158	3,008	137	3,145
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	3,045	42	3,087
Others	2,733	1,513	4,246	6,186	1,832	8,018
Total	45,010	32,752	77,762	53,850	36,383	90,233
Oceania	--	47	47	6	61	67
World total	421,364	80,341	501,705	627,796	78,283	706,079

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July 1962-April 1963 and July 1963-April 1964

Destination	July 1962-April 1963		July 1963-April 1964	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	221	2,740	3,421	7,515
France	1,495	2,844	269	10,433
Germany, West	827	7,111	1,323	12,782
Italy	--	5,116	--	6,673
Netherlands	1,993	10,616	9,799	25,560
Total	4,536	28,427	14,812	62,963
Brazil	--	43,447	108	36,084
Venezuela	--	4,004	742	9,004
United Kingdom	1,215	4,138	1,210	16,958
Ireland	57	397	194	385
Poland	--	8,255	1,363	32,968
Spain	--	14	230	4,031
Portugal	981	2,967	781	3,758
Hungary	--	--	661	7,285
Egypt	--	45,156	5,921	58,648
Canary Islands	--	486	708	715
Nigeria	442	1,961	507	2,241
Madeira Islands	--	282	331	897
Mozambique	224	1,091	413	539
Total	7,455	140,625	27,981	236,476

U.S. EXPORTS OF FEED GRAIN
STILL ABOVE LAST YEAR

U.S. feed grain exports during July-April 1963-64 totaled 13.2 metric tons--up 10 percent from the 12.0 for July-April 1962-63. Of the four feed grains, shipments of corn increased 24 percent, while shipments of the other feed grains were 18 percent below a year ago.

Table A shows exports of feed grain by country of destination comparing the July 1963--April 1964 with the same period last year.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of U.S. feed grain inspected for export from the Canadian ports and exports from Table A adjusted to reflect transhipments during July-April 1963-64 as compared with July-April 1962-63.

Corn exports of 9.9 million tons were 24 percent above the 8.0 million exported during the same period a year earlier. Greater shipments to Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy, and Japan accounted for most of the increase.

Exports of oats were down 81 percent--a drop from 297,000 tons for July-April 1962-63 to 57,000 tons for July-April 1963-64. Decreased shipments to the European and Asiatic countries accounted for the decline.

Barley exports totaled 1.0 million tons compared with 1.1 last year, a slight decrease of 10 percent. The decrease was largely in shipments to Western Europe, particularly countries of the Common Market and to the Republic of Korea. However, this was partly offset by 425,000 tons exported to Denmark, Greece, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan, compared with none for the comparable period a year ago.

Sorghum shipments amounted to 2.2 million tons compared with 2.6 million last year--a decrease of 14 percent. Smaller shipments to Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Poland accounted for most of the decline. This was partially offset by substantial shipments to Japan.

Preliminary forecast for July-May 1963-64 shows that feed grain exports will be about 14.5 million tons--8 percent higher than the 13.4 million shipped during July-May 1962-63.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
SOAR TO SECOND HIGHEST IN HISTORY

Canada exported 418 million bushels of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) between July 1963 and April 1964. This is the largest volume exported in any entire fiscal year previous to this period except in 1928-29 when Canada shipped 423 million bushels during the fiscal year. The aforementioned 418 million bushels also represent a 58 percent increase over the amount exported in the same period last year. (Continued on page 34)

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-April 1962-63 and July-April 1963-64

Destination	July-April 1962-63					July-April 1963-64				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	1,083,851	183	57,044	2,471	1,143,549	1,366,300	7,236	81,180	2,372	1,457,088
Mexico	122,271	171	20,206	132,622	275,270	223,820	722	7,857	10,016	242,415
Others	47,615	1,239	173	8,750	57,777	97,614	1,359	15	24,163	123,151
Total	1,253,737	1,593	77,423	143,843	1,476,596	1,687,734	9,317	89,052	36,551	1,822,654
Western Europe:										
EEC										
Belgium-Luxembourg	469,121	13,162	23,621	408,934	914,838	566,008	2,489	1,885	280,524	850,906
France	7,964	4,643	19,812	4,673	37,092	17,131	--	--	137	17,268
Germany, West	438,461	63,633	279,095	165,380	946,569	553,248	729	145,871	73,329	773,177
Italy	543,670	44,710	207,283	1,384	797,047	886,682	15,892	49,451	282	952,307
Netherlands	1,234,654	131,702	138,801	592,664	2,097,821	1,295,531	24,812	81,050	611,945	2,013,338
Total	2,693,870	257,850	668,612	1,173,035	4,793,367	3,318,600	43,922	278,257	966,217	4,606,996
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	106,999	--	17,278	29	124,306	96,685	--	--	194	96,879
Denmark	55,835	436	--	74,910	131,181	19,034	--	30,731	18,643	68,408
Greece	123,185	--	--	16,162	139,347	154,825	--	51,683	--	206,508
Ireland	129,514	--	--	--	129,514	91,038	--	--	30,439	121,477
Norway	70,346	3,201	--	86,939	160,486	60,777	--	--	--	60,777
Spain	584,899	--	7,113	559	592,571	564,793	--	89,176	1,140	655,109
Sweden	5,892	3,516	--	254	9,662	2,517	--	--	--	2,517
Switzerland	43,398	16,781	11,319	4,904	76,402	69,845	2,341	--	7,532	79,718
United Kingdom	1,648,327	--	3,528	146,278	1,798,133	1,473,960	--	711	23,049	1,497,720
Yugoslavia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	164,605	--	65,606	--	230,211
Others	39,177	13,215	23,850	1,576	77,818	57,750	16	925	--	58,691
Total	2,828,008	37,149	63,088	331,611	3,259,856	2,755,829	2,357	238,832	80,997	3,078,015
Eastern Europe:										
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	56,484	--	9,910	--	66,394
Hungary	2	--	--	--	2	116,872	--	--	82	116,954
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	301,469	424,548	15,961	--	48,421	91,873	156,255
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	2	2	20	--	13,421	3	13,444
Total	41,429	--	81,652	301,471	424,552	189,337	--	71,752	91,958	353,047
Total Europe	5,563,307	294,999	813,352	1,806,117	8,477,775	6,263,766	46,279	588,841	1,139,172	8,038,058
Asia:										
India	49,370	--	--	--	49,370	69,401	30	16	24,937	94,384
Israel	133,875	--	13,543	115,550	262,968	175,200	--	10,523	152,671	338,394
Japan	648,096	78	--	478,428	1,126,602	1,308,241	213	253,789	823,598	2,385,841
Korea, Republic	26,659	--	192,748	10,047	229,454	9,104	1,187	88,956	2,114	101,361
Pakistan	30,499	--	20,118	--	50,617	2,507	--	5,934	--	8,441
Others	37,656	45	15,826	19,170	72,697	65,515	117	34	18,712	84,378
Total	926,155	123	242,235	623,195	1,791,708	1,629,968	1,547	359,252	1,022,032	3,012,799
Africa:										
Egypt	157,010	--	--	--	157,010	239,061	--	--	--	239,061
Tunisia	--	--	13,178	--	13,177	--	--	--	11	11
Others	75,719	34	--	2,085	77,838	85,871	--	--	7,764	93,635
Total	232,729	34	13,178	2,085	248,025	324,932	--	--	7,775	332,707
Oceania	17	--	--	--	17	23	--	--	--	23
World total	7,975,945	296,749	1,146,188	2,575,240	11,994,122	9,906,423	57,143	1,037,145	2,205,530	13,206,241

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-April 1962-63 and July-April 1963-64

Destination	July-April 1962-63					July-April 1963-64				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	21,590	--	--	--	21,590	31,470	--	--	--	31,470
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	--	10,299	--	10,299	4,420	--	261	--	4,681
Italy	--	--	5,291	--	5,291	53,010	--	23,145	--	76,155
Netherlands	44,170	--	4,376	--	48,546	304,394	5,139	12,171	--	321,704
EEC subtotal	65,760	--	21,207	--	86,967	393,294	5,139	35,577	--	434,010
Ireland	92,734	--	--	--	92,734	89,129	--	--	--	89,129
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,051	--	103,051
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	114,224	--	--	--	114,224
United Kingdom	285,445	--	--	--	285,445	239,725	--	8,252	--	247,977
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	7,671
Israel	22,174	--	20,641	--	42,815	--	--	11,975	--	11,975
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	479,219	--	41,848	--	521,067	852,171	5,139	158,855	--	1,016,165
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	490,711	13,162	23,621	408,934	936,428	597,478	2,489	1,885	280,524	882,376
France	7,964	4,643	21,053	4,673	38,333	17,131	--	--	137	17,268
Germany, West	438,461	63,633	289,394	165,380	956,868	557,668	729	146,132	73,329	777,858
Italy	543,670	44,710	212,574	1,384	802,338	939,692	15,892	72,596	282	1,028,462
Netherlands	1,278,824	131,702	143,177	592,664	2,146,367	1,599,925	29,951	93,221	611,945	2,335,042
EEC subtotal	2,759,630	257,850	689,819	1,173,035	4,880,334	3,711,894	49,061	313,834	966,217	5,041,006
Ireland	222,248	--	--	--	222,248	180,167	--	--	30,439	210,606
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	301,469	424,548	15,961	--	151,472	91,873	259,306
Spain	584,899	--	7,113	559	592,571	679,017	--	89,176	1,140	769,333
United Kingdom	1,933,772	--	3,528	146,278	2,083,578	1,713,685	--	8,963	23,049	1,745,697
Yugoslavia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	172,276	--	65,606	--	237,882
Israel	156,049	--	34,158	115,550	305,757	175,200	--	22,498	152,671	350,369
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	157,010	--	--	--	157,010	247,189	--	--	--	247,189
Total	5,888,577	257,850	816,270	1,736,891	8,699,588	6,895,389	49,061	651,549	1,265,389	8,861,388

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Largely responsible for this huge increase were exports to the Iron Curtain countries which rose from 16 million bushels last year to 161 million bushels in the first ten months of this fiscal year. Ninety percent or 144 million bushels of grain went to the USSR, with lesser shipments to Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria. The USSR also purchased 10 million bushels of wheat and flour for shipment to Cuba. On the other hand, exports to Communist China, one of Canada's largest markets in the past two years, declined nearly 40 percent.

Exports to the EEC countries, while less spectacular, represented a 33 percent increase over those for July 1962-April 1963 period. Of the 56 million bushels going to these countries, over 51 percent or 29 million bushels were destined for West Germany. The United Kingdom was the largest recipient of the other Western European countries. The total of 71 million bushels was only slightly greater than the amount going to that country last year.

Approximately 54 percent more wheat as grain was exported to all destinations from July 1963 through April 1964, as compared with the same period last year. Of the total 375 million bushels shipped, the USSR received 128 million, or 34 percent; the United Kingdom 61 million, or 16 percent; and Japan 39 million, or 10 percent.

Canadian flour exports to all destinations rose 93 percent over those reported last year. Largest markets were the USSR with 16 million bushels, the United Kingdom with 11 million bushels, and Cuba with 5 million bushels.

(Table on page 35)

WORLD SESAME
PRODUCTION DOWN

World production of sesameseed in 1963 is estimated at 1.6 million short tons, 3 percent below the previous year's estimate and 1 percent below the 1955-59 output. This decline was due almost entirely to substantial decreases in output in India, Burma, and the Sudan, and to some decrease in Pakistan. These more than offset the increased output in Colombia, Venezuela, Tanganyika, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey.

Asia accounts for about two-thirds of the world's sesame output. Production in India in 1963 is estimated to have declined 7 percent from the preceding year's output. Although the acreage under sesame was reduced slightly, adverse weather in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh was primarily responsible for the decline in production.

(Continued on page 37)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1962-April 1963 and July 1963-April 1964

Destination	July 1962-April 1963			July-1963-April 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	307	1,125	1,432	251	765	1,016
Central America	749	1,738	2,487	907	1,173	2,080
Bermuda	--	99	99	--	107	107
Bahamas	--	259	259	--	264	264
Cuba	--	--	--	4,969	5,434	10,403
Jamaica	8	1,179	1,187	8	1,406	1,414
Dominican Republic	693	178	871	855	59	914
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	853	853	--	851	851
Barbados	--	128	128	2/	134	134
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,152	1,152	--	1,182	1,182
Netherlands Antilles	--	212	212	--	148	148
Venezuela	5,612	2	5,614	5,464	2/	5,464
Ecuador	1,070	--	1,070	619	--	619
Peru	--	34	34	731	53	784
Others	--	99	99	--	195	195
Total	8,439	7,058	15,497	13,804	11,771	25,575
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,554	133	7,687	14,726	174	14,900
France	4,725	--	4,725	4,543	--	4,543
Germany, West	20,968	8	20,976	28,773	--	28,773
Italy	4,287	6	4,293	4,005	--	4,005
Netherlands	4,288	2	4,290	3,649	6	3,655
Total	41,822	149	41,971	55,696	180	55,876
Other Western Europe:						
Norway	1,645	2/	1,645	1,667	--	1,667
United Kingdom	61,524	9,701	71,225	60,754	10,540	71,294
Ireland	2,225	--	2,225	2,640	--	2,640
Austria	802	--	802	525	--	525
Switzerland	2,152	7	2,159	4,703	2/	4,703
Finland	703	--	703	357	--	357
Malta and Gozo	871	--	871	1,094	--	1,094
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	7,422	159	7,581
Others	175	141	316	42	--	42
Total	70,097	9,849	79,946	79,204	10,699	89,903
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,954	--	1,954
Czechoslovakia	1,394	--	1,394	3,535	--	3,535
Poland	14,184	--	14,184	8,074	--	8,074
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	127,506	16,337	143,843
Bulgaria	--	--	--	3,160	--	3,160
Total	15,578	--	15,578	144,229	16,337	160,566
Total Europe	127,497	9,998	137,495	279,129	27,216	306,345
Asia:						
Israel	1,075	8	1,083	1,195	5	1,200
Saudi Arabia	583	7	590	759	1	760
Ceylon	--	--	--	--	612	612
Thailand	--	324	324	--	356	356
Malaysia	--	537	537	367	563	930
Philippines	5,071	18	5,089	5,569	8	5,577
China, Mainland	51,090	--	51,090	31,281	--	31,281
Hong Kong	431	796	1,227	562	818	1,380
Taiwan	91	--	91	333	--	333
Japan	37,000	422	37,422	39,255	409	39,664
Others	704	349	1,053	591	281	872
Total	96,045	2,461	98,506	79,912	3,053	82,965
Africa:						
Ghana	--	1,419	1,419	--	770	770
Nigeria	603	850	1,453	643	22	665
British Africa, n.e.c.	--	62	62	--	135	135
Mozambique	432	18	450	262	29	291
South Africa	5,002	--	5,002	225	--	225
Others	17	724	741	164	586	750
Total	6,054	3,073	9,127	1,294	1,542	2,836
Oceania	355	10	365	401	8	409
Unspecified 3/	4,373	--	4,373	--	--	--
World total	242,763	22,600	265,363	374,540	43,590	418,130

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

SESAMESEED 1/: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
United States	3.3	3.9	1.8	1.5	.5	.7
El Salvador	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	1.5	1.1
Mexico	120.4	138.3	142.4	161.8	161.2	165.3
Nicaragua	8.1	9.2	9.0	6.8	5.8	5.2
Total 3/	137.3	156.6	158.3	175.5	171.7	174.8
South America:						
Colombia	17.2	19.8	22.0	25.1	23.1	38.6
Venezuela	16.7	21.8	17.9	27.4	31.0	34.0
Total 3/	35.0	42.3	41.4	54.3	59.0	74.4
Europe:						
Greece	11.3	11.5	9.4	8.9	7.1	12.2
Total (including U.S.S.R. in Europe and Asia) 3/	21.4	22.8	19.6	19.0	16.8	22.0
Africa:						
Ethiopia-Eritrea	41.2	45.0	40.0	---	---	---
Somali	6.3	7.7	9.4	---	---	---
Sudan	164.5	197.7	139.7	176.4	159.8	148.8
Egypt	17.5	17.2	16.9	11.5	16.7	17.1
Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic and Gabon	7.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi	6.0	6.6	5.5	5.5	---	---
Nigeria 4/	19.8	23.2	30.8	23.1	24.7	23.6
Tanganyika 4/	8.1	11.4	10.6	13.4	9.7	10.6
Uganda	33.4	35.1	37.6	38.1	---	---
Total 3/	313.3	364.3	311.7	340.0	327.5	315.5
Asia:						
Iran	11.5	13.2	12.1	6.6	---	---
Iraq	13.5	7.1	6.4	5.0	5.6	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	51.9	51.3	48.5	48.5	45.2	54.1
Syria	8.3	7.7	4.1	4.6	6.5	6.6
China, Mainland 5/	406.0	425.0	375.0	340.0	330.0	330.0
Burma	56.2	74.1	71.9	86.1	84.0	73.9
Ceylon	7.6	11.1	11.5	7.2	---	---
India	473.5	407.9	353.9	417.8	499.3	446.4
Japan	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2
Pakistan	37.9	38.3	35.0	41.1	41.9	39.2
Thailand	16.8	18.5	20.5	13.7	17.6	17.9
Total 3/	1,105.4	1,074.0	960.1	999.8	1,077.8	1,018.3
Total 3/	1,612.4	1,660.0	1,491.1	1,588.6	1,652.8	1,605.0

1/ Southern Hemisphere sesame crops, which are harvested early in the calendar year, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.
4/ Commercial crops only.
5/ Unofficial estimates indicative of changes in the size of the crop rather than actual quantities harvested.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

No official information on the production of sesameseed in Mainland China has been available in recent years. However, production since 1959 is believed to have trended downwards. The proportion of the total world's production of sesameseed accounted for by China declined from over 40 percent for the 1950-54 period to 25 percent for the 1955-59 period. Elsewhere in Asia, sesame production last year increased in Turkey and Thailand, whereas in Burma and Pakistan output declined with the reduction in sown acreage.

Production of sesameseed in Africa, which accounted for an estimated one-fifth of the world's sesame output in 1963, declined slightly from the previous year owing to reduced output in the Sudan. Production in the Sudan, which normally accounts for about half of Africa's output, is estimated to have decreased by 7 percent owing largely to dry conditions in the main producing areas. In Nigeria and Tanganyika, where the sesame crop is a commercial one grown primarily for the export market, production changed but little. Elsewhere in Africa, sesame is cultivated on a fairly large scale in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Egypt.

In the Western Hemisphere, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Nicaragua are the only sizeable producers. Production in Nicaragua has tended to decline in recent years with the expansion in cotton. In Venezuela and Colombia, however, production has increased markedly owing mainly to the stimulus of higher prices, increased mechanization and the use of more certified seed, fertilizers, and insecticides. Output in both countries was at record levels in 1963 and production is forecast at even higher levels in 1964.

WORLD OATS EXPORTS DECLINE IN 1962-63

World trade in oats amounted to 1,379,600 metric tons (95 million bushels) in 1962-63 compared with 1,554,800 metric tons (107 million bushels) during 1961-62, a decline of 11 percent. However, world oats exports in 1962-63 were slightly above the level of 1,346,100 metric tons (93 million bushels) shipped in 1960-61.

Oats exports declined to Asia, the Western Hemisphere and also to the EEC (Common Market). Exports also declined to Eastern Europe, but increased slightly to countries in Western Europe not included in the Common Market.

The oats exports of Canada increased sharply from 54,500 metric tons in 1961-62 to 328,500 metric tons in 1962-63. The shipments of other major exporters declined.

Oats exports from the United States were slightly higher in 1962-63. Exports increased to Western Europe, but declined to other major areas of destination.

(Table on page 38)

OATS: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean:										
Canada	.3	—	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Mexico	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5
United States	--	42.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.0
British Honduras	.1	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Costa Rica	1.2	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
El Salvador	.3	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Guatemala	.8	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Honduras	1.2	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Nicaragua	1.1	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Panama	.9	.5	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	1.6
Bahamas	.2	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Barbados	--	.1	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Bermuda	4/	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	1.4	10.1
Dominican Republic	.9	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Haiti	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Jamaica	.6	.5	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	1.3
Leeward and Windward Islands	.1	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Netherlands Antilles	.3	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Trinidad and Tobago	.1	.1	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Total	15.8	44.8	--	.9	.1	--	8.7	--	1.5	71.8
South America:										
Bolivia	.1	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Brazil	4/	--	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	.1	11.0
Colombia	1.0	.1	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Ecuador	.1	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Peru	.9	.3	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Surinam	.2	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
Uruguay	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Venezuela	7.3	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	7.4
Total	9.6	4.1	11.8	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	25.9
Europe:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.2	52.9	2.4	.7	--	4/	--	--	15.7	84.9
France	4.6	1.9	--	14.8	1.0	6.3	--	--	26.2	54.8
Germany, West	67.5	52.5	5.5	139.7	1.6	13.8	8.8	--	32.9	322.3
Italy	50.6	15.0	42.2	15.0	.4	4/	--	--	2.4	125.6
Netherlands	140.3	114.8	24.9	41.8	--	--	7.6	--	.1	329.5
EEC subtotal	276.2	237.1	75.0	212.0	3.0	20.1	16.4	--	77.3	917.1
Austria	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	3.4	9.1
Denmark	8.5	--	20.9	21.0	--	3.9	--	--	26.0	80.3
Finland	19.2	--	--	--	7.8	5.6	.1	4.0	2.9	39.6
Iceland	4/	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.1
Ireland	--	.2	--	5.7	5.0	--	--	--	12.8	23.7
Norway	3.2	--	--	--	3.2	1.2	--	--	.4	8.0
Sweden	3.5	--	--	2.9	.2	--	--	--	13.5	20.1
Switzerland	18.2	7.0	7.3	.7	5.0	--	--	--	24.2	62.4
United Kingdom	--	24.7	--	21.5	.1	.1	--	3.0	--	49.4
Total West Europe	328.8	269.0	103.2	269.5	24.4	30.9	16.5	7.0	160.5	1,209.8
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	5.3
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	.2
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.4
Total East Europe	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	5.7	5.9
Total all Europe	328.8	269.0	103.2	269.5	24.4	30.9	16.7	7.0	166.2	1,215.7
Africa:										
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	.6
Ethiopia	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Canary Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	.6
Malagasy Republic	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Mauritius	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Liberia	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Angola	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Congo (Leopoldville)	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Mozambique	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	.8
South Africa, Republic of	.1	4.9	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	7.7
Total	.6	6.5	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	1.2	12.7
Asia:										
Israel	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.3	.6
Kuwait	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Saudi Arabia	.3	--	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Burma	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Ceylon	--	.1	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Communist China	--	--	--	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	26.9
Hong Kong	--	.6	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Japan	.1	.8	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.8
Malaysia	--	2.1	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
Philippines	.6	.2	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	4/	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Total	1.0	4.0	--	36.7	--	--	--	--	.3	42.0
Others, unspecified	--	.1	--	10.5	--	.1	--	--	.8	11.5
World total	355.8	328.5	115.0	322.2	24.5	31.0	25.4	7.0	170.2	1,379.6
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	24,513	22,632	7,923	22,198	1,688	2,136	1,750	482	11,725	95,047

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Exports of U.S.S.R. are for CY 1962 adjusted for partial import data from racipient countries. 3/ Includes all Communist countries of Eastern Europe except U.S.S.R. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

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WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION
DOWN SHARPLY IN 1963

Sunflowerseed production in calendar year 1963, estimated at 6.6 million short tons declined 12 percent from the record of nearly 7.5 million tons in 1962 but was still 16 percent above the 1955-59 average. The indicated decline primarily reflects: (1) a significant drop in Soviet production resulting from hot dry weather during the growing season; (2) a sharply reduced harvest in Argentina accounted for by a decline in plantings and yields; and a reduced outturn in Bulgaria reflecting lower yields from adverse weather. These declines were only partly offset by increased production in Rumania and Yugoslavia reflecting largely increased plantings.

Overall prospects for the 1964 world sunflowerseed outturn indicate some increase might be expected. Although production in countries of the Southern Hemisphere may decline slightly, some increases may occur in the USSR and Yugoslavia.

North America: Canadian sunflowerseed production in 1963 increased sharply. The rise largely reflected an increase in planted area spurred by the introduction of certain varieties of Russian seed; however, yields also showed significant gains.

South America: Argentina's outturn of sunflowerseed declined sharply in 1963 because of reduced plantings as well as significantly lower yields. The crop just harvested in the first half of 1964 was smaller despite increased yields as a result of a further reduction in sown area. Chilean production increased in 1963 largely because of improved yields, but output in 1964 is reported to have declined despite some expansion in sown area. In Uruguay, 1963 production increased as a result of increased acreage and improved yields, but declined sharply this year due to significant reductions in acreage and yields.

Europe: Sunflowerseed production in 1963 in Europe, chiefly harvested in the Communist countries of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, is estimated at a new high, 4 percent above the previous high in 1962. Production in Rumania and Yugoslavia made significant gains, while the outturn in Bulgaria and France declined. Somewhat droughty conditions in Rumania and Bulgaria reportedly threaten to cause some deterioration in yields this year.

USSR: Soviet sunflowerseed production in 1963 despite a 12 percent decline from a year earlier, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the world total and a slightly larger portion than in 1962. Although reduced by drought, yields remained above the 1955-59 average. The area reported to have been sown this year is slightly above 1963; however, the outturn largely from unirrigated land will be heavily dependent upon adequate rainfall through July.

Africa: Production of sunflowerseed in Africa, chiefly in the Republic of South Africa, remained at about the 1962 level with a slight increase in yields being offset by reduced acreage. In 1964 the Republic of South Africa is reported to have harvested a significantly lower outturn than forecast (Foreign Agriculture, March 23, 1964), about 15 percent less than in 1963, reflecting drought conditions. In other African areas, there were gains in 1963 largely offset by a reduced crop in Tanganyika.

SUNFLOWERSEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1957-63

Continent and country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 2/	1963 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:									
Canada	3.6	9.7	6.0	11.1	16.2	14.6	12.1	8.7	18.0
United States	3/ 3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	6.8	9.7	6.0	11.1	16.2	14.6	12.1	8.7	18.0
South America:									
Argentina	705.1	618.9	688.9	836.2	426.6	884.0	644.8	948.0	509.3
Chile	73.5	51.6	48.7	54.7	60.5	55.5	36.6	35.3	43.6
Uruguay	97.6	93.1	86.7	144.1	53.3	79.8	62.8	87.9	96.1
Other 4/	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total	877.6	764.9	825.6	1,036.3	541.7	1,020.6	745.5	1,072.5	650.3
Europe:									
Bulgaria	235.2	254.6	230.5	244.4	307.3	378.8	332.2	393.5	5/ 350.0
France	6.9	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.6	6.9	13.4	28.3	16.5
Hungary	256.7	142.0	99.4	110.1	126.8	74.6	116.2	144.7	148.8
Italy	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.2	4.9	6.4	6.8	4.9	4.9
Rumania 6/	278.7	346.2	281.0	315.4	583.3	575.1	530.6	495.5	557.0
Yugoslavia	99.8	100.0	102.2	87.7	125.7	108.4	129.0	5/ 150.0	5/ 180.0
Other 4/	17.9	23.4	23.9	23.0	25.6	25.3	28.7	28.7	32.6
Total	900.8	876.5	747.1	790.2	1,177.2	1,175.5	1,156.9	1,245.6	1,289.8
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	2,100.0	3,713.0	2,859.0	4,721.0	3,081.0	4,049.0	4,851.0	4,848.0	4,287.0
Africa:									
Tanganyika 8/	8.5	10.0	14.2	9.9	5.3	8.2	13.4	12.3	8.1
South Africa, Republic of	48.9	79.4	82.2	75.7	110.4	100.0	123.7	108.4	108.1
Other 4/	23.6	18.6	18.5	19.6	19.3	23.3	20.7	20.8	27.0
Total	81.0	108.0	114.9	105.2	135.0	131.5	157.8	141.5	143.2
Asia:									
Turkey	111.7	122.9	104.7	104.7	140.7	135.6	82.7	60.6	90.4
Other 9/	6.5	56.6	68.0	81.4	77.0	72.9	76.7	79.7	77.0
Total	118.2	179.5	172.7	186.1	217.7	208.5	159.4	140.3	167.4
Oceania:									
Australia	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.0	2.3
World total	4,085.9	5,653.6	4,728.2	6,851.6	5,171.3	6,602.8	7,084.9	7,457.6	6,558.0

1/ Southern Hemisphere sunflower crops which are harvested early in the calendar year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries. 5/ Unofficial estimate. 6/ Includes production from intercropping. 7/ Unofficial estimates; that is, official Soviet data ("barn yields") less 8 percent dockage. 8/ Commercial crop only. 9/ Includes estimates for China as well as for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Asia: The Asian sunflower outturn, primarily in Turkey, gained significantly. This effected a reversal of the downtrend in production which had prevailed since 1959. Production in 1964 may continue to expand reflecting increased use of Russian seed which is resistant to the parasite, Orobanche.

WORLD LEMON CROP SETS RECORD;
ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT UP FROM 1962

The crop year 1963 was one of recovery from the extensive frost damage in 1962 which affected crops in every United States citrus area and in Spain, Italy and Greece. In 1963, all major citrus areas escaped frost damage, however, frost damaged some fruit in Israel and did more extensive damage in other minor areas of the Middle East, including Greece, Turkey, Iran and the USSR.

Orange and grapefruit production in Florida from the 1964 bloom will continue to be restricted by the tree damage caused by the 1962 frost. In California, weather has been generally favorable for the 1964-65 orange and grapefruit crop, however, the 1964 lemon bloom in some Southern California districts was light. In Arizona, prospects for new crop Valencias are considered good, but only fair for other varieties. In Texas, both orange and grapefruit trees continue to add new growth and have a healthy appearance.

Oranges. World orange and tangerine production from the bloom of 1963 is estimated at 402 million boxes compared with 381 in 1962, and 413 in 1961. A sharp recovery occurred in the Mediterranean area to new record levels but production in the U. S. and Southern Hemisphere countries is below a year earlier.

Grapefruit. World grapefruit production is estimated at 41.9 million boxes compared with 42.4 million in 1962, and 50.2 in 1961.

Limes. World lime production declined to 4.6 million boxes compared with 4.8 million in 1962, and 4.6 million in 1961.

Lemons. The 1963 world lemon crop is estimated at the record 46.2 million boxes compared with 37.2 million in 1962, and 45.4 million in 1961.

(Tables follow)

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Oranges, including tangerines

Area	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 2/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
North America:				
British Honduras	247	44	758	800
Cuba	2,395	2,500	2,500	2,500
Dominican Republic	753	800	800	800
Jamaica	525	2,008	1,929	2,057
Mexico	20,339	* 14,000	19,574	23,548
Trinidad and Tobago	281	419	271	357
United States	129,673	142,095	106,915	95,340
Total	154,213	161,866	132,747	125,402
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	11,122	8,000	10,000	10,000
Cyprus	1,183	1,700	1,406	1,500
Egypt	9,317	6,719	11,137	11,100
Greece	5,646	7,165	7,332	6,668
Iran	1,380	1,400	1,417	1,417
Israel	12,914	12,108	17,300	19,054
Italy	23,950	29,186	26,068	33,857
Lebanon	2,375	3,034	3,179	3,255
Morocco 3/	10,215	14,223	15,000	19,200
Spain	35,535	52,088	41,793	58,044
Syria	89	183	202	220
Tunisia	1,794	2,421	1,454	2,200
Turkey	5,107	7,637	7,796	7,888
Total	120,627	145,864	144,084	174,403
Far East:				
Japan	25,608	35,005	35,000	35,000
Taiwan	1,121	1,614	1,994	1,600
Total	26,729	36,619	36,994	36,600
No. Hemisphere total	301,569	344,349	313,825	336,405
South America:				
Argentina 4/	18,879	21,542	21,778	20,000
Brazil 4/	19,600	25,000	26,000	24,000
Chile	1,133	1,512	1,244	1,323
Surinam	186	185	208	200
Uruguay	1,076	1,373	1,484	1,522
Total	40,874	49,612	50,714	47,045
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia 5/	4,716	6,784	5,451	5,500
New Zealand	12	17	24	21
South Africa, Rep. of.	9,577	12,700	11,300	13,249
So. Hemisphere total	55,179	69,113	67,489	65,815
World total	356,748	413,462	381,314	402,220

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Area	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 2/
	Grapefruit			
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
North America:				
British Honduras	210	106	232	268
Cuba	198	200	200	50
Jamaica	412	544	621	600
Mexico	166	270	185	248
Trinidad and Tobago	687	800	572	500
United States	43,074	42,910	34,740	34,380
Total	44,747	44,830	36,550	36,046
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	150	120	100	100
Cyprus	218	340	350	350
Israel	1,718	2,053	2,663	2,701
Morocco 3/	244	413	200	329
Spain	43	111	167	130
Total	2,373	3,037	3,480	3,610
No. Hemisphere total	47,120	47,867	40,030	39,656
South America:				
Argentina 4/	708	1,303	1,364	1,200
Surinam	109	100	180	150
Other So. Hemisphere:				
Australia	181	262	210	200
New Zealand	68	81	119	100
So. Africa, Rep. of	458	568	529	627
So. Hemisphere total	1,524	2,314	2,402	2,277
World total	48,644	50,181	42,432	41,933
	Limes (Acid)			
Egypt	1,152	1,127	1,553	1,300
Mexico	2,347	3,175	2,857	2,870
United States	334	340	400	450
Total specified countries	3,833	4,642	4,810	4,620

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Lemons

Area	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 2/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
North America:				
United States	16,334	16,740	12,990	17,940
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	420	200	200	200
Cyprus	278	432	430	400
Egypt	82	44	50	50
Greece	1,563	2,524	2,634	2,543
Israel	398	656	853	841
Italy	10,189	14,344	10,396	14,214
Lebanon	504	783	957	1,015
Morocco 3/	226	189	200	256
Spain	1,526	2,712	6/ 1,600	6/ 2,000
Tunisia	405	434	331	500
Turkey	1,107	1,533	1,619	1,668
Total	16,698	23,851	19,270	23,687
No. Hemisphere total	33,032	40,591	32,260	41,627
South America:				
Argentina 4/	2,590	2,379	2,300	2,000
Chile	780	1,276	1,276	1,305
Uruguay	288	319	377	392
Total	3,658	3,974	3,953	3,697
Other So. Hemisphere:				
Australia 5/	444	442	505	450
New Zealand	44	62	50	50
So. Africa, Rep. of	219	332	442	426
So. Hemisphere total	4,365	4,810	4,950	4,623
World total	37,397	45,401	37,210	46,250

1/ Northern Hemisphere harvests begin in November of year shown and Southern Hemisphere in May following the year shown. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds. 2/ Preliminary. Southern Hemisphere estimated. 3/ Excludes production in areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 4/ Includes unharvested production and fruit not of export variety or grade. 5/ Production from the bloom of indicated years is harvested the two following years, i.e., crop from the bloom of 1960 is harvested 1961-1962. 6/ Unofficial estimate after January freeze.

WORLD BUTTER PRODUCTION DOWN,
CHEESE PRODUCTION UP IN 1963

Total world butter production in 1963 is estimated at 10.6 billion pounds. This represents a decline of 2 percent below 1962 output. Compared with the 1956-60 average, 1963 production was up approximately 5 percent.

Output in Western Europe, the largest producing area (represented by 16 countries), increased less than 1 percent to 3.6 billion pounds. Production was up in the following countries: West Germany, 4 percent; France, 13 percent; Finland, 7 percent; Austria, 1 percent; and Norway, 2 percent.

Oceania's output was up 4 percent. South America's showed little change from 1962 and in North America, production declined 8 percent.

Creamery butter production in 1963 in 33 countries was 8.6 billion pounds, down 2 percent from 1962, but up 11 percent over the 1956-60 average.

In Western Europe, output rose about 1 percent over the earlier year. Production in West Germany, the largest producer in that area, increased 4 percent to 1,026 million pounds. France, Finland, Austria, and Norway also reported higher creamery butter production in 1963 than in 1962.

Production in the USSR, the world's largest producer of creamery butter, was reported at 1.7 billion pounds--down 7 percent from 1962.

Production in Oceania increased 4 percent. In South America, it was approximately the same as 1962 but in North America, output declined 8 percent.

Total cheese production in 32 countries in 1963 at 7.4 billion pounds was 1 percent above the earlier year and 16 percent above the 1956-60 average. More than half of the cheese produced in 1963 was made in Western Europe, where production was up 2 percent over 1962.

In Oceania, output was down 6 percent; New Zealand's reduced output accounted for most of this decline. South America's production was somewhat less than last year. In North America, it increased about 4 percent.

Factory cheese production in 28 countries in calendar 1963, estimated at 4.9 billion pounds, showed practically no change from the preceding year. Compared with the 1956-60 average, production was up 15 percent.

Output in Western Europe remained at the 1962 level. In Oceania, production was 6 percent less. South American output was down about 4 percent. In North America, it increased 4 percent. (Tables follow)

Butter: World Production, Average 1956-60, Annual 1962 and 1963

Continent and Country	Average 1956-60		1962		1963 1/	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	320	332	366	374	356	361
United States	1,385	1,484	1,534	1,576	1,401	1,434
South America:						
Argentina 2/	130	130	110	110	3/ 111	3/ 111
Brazil 3/	67	111	71	115	69	113
Chile	7	14	8	14	9	15
Colombia	14	24	19	32	20	33
Peru	--	5	--	6	--	6
Uruguay	5	12	7	16	7	16
Venezuela 2/	9	9	8	8	8	8
Europe:						
Austria	65	82	73	88	75	89
Belgium	107	195	123	195	112	184
Denmark	367	367	368	368	329	329
Finland	169	181	206	212	220	226
France	544	645	511	654	597	740
Germany, West	773	836	990	1,041	1,026	1,087
Greece 4/	--	23	--	27	--	26
Ireland	100	143	111	136	110	135
Italy	--	143	--	149	--	143
Luxembourg 2/	10	10	3/ 11	3/ 11	3/ 10	3/ 10
Netherlands	187	187	224	224	208	208
Norway	33	41	39	44	40	45
Portugal 2/	6	6	4	6	3/ 4	3/ 6
Sweden	184	186	200	202	186	188
Switzerland	68	68	76	76	76	76
United Kingdom	63	85	134	156	97	119
Bulgaria 2/	16	16	23	23	3/ 22	3/ 22
Czechoslovakia 2/	120	120	141	141	3/ 160	3/ 160
Germany, East 2/	349	349	353	353	3/ 364	3/ 364
Hungary 2/	33	33	32	32	39	39
Poland 2/	184	184	201	201	179	179
Rumania 2/	20	20	32	32	36	36
U.S.S.R.	1,460	5/1,777	1,832	2,072	1,711	1,927
Africa:						
Kenya 2/	12	12	12	12	3/ 12	3/ 12
South Africa, Republic of	86	94	99	102	3/ 92	3/ 95
Oceania:						
Australia	424	431	437	444	457	464
New Zealand	471	478	471	478	488	495
Total	6/ 7,788	7/10,100	6/ 8,826	7/ 10,800	6/ 8,631	7/ 10,560

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Creamery butter only. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Total factory production in above countries. 7/ World total butter production estimated on basis of change in production in countries shown, which represents about 92 percent of total production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Cheese 1/: Production in Specified Countries, Average 1956-60, Annual 1962 and 1963

Continent and Country	Average 1956-60		1962		1963 2/	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	109	110	131	132	153	154
United States	1,411	1,411	1,585	1,585	1,628	1,628
South America:						
Argentina 3/	263	263	287	287	4/ 284	4/ 284
Brazil 4/	86	132	94	151	82	139
Chile	20	28	21	30	21	32
Colombia	75	107	92	131	92	132
Peru	--	19	--	21	--	22
Uruguay	8	19	8	20	9	20
Europe:						
Austria	44	48	59	63	65	69
Belgium	39	42	58	61	63	66
Denmark	229	229	253	253	268	268
Finland	58	58	69	69	75	75
France 5/	--	856	--	951	--	1,037
Germany, West 3/	342	342	299	299	304	304
Greece 6/	--	170	--	188	--	184
Ireland 3/	7	7	18	18	21	21
Italy 5/	--	821	--	996	--	981
Netherlands	386	411	472	493	445	465
Norway 7/	79	80	94	95	4/ 94	4/ 95
Portugal 3/	5	5	5	5	4/ 5	4/ 5
Sweden	115	115	121	121	123	123
Switzerland 7/	136	140	151	151	154	154
United Kingdom	214	226	233	252	216	235
Bulgaria 3/ 8/	84	84	141	141	4/ 139	4/ 139
Czechoslovakia 3/	82	82	103	103	4/ 103	4/ 103
Germany, East 3/	71	71	92	92	4/ 93	4/ 93
Hungary 3/	21	21	34	34	40	40
Poland 3/	33	33	42	42	40	40
Rumania 3/	70	70	101	101	95	95
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of 3/	28	28	33	33	4/ 31	4/ 31
Oceania:						
Australia	95	95	127	127	126	126
New Zealand	211	211	229	229	208	208
Total of above countries	4,321	6,334	4,952	7,274	4,977	7,368

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory production only. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 6/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 7/ Made from the milk of cows and goats. 8/ Made from the milk of cows and sheep.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF
WHALE OIL DOWN; SPERM OIL UP

World production of baleen whale oil in 1964 (the 1963-64 Antarctic pelagic season and the 1964 summer season) is forecast at 230,000 short tons, down 18 percent from 1963. Production of sperm whale oil in 1964, however, is expected to increase by about 14 percent to an estimated 155,000 tons.

Baleen Whale Oil

World production of baleen oil in 1964 is tentatively estimated at 230,000 tons as compared with 280,400 in 1963. This estimate is based upon the assumption that production of baleen oil from outside the Antarctic will not change significantly from that of 1963.

The production of baleen oil in the 1963-64 Antarctic whaling season, provisionally estimated at 199,200 tons, was 18 percent below that of the previous season. In 1963, Antarctic whaling accounted for about 86 percent of total world production of baleen oil.

The 1963-64 pelagic season resulted in a total production of 192,032 tons of baleen oil, a decline of 21 percent (or 50,357 tons) from the previous season. The season ran from December 12, 1963, to April 7, 1964. All countries except Norway registered a decline from the previous season. The 1962-63 Norwegian output had been abnormally small owing to damages sustained by one factory ship after a hunting period of about 50 days. The United Kingdom withdrew from pelagic whaling in 1963 with the sale of its sole factory ship to Japan.

The two Antarctic land stations on South Georgia--Grytviken and Husvik harbor--which were inactive the previous season, were operated by Japan in the 1963-64 season. Production of baleen oil amounted to an estimated 7,186 tons.

At the sixteenth International Whaling Commission conference held in June, the maximum catch for the 1964-65 pelagic season was reduced (by voluntary agreement among the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries themselves) to 8,000 blue whale units from 10,000. According to the international quota agreement, the maximum catch shall be apportioned as follows: Japan, 3,680 units; Norway, 2,240 units; the USSR, 1,600 and the Netherlands, 480 units.

This further reduction in the catch limit demonstrates the concern over diminishing whale stocks in the Antarctic. Out of the total 10,000 blue whale units allocated the four pelagic whaling countries in the 1963-64 season, only 8,429 were caught. In the 1962-63 season 5 pelagic whaling countries caught 11,306 units out of a total quota of 15,000. During the 1951-52 season 8 countries were engaged in pelagic whaling and caught 16,007 blue whale units out of a total quota of 16,000.

The blue whale is the statistical unit in relation to which smaller whales are expressed. One blue whale unit equals one blue whale, or two fin whales, or two and one half humpback whales, or six sei whales.

WHALE OIL: Antarctic season production, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Participating Nations	Baleen oil		Sperm oil	
	1962-63	1963-64 1/	1962-63	1963-64 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Pelagic whaling:				
Norway	34,636	37,726	8,140	9,353
Japan	124,865	105,133	11,611	22,504
U.S.S.R.	58,563	40,184	17,671	31,428
Netherlands	11,790	8,989	3,278	2,888
United Kingdom	12,535	---	2,425	---
Total	242,389	192,032	43,125	66,173
South Georgia:				
Japan				
Grytviken-Husvik harbor	---	2/ 7,186	---	2/ 550
Total	---	7,186	---	550
Total Antarctic	242,389	199,218	43,125	66,723

1/ Provisional figures. 2/ Breakdown partly estimated. A combined total of 7,736 tons of baleen and sperm oil were produced from South Georgia.

Sperm Whale Oil

World production of sperm oil is tentatively estimated at 155,000 short tons as compared with 135,800 tons in 1963--an increase of 14 percent.

The production of sperm oil in the 1963-64 Antarctic whaling season, provisionally estimated at 66,700 tons, was 55 percent above that of the previous season. In 1963, Antarctic whaling accounted for about one-third of total world production of sperm oil.

The production of sperm oil during the 1963-64 pelagic whaling season totaled 66,173 tons, an increase of 53 percent (or 23,408 tons) from the previous season. Most of the increase was from the Japanese and USSR expeditions.

WHALE OIL: World production, annual 1961, 1962, and 1963

Country	Baleen oil			Sperm oil		
	1961	1962	1963 1/	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Norway	126.4	94.6	35.1	14.6	14.0	9.0
Japan	126.8	143.4	140.9	34.9	37.3	42.5
U.S.S.R.	65.7	81.5	66.5	27.6	29.2	36.4
Netherlands	24.3	13.6	11.8	1.9	3.3	3.3
United Kingdom	54.6	36.1	12.5	2.7	3.7	2.4
Total	397.8	369.2	266.8	81.7	87.5	93.6
Australia	12.5	5.8	.7	3.5	4.5	4.5
South Africa, Rep. of.	8.9	6.6	5.5	7.7	11.5	12.2
Peru	---	---	---	14.4	12.6	13.0
Chile	1.6	.3	.3	7.1	7.0	5.8
Canada	---	2.2	1.5	---	.9	.5
New Zealand	.8	.3	.2	---	2/	2/=
United States 3/	1.8	1.1	.7	.4	.3	.4
Iceland	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Portugal	2/	---	---	2.6	2.8	3.2
Spain	.5	.1	.2	.5	.7	.6
Brazil	2.6	2.1	2.2	.4	.4	.4
Denmark (Faeroe Islands)	---	2/	2/	---	.1	2/
Total	29.9	20.9	13.6	38.2	42.3	42.2
World total	427.7	390.1	280.4	119.9	129.8	135.8

1/ Preliminary, partly estimated. 2/ Less than 50 tons. 3/ Including Okinawa.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD ALMOND CROP
FORECAST ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1964 world commercial almond harvest is forecast at 125,000 short tons, shelled basis. Production this season is large, exceeding the 5-year (1958-62) average of 104,300 tons as well as the harvests of 75,600 and 114,300 tons in the 1962 and 1963 seasons, respectively. However, production in 1964 will be below the record 155,500 ton 1961 harvest. Total supplies (including stocks) in producing countries for 1964-65 are indicated at 137,100 tons.

Both foreign and U.S. production are slightly above the 1963 crop and the 1958-62 average. Foreign production is forecast at 88,000 tons; except for Italy, all the other foreign producers have larger crops than in 1963 and all are above the average. U.S. production for 1964 is forecast at 37,000 tons slightly above 1963 and about 9,000 tons larger than the 5-year average of 28,200 tons.

Stocks in the producing countries estimated at 12,100 tons at the beginning of the 1964 season are expected to be above last season's, but only half of average 1958-62 stocks of 24,200. These stocks are about equally divided between foreign producers and the United States.

Exports from the major producing countries for the 1963-64 season now drawing to a close are expected to total 69,600 short tons, shelled basis, or just slightly above the 1958-62 average of 68,000 tons. World exports in 1964-65 should be larger than in 1963-64.

U.S. exports of almonds during the 1963-64 season were large, having been exceeded only by the 9,400 tons (shelled equivalent) in 1959-60. In the ten month period, August 1963 - May 1964, U.S. shipments amounted to 8,866 tons. There is some doubt, however, as to what the final official export total will show since some exports were recalled, reportedly 350 tons. U.S. shelled almond exports in 1962-63 amounted to 4,663 tons and 4,721 tons in 1961-62. Exports of unshelled almonds in the ten month period of 1963-64 total 623 tons. In 1962-63, unshelled shipments amounted to 130 tons compared with 382 tons in 1961-62.

U.S. imports of almonds were negligible during the 1963-64 season; for the first 10 months, August - May, of the season only 107 tons, shelled and 61 tons blanched entered. Imports of unblanched almonds totaled 84 tons in 1962-63 compared with 192 tons in 1961-62, while blanched imports were 44 tons and 181 tons in 1962-63 and 1961-62 respectively.

Prices of foreign almonds after falling to a low of 61 cents in April rose to 65 cents in June 1964, reflecting the short supply position between seasons. This price was virtually the same as the opening 1964 level.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1962-64 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	8,000	8,000	5,500	8,000
Italy	32,300	14,500	42,000	36,000
Morocco	3,800	2,200	3,100	5,000
Portugal	3,400	4,300	1,200	4,000
Spain	28,600	20,000	28,000	35,000
Total foreign	76,100	49,000	79,800	88,000
United States 1/	28,200	26,600	34,500	37,000
Grand total	104,300	75,600	114,300	125,000
Beginning stocks	24,200	25,000	8,400	12,100
Total supplies	128,500	100,600	122,700	137,100

1/ Source: Almond Control Board

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1961-63 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	5,600	4,700	5,500	4,400
Italy	27,300	48,000	20,500	33,000
Morocco	2,000	1,200	1,100	1,500
Portugal	3,100	5,000	3,900	1,800
Spain	24,900	33,800	15,000	20,000
Total foreign	62,900	92,700	46,000	60,700
United States	5,100	4,900	4,700	1/ 8,900
Grand total	68,000	97,600	50,700	69,600

1/ Ten months August - May exports total 8,866 short tons; of this amount approximately 350 tons were reportedly were reimported.

ALMONDS, SHELLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, marketing seasons 1960-63

Month	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September	47.8	38.7	65.2	64.4
October	46.9	38.2	66.0	69.3
November	46.5	39.4	69.6	66.6
December	46.0	41.9	68.5	62.6
January	46.2	45.0	69.0	64.9
February	45.6	45.8	67.0	63.2
March	42.4	49.4	60.9	62.5
April	41.1	47.3	58.9	61.2
May	42.0	61.3	62.3	63.5
June	44.2	63.7	65.0	65.2
July	43.0	60.7	61.9	---
August	42.1	62.8	61.1	---

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
WORLD FILBERT HARVEST FORECAST

The 1964 commercial harvest of filberts by the world's four main producing countries is forecast at 241,600 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 175,900 tons in 1963 and the previous record of 194,900 tons harvested in 1956. Average 1958-62 production was 162,600 tons.

Turkey, which dominates foreign production, has an exceptionally large crop estimated at 175,000 tons as against 94,000 tons in 1963. Some estimates are even higher. The other two main foreign producers, Italy and Spain, are believed to have harvests smaller than 1963. Production in the United States is forecast at 7,600 tons compared with the 6,900 tons harvested in 1963. Average 1958-62 U.S. production was 9,200 tons.

Exports in the 1963-64 season from the three Mediterranean countries are expected to total about 131,000 short tons, unshelled basis. This is substantially below the 144,600 tons exported in 1962-63 and also below the 1958-62 average of 135,400 tons.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1958-62 and 1962-64 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	44,400	44,000	53,000	40,000
Spain	15,200	13,500	22,000	19,000
Turkey	93,800	110,000	94,000	175,000
Total foreign	153,400	167,500	169,000	234,000
United States	9,200	7,800	6,900	7,600
Grand total	162,600	175,300	175,900	241,600

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port first week each month 1960-63 marketing seasons

First week of	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
October	47.0	53.7	62.5	60.3
November	50.2	59.4	64.1	58.1
December	49.5	59.7	62.9	53.3
January	50.8	63.8	62.5	55.2
February	54.9	64.8	61.6	52.7
March	54.3	63.5	61.0	50.8
April	54.3	64.8	60.6	48.9
May	48.6	58.4	58.4	46.4
June	48.9	57.5	57.2	48.3
July	50.8	54.3	57.8	47.6
August	52.7	57.8	57.5	--
September	54.0	57.2	60.3	--

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 2,132 tons during the first eight months of the 1963-64 season. In the 1962-63 season U.S. imports amounted to 1,638 tons of shelled filberts. As usual, imports of unshelled filberts were negligible.

Prices of foreign filberts have falled considerably from the opening levels of 1963-64. Further declines are expected because of the record crop to be harvested this fall.

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62, and 1961-63 marketing years

Type and Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled				
Italy	13,200	13,200	13,300	---
Spain	900	1,000	600	---
Turkey	900	200	300	---
Total	15,000	14,400	14,200	---
Shelled				
Italy	8,100	10,900	8,100	---
Spain	5,000	4,500	4,300	---
Turkey	45,800	43,900	46,800	---
Total	58,900	59,300	59,200	---
Unshelled Equivalent				
Italy	31,000	37,200	31,100	31,000
Spain	11,900	10,900	10,200	12,000
Turkey	92,500	88,000	103,300	88,000
Total	135,400	136,100	144,600	131,000

WORLD FISHMEAL TRADE
EXPANDING RAPIDLY

World exports of fishmeal, including fish solubles and similar products, reached a record 2,052,300 short tons in 1963, reflecting increased shipments from all major suppliers except Angola. World exports increased 200,500 tons, or about 11 percent, from the previous high of 1962, and were more than three times the 1955-59 average annual exports.

Fishmeal is a high-protein concentrate that contains the amino acids necessary to good animal nutrition. It is usually incorporated in balanced feed mixtures of vegetable substances to which minerals and vitamins are added. The bulk of the fishmeal is used in poultry and hog rations and, when prices are competitive with other protein concentrates, in other livestock rations.

In general exports of fishmeal follow the pattern of production as the greater part of the output in the major producing countries, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Angola, and Morocco is exported. The major exceptions are the United States, Japan, and the USSR where virtually all the production is retained for domestic use.

There has been a marked change in the regional pattern of world exports. Prior to 1959 Europe was the leading exporting region but with the rapid development in the productive capacity for fishmeal in other parts of the world, South America has become the leading exporting region and Africa has emerged as an important source of supply. Exports from North America continue, as in the past, almost entirely from Canada. Asian exports are insignificant compared with those from other regions.

Exports from Peru, the leading world supplier, reached a record 1,278,400 tons in 1963 and accounted for 62 percent of total world exports of fishmeal. By areas of destination the percentage distribution of Peruvian fishmeal shipments in 1963 were as follows: Western Europe 61.2 percent; North and South America 25.0; Eastern Europe 7.0; Asia 6.4; and Oceania 0.4 percent.

Record quantities of fishmeal were shipped from the Republic of South Africa in 1963. The bulk of the shipments was destined for Western Europe which accounted for 56 percent of total exports. Exports to Asia accounted for 18 percent, those to Eastern Europe 14 percent, North and South America 5 percent, Africa 3 percent, and Oceania 2 percent.

Exports of fishmeal from Norway and Iceland increased significantly in 1963. Virtually all shipments from both these countries in 1963 went to other Western European countries, except for small quantities (about 14 percent in 1963) to Eastern Europe.

Chile's exports of fishmeal which have been increasing steadily in recent years totaled a record 95,700 tons in 1963. Exports were mainly to Western Europe which took 60 percent of total exports in 1963. Of the remainder, North and South America accounted for 37 percent, Eastern Europe 2 percent, and Asia 1 percent.

FISHMEAL 1/: Exports from specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1958-63

Country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada 3/	44.3	29.3	46.9	35.5	40.6	48.2	56.7
Argentina	1.9	2.5	2.7	.1	.3	1.7	3.5
Chile	10.0	11.9	19.1	26.6	45.8	80.3	95.7
Peru	109.1	117.4	306.1	571.3	838.4	1,175.0	1,278.4
Belgium	2.4	2.0	2.3	4.7	4.2	6.4	3.4
Denmark 3/	54.8	66.8	77.7	35.4	47.1	68.0	74.5
Faeroe Islands	.6	.6	.7	.9	1.2	2.2	1.9
France	4/ 1.1	.9	.8	4.6	3.7	1.7	2.0
Germany, West	6.8	8.5	8.0	6.3	.9	9.5	6.0
Iceland	42.1	60.2	48.7	60.5	78.0	76.8	114.8
Netherlands	6.7	6.7	9.2	6.2	5.2	6.6	3.9
Norway	148.0	118.0	98.3	112.4	141.6	65.9	113.9
Portugal	1.3	1.5	.6	2.5	5.0	2.9	.8
Sweden	.9	1.5	1.1	.3	.6	.3	.3
U.S.S.R.	4.1	4.2	5.3	4.4	5.4	4.1	5/ 4.0
Angola	72.8	89.6	56.5	49.7	55.5	35.9	30.8
Morocco	13.0	18.4	16.0	15.3	20.9	17.6	21.9
South Africa 3/6/	78.9	98.6	110.1	139.7	186.7	228.7	235.8
Japan	15.4	26.1	26.5	6.9	5.3	20.0	4.0
Total	614.2	664.7	836.6	1,083.3	1,486.4	1,851.8	2,052.3

1/ Includes solubles and similar products.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Including solubles.
4/ 1957-59 average.
5/ Estimate.
6/ Including the production of South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

FISHMEAL: Imports into specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1958-63

Country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada	---	---	---	2.1	6.4	.2	3.0
Mexico	3.9	4.0	10.4	16.8	13.6	22.1	30.7
United States	107.7	109.0	147.3	133.5	221.4	255.8	386.5
Colombia 2/	.2	---	---	.6	.6	1.8	2.8
Venezuela	2.9	2.8	5.0	4.8	12.9	14.6	16.6
Austria	12.7	16.1	14.1	24.0	26.5	30.9	33.4
Belgium	24.7	31.0	32.9	54.8	44.0	62.8	56.6
Denmark	12.8	12.0	14.8	20.8	30.6	17.1	13.6
Finland	3.3	3.8	3.9	7.2	13.7	17.8	8.0
France	30.5	46.5	43.9	35.1	66.4	90.9	84.3
Germany, West	128.1	137.0	166.1	212.6	295.3	365.8	332.4
Ireland	3.4	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.8	8.2
Italy	10.7	15.9	14.6	33.7	34.3	53.6	67.5
Netherlands	88.0	92.5	110.1	150.3	178.9	190.2	193.7
Poland	2.1	1.6	2.2	7.1	11.8	17.3	33.1
Spain	1.4	2.7	---	10.2	14.6	41.5	84.1
Sweden	13.7	12.6	20.6	19.3	24.5	26.1	33.0
Switzerland 2/	14.0	14.6	17.0	30.5	27.4	31.4	32.0
United Kingdom	127.2	127.0	164.7	186.3	257.6	305.0	310.5
Yugoslavia	1.8	---	8.1	13.9	3.8	3.1	3/ 24.7
Rhodesia/ Nyasaland 4/	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.9	5.4	5/ 5.5
Israel	14.3	22.3	13.3	17.7	13.1	5/ 11.0	11.3
Japan	---	---	---	21.4	25.7	42.4	92.9
Malay, Singapore	3.6	5.0	6.8	11.6	15.1	16.8	6/ 9.7
Philippines	3.8	3.8	5.4	3.3	10.3	6.9	5/ 7.0
Total	615.7	670.6	810.8	1,026.7	1,359.2	1,636.3	1,881.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes small amounts of meat meal. 3/ January-September. 4/ 1955-59 estimated. 5/ Estimated. 6/ January-June.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The greater part of the fishmeal shipments from Denmark, Angola, and Morocco goes to Western Europe except for small quantities (about 12 percent in 1963) to Eastern Europe. Over 80 percent of Canadian exports of fishmeal in 1963 went to the United States, and most of the remainder went to the United Kingdom.

Most of the increase in world supplies of fishmeal since 1959 has been absorbed by Western European countries and by the United States, now the world's leading importer of this commodity. Increased imports have also been recorded by countries in South and Central America, Asia, and Eastern Europe.

Imports into specified countries in 1963 increased 15 percent, or 244,800 tons, from 1962. Purchases by the United States rose 130,700 tons, and those by Japan, Spain, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Poland rose collectively by 144,400 tons. These increases more than offset reduced purchases by Western Germany, Finland, France, Belgium, and Denmark.

In addition, combined imports of fishmeal by Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary in 1963 declined to an estimated 118,000 tons from an estimated 135,000 tons in 1962. Estimated purchases by Eastern Germany fell to 80,000 tons from 102,000 in 1962. Imports into Czechoslovakia and Hungary, however, increased in 1963 to an estimated 17,500 and 20,500 tons, respectively, from an estimated 17,000 and 16,500 tons in 1962.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS CONTINUE UPWARD TREND OVER LAST YEAR

U. S. feed grain exports for July-May 1963-64 totaled 14.5 million metric tons, compared with 13.4 million a year earlier -- up 8 percent. Corn shipments increased 20 percent while the combined shipments of the other three grains were 16 percent below a year ago.

Corn exports totaled 10.8 million tons compared with 9 million tons shipped during the same period last year. Greater shipments to West Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Japan, and Egypt accounted largely for the increase. Shipments to East Germany and Hungary totaled 200,000 tons compared with none a year earlier. Considerably smaller exports were noted in Spain and the United Kingdom.

Exports of oats were down 81 percent from the 318,000 tons shipped during the same period a year ago. A sharp drop occurred in shipments to the European countries; however, increased exports were made to the Western Hemisphere and Asiatic countries.

Barley shipments of 1.3 million tons are slightly higher than during the similar period a year earlier. Substantial increases were shown in shipments to Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Japan. This was partly offset by reduced shipments to West Germany, Italy, Poland, and the Republic of Korea.

(Continued on page 26)

Table A. -- FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-May 1962-63 and July-May 1963-64

Destination	July-May 1962-63					July-May 1963-64				
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	1,325,563	183	75,468	2,725	1,403,939	1,585,424	7,236	86,641	2,444	1,681,745
Mexico	180,922	175	23,051	153,956	358,104	225,142	770	7,925	12,286	246,123
Others	53,620	1,397	40	9,619	64,676	136,326	1,504	4,024	24,466	166,320
Total	1,560,105	1,755	98,559	166,300	1,826,719	1,946,892	9,510	98,590	39,196	2,094,188
Western Europe:										
EEC										
Belgium-Luxembourg	506,086	13,162	25,399	418,175	962,822	592,980	2,489	1,885	307,223	904,577
France	7,301	4,643	19,812	4,673	36,429	20,714	10	--	848	21,572
Germany, West	452,099	63,633	294,146	166,990	976,868	614,550	1,237	169,515	77,367	862,669
Italy	617,882	47,759	224,414	1,384	891,439	918,230	15,893	81,659	282	1,016,064
Netherlands	1,351,436	135,390	157,289	621,459	2,265,574	1,412,665	29,072	102,541	678,848	2,223,126
Total	2,934,804	264,587	721,060	1,212,681	5,133,132	3,559,139	48,701	355,600	1,064,568	5,028,008
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	107,053	--	22,720	29	129,802	96,685	--	--	194	96,879
Denmark	62,217	8,480	42,317	61,237	174,251	21,686	--	95,652	18,643	135,981
Greece	123,185	--	--	16,162	139,347	154,825	--	62,637	--	217,462
Ireland	141,884	--	--	--	141,884	103,387	--	--	30,439	133,826
Norway	73,242	3,200	10,313	102,535	189,290	70,213	--	--	--	70,213
Spain	722,584	--	7,113	559	730,256	584,936	--	89,176	1,140	675,252
Sweden	7,286	3,516	1,626	254	12,682	2,600	--	--	--	2,600
Switzerland	45,435	16,781	11,319	4,904	78,439	78,603	2,341	--	7,636	88,580
United Kingdom	1,770,206	--	3,528	165,768	1,939,502	1,589,748	--	711	37,782	1,628,241
Yugoslavia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	164,605	--	65,606	--	230,211
Others	39,843	19,262	2,174	1,575	62,854	76,318	15	1,175	--	77,508
Total	3,113,371	51,239	101,110	353,023	3,618,743	2,943,606	2,356	314,957	95,834	3,356,753
Eastern Europe:										
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	83,398	--	9,910	--	93,308
Hungary	2	--	--	--	2	116,872	--	--	82	116,954
Poland	41,427	--	94,586	359,681	495,694	25,062	--	48,421	91,873	165,356
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	2	2	20	--	13,412	3	13,435
Total	41,429	--	94,586	359,683	495,698	225,352	--	71,743	91,958	389,053
Total Europe	6,089,604	315,826	916,756	1,925,387	9,247,573	6,728,097	51,057	742,300	1,252,360	8,773,814
Asia:										
India	89,896	--	--	--	89,896	69,401	31	16	24,937	94,385
Israel	156,329	--	13,543	131,806	301,678	212,416	--	10,523	175,125	398,064
Japan	648,096	78	--	551,279	1,199,453	1,331,314	213	279,100	856,744	2,467,371
Korea, Republic of	35,397	--	228,692	12,948	277,037	9,104	1,187	168,677	2,114	181,082
Pakistan	30,499	--	7,316	--	37,815	2,548	--	5,934	--	8,482
Others	110,639	45	15,825	19,170	145,679	74,882	116	84	18,727	93,809
Totals	1,070,856	123	265,376	715,203	2,051,558	1,699,665	1,547	464,334	1,077,647	3,243,193
Africa:										
Egypt	181,651	--	--	--	181,651	329,989	--	--	--	329,989
Tunisia	--	--	13,177	--	13,177	--	--	--	11	11
Others	75,741	34	572	17,280	93,627	96,996	--	--	8,913	105,909
Total	257,392	34	13,749	17,280	288,455	426,985	--	--	8,924	435,909
Oceania	19	--	--	--	19	24	--	--	--	24
World total	8,977,976	317,738	1,294,440	2,824,170	13,414,324	10,801,663	62,114	1,305,224	2,378,127	14,547,128

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, exept sweet and exports for relief.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian Ports, July-May 1962-63 and July-May 1963-64

Destination	July-May 1962-63					July-May 1963-64				
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
ECC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	35,408	--	--	--	35,408	31,470	--	--	--	31,470
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	--	15,067	--	15,067	4,420	--	261	--	4,681
Italy	24,536	3,034	35,229	--	62,799	53,010	--	23,145	--	76,155
Netherlands	78,993	--	5,399	--	84,392	363,398	5,139	17,614	--	386,151
Ecc subtotal	138,937	3,034	56,936	--	198,907	452,298	5,139	41,020	--	498,457
Ireland	108,076	--	--	--	108,076	112,142	--	--	--	112,142
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,051	--	103,051
Spain	31,318	--	--	--	31,318	114,224	--	--	--	114,224
United Kingdom	363,169	--	--	--	363,169	319,354	--	8,252	--	327,606
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	13,081	--	--	--	13,081
Israel	22,174	--	20,641	--	42,815	--	--	11,975	--	11,975
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	676,780	3,034	77,577	--	757,391	1,019,227	5,139	164,298	--	1,188,664
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	541,494	13,162	25,399	418,175	998,230	624,450	2,489	1,885	307,223	936,047
France	7,301	4,643	21,053	4,673	37,670	20,714	10	--	848	21,572
Germany, West	452,099	63,633	309,213	166,990	991,935	618,970	1,237	169,776	77,367	867,350
Italy	642,418	50,793	259,643	1,384	954,238	971,240	15,893	104,804	282	1,092,219
Netherlands	1,430,429	135,390	162,688	621,459	2,349,966	1,776,063	34,211	120,155	678,848	2,609,277
EEC subtotal	3,073,741	267,621	777,996	1,212,681	5,332,039	4,011,437	53,840	396,620	1,064,568	5,526,465
Ireland	249,960	--	--	--	249,960	215,527	--	--	30,439	245,966
Poland	41,427	--	94,586	359,681	495,694	25,062	--	151,472	91,873	268,407
Spain	753,902	--	7,113	559	761,574	699,160	--	89,176	1,140	789,476
United Kingdom	2,133,375	--	3,528	165,768	2,302,671	1,909,102	--	8,963	37,782	1,955,847
Yugoslavia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	177,686	--	65,606	--	243,292
Israel	178,503	--	34,184	131,806	344,493	212,416	--	22,498	175,125	410,039
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	181,651	--	--	--	181,651	338,117	--	--	--	338,117
Total	6,646,101	267,621	917,407	1,870,495	9,701,624	7,588,507	53,840	734,335	1,400,927	9,777,609

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Grain sorghum exports of 2.4 million tons, compared with a similar period of last year of 2.8 million tons, showed a decrease of 16 percent. Shipments to Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Poland were considerably lower than last year. However, a larger shipment went to Japan, which was the biggest market for sorghum during this period.

Table A shows exports of feed grain by country of destination comparing the July-May 1963-64 period with July-May 1962-63. Shipments of feed grains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of feed grain inspected for exports from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July-May 1963-64 as compared with the same period a year earlier.

Total feed grain exports for fiscal year 1963-64 are estimated to be about 15.6 million tons--5 percent greater than the 14.8 million shipped during fiscal year 1962-63. With the addition of products, exports are expected to exceed 16.0 million tons compared to 15.4 million tons last year.

WORLD WOOL EXPORTS SHOW
LITTLE CHANGE IN 1963

World exports of raw wool totaling 3,113 million pounds in 1963 varied only slightly from those of each of the two previous years.

Exports from the five major exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay) were about 50 million pounds less in 1963 than in 1962 as reduced shipments from Argentina and South Africa only partially offset increases in Australia, and New Zealand.

There were no major shifts in the pattern of trade during the year. The great bulk of the Southern Hemisphere wool continued to be shipped to a relatively few countries in Western Europe, North America, and Japan.

There have been increases in shipments of wool to Communist Bloc countries in the last few years. Russia, the second largest sheep producing country, has been an active buyer in the Australian market. Communist China has become the ninth best customer for Australian wool. An Australian delegation recently conducted talks with officials in Peking that will probably lead to a technical assistance program to expand China's wool textile industry, and in the process increase Chinese buying of Australian wool. In recent years Japan has been the leading buyer of Australian wool replacing the United Kingdom. With increased Chinese buying anticipated in the future, the pattern of trade in raw wool could change rather drastically. Historically the United Kingdom and Western Europe have been the areas of greatest wool consumption.

WOOL (Actual weight): International trade, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1961		1962		1963 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada	3,548	19,261	4,172	19,120	3,572	55,914	4,032	61,001
United States	2/ 1,655	316,262	2/ 316	336,255	2/ 124	362,541	2/ 175	368,523
Mexico	0	13,325	0	15,652	0	17,833	0	17,638
Total North America 3/	5,203	348,848	4,488	371,027	3,696	436,288	4,207	447,162
South America:								
Argentina	255,111	0	306,593	0	351,085	0	293,492	0
Brazil	7,582	764	970	2,954	0	1,336	6,356	6,827
Chile	16,541	579	21,118	2,677	13,132	1,841	17,374	2,109
Colombia	0	1,728	0	1,500	0	1,372	0	---
Falkland Islands	4,540	0	4,600	0	---	---	---	---
Peru	4,958	37	3,108	48	6,953	44	9,198	22
Uruguay	98,281	0	157,311	0	100,724	0	101,074	0
Total South America 3/	387,013	3,108	493,700	7,179	476,494	4,593	432,094	10,958
Europe:								
Austria	56	14,549	70	15,257	70	15,064	70	16,442
Belgium	35,744	185,197	47,946	227,734	49,938	242,266	49,934	207,709
Denmark	1,091	5,054	3,000	6,000	3,000	6,900	3,000	7,000
Finland	90	11,177	10	8,748	10	8,252	---	---
France	69,033	388,016	76,473	392,520	77,242	388,404	86,528	361,151
Germany, West	10,894	225,785	9,028	219,972	10,360	222,740	11,540	234,630
Greece	437	4,175	152	4,231	126	4,054	101	4,674
Iceland	1,197	160	1,006	200	---	---	---	---
Ireland	18,861	12,063	22,413	11,410	23,670	11,982	24,055	13,358
Italy	3,442	230,513	5,672	260,749	6,981	310,273	8,910	303,814
Netherlands	8,662	31,858	9,220	31,442	10,044	28,681	12,410	33,025
Norway	1,932	1,873	1,892	2,926	2,628	2,760	2,636	3,999
Portugal	619	10,416	2,110	10,529	2,082	10,206	2,423	10,673
Spain	1,259	6,785	2,727	29,370	2,980	22,674	---	---
Sweden	1,417	10,953	1,356	10,090	1,490	10,935	3,239	10,569
Switzerland	188	14,628	822	13,902	537	15,328	1,187	15,893
United Kingdom	34,527	686,128	46,600	636,343	49,100	625,400	58,700	630,900
Total West Europe 3/	189,449	1,839,330	230,497	1,881,423	241,258	1,926,119	268,743	1,882,037
Bulgaria	0	3,420	0	2,959	0	---	0	---
Czechoslovakia	0	44,103	0	48,500	0	44,100	0	---
Germany, East	0	26,607	0	50,770	0	46,710	0	---
Hungary	660	6,768	1,000	5,805	---	5,395	---	---
Poland	0	42,137	0	38,843	0	40,728	0	32,796
Rumania	---	1,090	2,200	6,400	---	700	---	---
Yugoslavia	1,629	13,486	1,673	26,747	968	14,645	944	25,266
Total East Europe 3/	2,289	137,611	4,873	180,024	4,570	155,178	4,550	155,300
Total Europe 3/	191,738	1,976,941	235,370	2,061,447	245,828	2,081,297	273,293	2,037,337
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia)	28,967	123,588	61,700	120,600	53,400	106,000	50,000	100,000
Africa:								
Algeria	1,251	757	700	200	---	---	---	---
Morocco	6,778	416	6,477	349	4,502	441	4,182	541
Tunisia	1,420	140	900	100	---	---	---	---
Egypt	168	2,907	100	3,000	---	---	---	---
Kenya	1,870	28	2,566	0	2,600	0	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of 4/	240,497	4,940	278,183	5,000	267,142	5,000	248,165	5,000
Total Africa 3/	251,984	9,188	288,926	8,649	275,944	8,741	256,647	8,841
Asia:								
Cyprus	858	0	849	0	1,294	0	1,300	0
Iran	18,886	672	13,778	1,647	10,412	2,236	---	---
Iraq	13,902	212	9,000	200	---	---	---	---
Lebanon	5,986	4,836	7,000	4,500	---	---	---	---
Turkey	9,123	9,154	12,680	19,746	9,642	24,513	9,260	25,564
Syria	15,062	1,323	8,990	2,717	7,917	5,864	5,738	3,801
Afghanistan	14,341	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	35,889	3,263	31,687	9,683	24,084	13,181	16,715	14,526
Japan	---	323,535	---	559,940	---	484,516	---	547,618
Pakistan	29,027	1,210	32,317	0	30,758	---	24,416	---
Total Asia 3/	146,495	346,694	128,345	598,780	111,704	535,510	101,929	602,809
Oceania:								
Australia	1,272,356	6,840	1,417,829	7,000	1,425,443	---	1,432,196	---
New Zealand	471,614	280	523,882	300	544,650	300	563,095	300
Total Oceania 3/	1,743,970	7,120	1,941,711	7,300	1,970,093	7,300	1,995,291	7,300
Total World 3/ 5/	2,755,370	---	3,154,240	---	3,137,159	---	3,113,461	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Washed, scoured or clean basis. 3/ Includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Includes exports from South-West Africa and Basutoland. 5/ Excludes wool on the skins reexports where possible; imports in most cases refer to gross imports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Demand for wool in the major consuming countries remained strong in 1963 pushing prices to their highest levels in recent years. The continuance of general prosperity in the free world was reflected in the demand for wool textiles. Wool stocks were generally low and world wool production was rising at a less rapid rate than the demand for it.

The higher prices for raw wool were not achieved without some side effects which could have repercussions on the wool market in the current year. There was both an absolute and relative increase in the amount of man-made fibers consumed by the world's woven textile industry in 1963 and a downward trend in the proportion of raw wool consumed.

While there may be some downward adjustment in wool prices in 1964, the general level of prices is not expected to lose all of the rise that has occurred in the last year. Continued general prosperity is in prospect; stocks of wool in producing and consuming countries remain relatively low, and 1964 production is not expected to show more than a moderate increase.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS
INCREASE 24 PERCENT

U.S. rice exports from August 1963 to May 1964, at 1,222,000 metric tons in terms of milled, were 234,000 tons greater than during the same months of the preceding year. This increase is attributed primarily to larger exports to Dominican Republic, Peru, U.S.S.R., India and Japan.

May 1964 shipments of 120,000 tons were 14 percent larger than the 105,000 exported in May 1963. The principal increases were to Japan and Iraq. The Dominican Republic took 6,500 tons compared to none in May 1963.

Exports to Asia during May 1964 accounted for the largest increase to an area, with Japan receiving 30 percent of the U. S. total to all destinations. Shipments to Western Europe and Africa decreased in May 1964 as compared with the previous year.

However, for the ten months, August 1963 - May 1964, exports to Europe including Eastern Europe and the USSR, show the largest percentage increase -- 66 percent -- as compared to the August 1962 -- May 1963 period. About half of this increase was due to sizable shipments to Eastern countries compared with very little the previous year. Exports to that area were USSR, 68,300; Poland, 15,000; and Finland, 498 tons.

Western Europe countries received 136,800 tons -- up 3,900 tons over the August 1962 - May 1963 period. Increased shipments to the Netherlands more than offset the decline to West Germany and the United Kingdom.

Exports to the Western Hemisphere in August-May were 51 percent above the same months of 1962-63. Principal increases were in the amounts shipped to Canada, Dominican Republic and Peru.

Shipments to Africa during August 1963 - May 1964 were 18 percent greater than the 130,000 tons exported in the previous year. A marked increase in exports to the Republic of South Africa more than offset moderate declines in shipments to other African countries.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U. S. exports to specified countries, May 1964, with comparisons

Destination	August-July	August - May		May	
	1962-63	1962-63	1963-64	1963	1964
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	43.4	38.4	42.5	4.5	1.7
Nicaragua	2.5	2.0	8.0	2/	0
Bahamas	3.8	3.2	4.3	0.3	0.3
Jamaica	6.7	5.8	7.7	.7	1.0
Dominican Republic	34.4	32.5	45.3	0	6.5
Trinidad	5.2	5.2	.1	0	2/
Netherlands Antilles	4.1	3.5	3.9	.4	.4
Chile	7.8	6.9	5.5	.9	.6
Peru	0.8	.6	37.4	.2	3.0
Venezuela	3.3	3.3	2.7	.2	2/
Other countries	10.6	5.8	4.8	1.3	.6
Total	122.6	107.2	162.2	8.5	14.1
Europe:					
Sweden	2.7	2.6	2.9	.2	.2
United Kingdom	43.8	38.4	31.5	14.6	2.0
Netherlands	15.2	11.5	32.5	2.0	6.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.2	13.0	13.6	3.0	1.2
Germany, West	54.1	51.8	40.5	8.7	9.4
Switzerland	6.0	5.0	7.2	.5	1.4
U.S.S.R.	0	0	68.3	0	0
Poland	0	0	15.0	0	10.8
Other countries	14.7	10.6	9.1	6.7	0.6
Total	150.7	132.9	220.6	35.7	32.2
Asia:					
Iraq	3.2	3.2	25.3	0	13.6
Israel	8.7	5.9	8.9	.8	2.2
Kuwait	4.3	3.1	4.2	.7	2/
Saudi Arabia	26.5	23.3	39.0	2.4	.9
Aden	6.0	4.7	4.9	.3	.3
India	281.3	271.0	353.8	11.6	0
Indonesia	254.4	237.4	61.6	1.0	2/
Japan	1.4	1.4	102.7	2/	35.9
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	69.0	57.9	57.1	15.8	1.6
Malaysia	4.4	2.3	19.1	.7	2/
Other countries	1.4	1.1	1.3	.1	.3
Total	660.6	611.3	677.9	33.4	54.8
Oceania	6.3	5.8	7.4	.6	.4
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c	43.0	25.0	13.5	8.4	.4
Ghana	31.0	29.5	25.1	4.0	3.6
Liberia	35.4	26.5	23.5	7.6	3.1
Congo, Republic of	33.4	2.9	3.5	2/	0
South Africa, Republic of	48.7	38.2	45.2	6.1	5.1
Other countries	12.9	8.3	43.2	.9	6.3
Total	204.4	130.4	154.0	27.0	18.5
World Total	1,144.6	987.6	1,222.1	105.2	120.0

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 0.5 tons.

Bureau of Census.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
HIGHEST IN HISTORY

United States exports of wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) were 10 percent higher for the period between July 1963 and May 1964 than those for any entire fiscal year in history. The 788 million bushels shipped during this period represented a 34 percent increase over the amount shipped in the same period last year.

Shipments to all areas continued to trend upwards in large amounts. Those to all European countries were 118 percent greater than the 97 million bushels shipped during July 1962-May 1963. Eastern European countries received almost 6 times more wheat and flour than reported last year. USSR receipts accounted for over 56 percent of the 110 million bushels going to this area and Poland accounted for another 33 percent. Exports to the EEC are more than double. Those to the Netherlands represented the largest number of bushels to this area. This country took 17 million bushels of U.S. wheat and flour which was 33 percent of all shipments to the EEC, or an increase of 78 percent over those reported for the previous year.

Wheat and flour shipments to the countries of the Western Hemisphere were generally less than those for the July-May period last year with the exception of Mexico, Haiti, Colombia and Venezuela.

Almost half of the wheat and flour exported in the past eleven months was destined for Asiatic countries, with India continuing to be the largest market. This country received 150 million bushels or 42 percent of the amount shipped to Asiatic countries. Another 34 percent went to Japan and Pakistan.

Wheat grain exports were 41 percent greater during the July 1963-May 1964 period than in the same period last year, continuing a trend to slightly less percentage-wise increases noted in April. Grain going to India totaled 149 million bushels, or 21 percent of the 700 million bushels exported to all parts of the world.

July-May shipments of flour dropped from 92 million bushels last year to 87 million bushels this year with Egypt taking slightly over a third of the total.

Table A shows exports of wheat and flour by country of destination comparing the July 1963-May 1964 period with July 1962-May 1963. Shipments of wheat to Canada are predominantly for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July 1963-May 1964 compared with the same period a year earlier. These inspections were almost
(Continued on page 33)

Table A. WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July 1962-May 1963 and July 1963-May 1964

Destination	July-1962-May 1963			July 1963-May 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	12,201	164	12,365	32,502	200	32,702
Mexico	36	1,206	1,242	2	1,721	1,723
Central America	3,150	2,491	5,641	4,718	2,081	6,799
Haiti	1,087	70	1,157	1,215	184	1,399
Trinidad and Tobago	20	1,387	1,407	6	1,136	1,142
Bolivia	610	3,135	3,745	114	2,550	2,664
Brazil	49,716	446	50,162	39,891	382	40,273
British Guiana	--	1,099	1,099	--	961	961
Chile	6,751	964	7,715	3,195	805	4,000
Colombia	3,499	752	4,251	5,558	540	6,098
Paraguay	1,305	91	1,396	1,000	150	1,150
Peru	4,394	307	4,701	4,389	277	4,666
Venezuela	4,921	128	5,049	9,524	260	9,784
Others	1,249	1,785	3,034	2,420	2,527	4,947
Total	88,939	14,025	102,964	104,534	13,774	118,308
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,653	11	2,664	4,258	19	4,277
France	1,219	130	1,349	10,555	3	10,558
Germany, West	6,752	7	6,759	12,588	12	12,600
Italy	1,239	3,982	5,221	4,170	2,682	6,852
Netherlands	8,554	1,056	9,610	15,985	1,120	17,105
Total	20,417	5,186	25,603	47,556	3,836	51,392
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	795	1,705	2,500	1,990	1,997	3,987
Norway	773	24	797	4,451	19	4,470
Portugal	1,556	675	2,231	4,073	446	4,519
Spain	246	14	260	3,792	9	3,801
Switzerland	2,807	4/	2,807	8,289	--	8,289
United Kingdom	2,765	300	3,065	16,165	208	16,373
Yugoslavia	37,183	1,542	38,725	4,755	1,235	5,990
Others	1,971	394	2,365	2,267	393	2,660
Total	48,096	4,654	52,750	45,782	4,307	50,089
Eastern Europe						
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	1,312	--	1,312
East Germany	--	--	--	4,460	--	4,460
Hungary	--	--	--	6,002	--	6,002
Poland	17,843	797	18,640	35,875	715	36,590
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	61,941	--	61,941
Total	17,843	797	18,640	109,590	715	110,305
Total Europe	86,356	10,637	96,993	202,928	8,858	211,786
Asia:						
Afghanistan	--	1	1	3,590	78	3,668
India	120,788	359	121,147	149,458	188	149,646
Indonesia	5	1,507	1,512	11	486	497
Iran	5,051	1,950	7,001	904	1,123	2,027
Iraq	--	5	5	5,868	141	6,009
Israel	8,916	137	9,053	6,446	65	6,511
Japan	30,305	2,939	33,244	67,066	2,463	69,529
Jordan	1,820	2,917	4,737	987	3,996	4,983
Korea	21,095	1,012	22,107	23,317	1,137	24,454
Lebanon	--	1,387	1,387	48	1,173	1,221
Pakistan	49,260	871	50,131	53,506	29	53,535
Philippines	6,472	570	7,042	8,300	479	8,779
Saudi Arabia	7	3,287	3,294	115	3,284	3,399
Taiwan	10,406	1,483	11,889	8,631	1,179	9,810
Turkey	14,268	490	14,758	5,960	374	6,334
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	359	3,178	3,537	10	2,814	2,824
Others	1,336	6,510	7,846	970	4,058	5,028
Total	270,088	28,603	298,691	335,187	23,067	358,254
Africa :						
Algeria	7,233	2,550	9,783	9,674	1,008	10,682
British East Africa	1,257	57	1,314	138	88	226
Congo (Leoooldville)	84	1,872	1,956	127	3,060	3,187
Egypt	24,652	28,555	53,207	28,365	31,269	59,634
Morocco	3,153	2,616	5,769	2,759	2,669	5,428
Nigeria	1,308	214	1,522	1,692	52	1,744
Sudan	1,143	868	2,011	1,863	1,352	3,215
Tunisia	8,774	183	8,957	3,009	192	3,201
South Africa , Republic of	--	--	--	3,551	42	3,593
Others	3,148	1,601	4,749	6,573	1,984	8,557
Total	50,752	38,516	89,268	57,751	41,716	99,467
Oceania	--	56	56	7	71	78
World total	496,135	91,837	587,972	700,407	87,486	787,893

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July 1962-May 1963 and July 1963-May 1964

Destination	July 1962-May 1963		July 1963-May 1964	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	389	3,053	3,421	7,698
France	1,495	2,844	551	11,109
Germany, West	2,518	9,277	1,323	13,923
Italy	--	5,221	--	6,852
Netherlands	2,665	12,275	10,499	27,604
Total	7,067	32,670	15,794	67,186
Brazil	--	50,162	108	40,381
Venezuela	--	5,049	742	10,526
United Kingdom	1,781	4,846	1,636	18,009
Ireland	57	397	194	385
Poland	--	18,640	3,003	39,593
Spain	558	818	230	4,031
Portugal	981	3,212	781	5,300
Hungary	--	--	661	6,663
U.S.S.R.	--	--	1,233	63,174
Egypt	--	53,207	5,921	65,555
Canary Islands	--	486	1,163	1,165
Nigeria	442	1,964	643	2,387
Madeira Islands	--	282	331	889
Mozambique	224	1,091	413	540
Total	11,110	172,824	32,853	325,784

3 times greater this year than in the same months a year ago largely because of substantial amounts inspected for export to Hungary and the Soviet Union. Adjusted totals for exports to specified countries totaled 326 million bushels with the greatest percentage going to Egypt.

U.S. exports of wheat and flour are expected to reach 850 million bushels by the end of the 1963-64 fiscal year or 33 percent more than the 638 million bushels exported during the 1962-63 fiscal year. With the addition of products, bulgar and rolled wheat, the total will exceed 860 million bushels.

1963 MEAT PRODUCTION
CONTINUED UPWARD

In contrast to meat shortages that have been occurring in some areas in 1964 because of increased consumer demand and decreased supply, meat production in calendar 1963 was on the increase and reached a record. The gain reflects a world increase in livestock numbers, higher consumer incomes, and generally adequate feed supplies for several years. Drought in the USSR and winter feed shortages induced large slaughter and increased meat output.

Output in the leading 44 countries is estimated at 113 billion pounds in 1963, more than 4 billion pounds over 1962 or an increase of nearly 4 percent. This was an increase of 16 percent over the 1956-60 average.

The increase in meat production since 1951 has more than equaled population growth and per capita consumption has increased in most countries. The gain in production in 1963 was the largest in recent years and was about twice that of the gain in population.

The world increase in total output of beef and veal in 1963 was 6 percent, pork 2 percent, but mutton, lamb and goatmeat increased less than 1 percent. Horsemeat production continued to decline and was down about 2 percent from 1962.

Beef and veal production, totaling 59 billion pounds was 3.2 billion more than in 1962 and accounted for 52 percent of total meat production. The United States, USSR, Italy, Canada, Poland, and Australia reported substantial increases in beef and veal.

World production of pork totaled 44 billion pounds in 1963, 796 million more than in 1962. Production remained relatively stable in most of the leading countries. Fairly large increases occurred in the United States, West Germany, and Spain.

Lamb, mutton and goatmeat output in 1963 totaled 8.7 billion pounds and was only 23 million pounds more than in 1962. Production rose sharply in the USSR as drought forced slaughter. However, production in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States in 1963 was relatively unchanged from 1962.

Horsemeat is continuing to play a declining role in world meat production. The present 1 billion pound output amounts to less than 1 percent of the world meat output. As mechanical power continues to replace horses in agricultural production, a further decline in horsemeat output can be expected.

MEAT 1/: Production in 44 countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Beef and veal				Pork 2/			
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 3/	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	1,343	1,426	1,419	1,537	980	967	978	978
Mexico	882	960	999	1,119	406	402	444	456
United States	15,352	16,342	16,311	17,350	11,135	11,411	11,841	12,439
Cuba	410	4/	4/	4/	83	4/	4/	4/
South America:								
Argentina	4,984	4,729	4,885	5,512	409	412	340	331
Brazil	3,037	3,018	2,989	2,822	1,041	1,178	1,296	1,329
Chile	308	331	317	298	58	58	56	54
Colombia	683	747	797	861	110	123	122	121
Paraguay	210	198	179	4/	---	---	---	---
Peru	151	171	172	172	74	77	97	101
Uruguay	576	581	600	647	45	53	54	51
Europe:								
Western:								
Austria 5/	278	286	315	316	451	483	481	491
Belgium & Luxembourg	407	430	452	547	415	428	467	498
Denmark	357	301	396	443	1,158	1,361	1,395	1,438
Finland	144	151	173	190	131	135	147	146
France	2,908	3,470	3,600	3,600	1,995	2,039	2,227	2,108
Germany, West	2,071	2,348	2,513	2,526	3,371	3,715	3,893	3,902
Greece	49	63	77	120	51	56	62	76
Ireland	188	284	244	244	197	235	249	240
Italy	1,053	1,453	1,552	1,653	930	1,051	1,045	1,051
Netherlands	481	529	616	713	816	881	922	918
Norway	108	121	130	124	116	124	128	118
Portugal	86	102	115	109	198	209	202	198
Spain	311	391	360	375	504	527	568	661
Sweden	285	286	343	363	434	455	489	461
Switzerland	217	231	258	245	262	306	318	335
United Kingdom	1,783	2,020	2,024	2,083	1,481	1,527	1,735	1,776
Eastern:								
Bulgaria	158	140	177	4/	221	270	265	4/
Czechoslovakia	391	423	471	4/	669	714	698	4/
Germany, East	338	464	458	4/	1,046	1,043	829	4/
Hungary	248	279	302	313	618	538	665	670
Poland	641	736	852	950	1,792	2,052	2,026	1,740
Yugoslavia	300	351	498	485	487	608	529	507
USSR (Europe & Asia)	5,250	5,430	6,180	4/	5,360	6,120	6,610	4/
Africa:								
Egypt	386	395	426	439	4	5	5	4
So. Africa, Rep. of	842	908	925	962	118	116	117	116
Asia:								
Burma	7/ 12	2	2	4/	7/ 112	112	114	4/
China, Taiwan	6	8	14	18	384	438	479	471
Japan	298	315	322	392	325	455	715	605
Philippines	100	201	201	4/	311	349	355	379
Turkey	205	237	256	270	1	1	1	8/
Oceania:								
Australia	1,744	1,610	1,949	2,086	220	253	269	247
New Zealand	559	555	643	638	90	88	91	97
Total 44 countries 9/	50,140	53,383	55,836	59,028	38,609	41,445	43,379	44,267

MEAT 1/: Production in 44 countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Mutton, lamb and goatmeat				Total meat production			
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 3/	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	32	35	33	31	2,355	2,428	2,430	2,546
Mexico	116	127	126	126	1,404	1,489	1,569	1,701
United States	728	832	809	770	27,215	28,585	28,956	30,559
Cuba	2	4/	4/	4/	495	4/	4/	4/
South America:								
Argentina	378	367	367	309	5,771	5,508	5,592	6,152
Brazil	86	94	100	104	4,164	4,290	4,385	4,255
Chile	63	60	58	58	429	449	431	410
Colombia	4	4	4	4	797	874	923	986
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	210	198	179	4/
Peru	79	85	85	88	304	333	354	361
Uruguay	113	101	99	101	734	735	753	799
Europe:								
Western:								
Austria 5/	3	3	3	2	745	786	812	818
Belgium & Luxembourg	9	4	4	4	873	895	953	1,079
Denmark	2	2	2	2	1,529	1,671	1,800	1,888
Finland	6	5	4	4	290	299	331	349
France	264	287	284	254	5,403	6,016	6,329	6,191
Germany, West	35	33	29	29	5,524	6,136	6,468	6,486
Greece	155	156	162	197	255	275	301	393
Ireland	71	67	81	85	456	586	574	569
Italy	102	101	106	112	2,162	2,706	2,807	2,924
Netherlands	19	16	19	17	1,344	1,457	1,580	1,667
Norway	31	32	32	32	260	282	295	279
Portugal	44	46	47	46	330	360	366	359
Spain	219	254	278	318	1,072	1,209	1,250	1,398
Sweden	3	3	3	4	743	760	851	846
Switzerland	5	8	9	10	494	556	596	602
United Kingdom	472	590	560	541	3,736	4,137	4,319	4,400
Eastern:								
Bulgaria	105	110	4/	4/	484	520	554	4/
Czechoslovakia	24	24	24	4/	1,091	1,168	1,200	4/
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	1,385	1,508	1,288	4/
Hungary	12	15	15	15	910	876	1,002	1,007
Poland	62	66	65	59	2,520	2,909	2,994	2,793
Yugoslavia	117	101	128	110	914	1,073	1,162	1,109
USSR (Europe & Asia)	1,610	1,760	1,940	4/	12,620	13,720	15,140	4/
Africa:								
Egypt	69	49	51	60	459	449	482	503
South Africa, Rep. of	241	259	286	265	6/ 1,201	6/ 1,283	6/ 1,328	6/ 1,343
Asia:								
Burma	7/ 56	56	56	4/	7/ 180	170	172	4/
China, Taiwan	1	4/	4/	4/	391	447	494	490
Japan	17	19	14	13	688	840	1,106	1,058
Philippines	5	5	5	4/	419	560	565	4/
Turkey	232	280	268	276	438	518	525	546
Oceania:								
Australia	1,013	1,290	1,329	1,304	2,977	3,153	3,547	3,637
New Zealand	792	1,054	1,034	1,029	1,441	1,697	1,768	1,764
Total 44 countries 9/	7,397	8,403	8,634	8,672	97,212	104,343	108,917	113,020

1/ For calendar years - carcass weight basis: Beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb and goatmeat; horsemeat is included in the total meat figure for Japan, Philippines, and Western and Eastern Europe. Excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Figures for Canada, United States, and Eastern Europe, which excludes lard and rendered pork fat are not comparable to those for some other countries which exclude only commercial lard. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Not available. 5/ Includes variety meats. 6/ Includes carcasses of all animals dying of disease in native reserves which are consumed by Natives. 7/ Less than a 5-year average. 8/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 9/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

AUGUST 1964

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TOBACCO PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY
IN LAST HALF OF 1964

Production of tobacco in countries harvesting during the last half of calendar year 1964 is estimated at 6,484 million pounds, slightly below the 6,499 million harvested in the same period last year.

Significant increases are forecast for a number of major producing countries this year. Japan's crop is expected to reach record levels, and the larger harvest in Italy reflects virtually complete recovery from the effects of blue mold in recent seasons. Turkey expects a record crop. The increases in production in these countries are the results of both larger plantings and higher yields per acre.

On the other hand, harvests in Greece, Canada, and the United States, are forecast to be smaller than those of 1963. The Greek crop has been reduced from 1963's record harvest--largely because of blue mold. The planted area in Greece is about the same as last year's. Production in both the United States and Canada will be smaller this season because of acreage reductions.

In general, blue mold damage has been of minor significance this year, with the possible exception of Greece.

Production by Areas

North America. Harvest during the last half of 1964 is forecast at 2,303 million pounds--down 9 percent from the 2,537 million harvested in the same period of 1963.

Total U.S. production (August estimate) is tentatively placed at 2,162 million pounds--down 7.5 percent from the 1963 harvest of 2,337 million. The decline was caused by a cut of 10 percent in acreage for both flue-cured and burley--the major cigarette types of tobacco grown in the United States.

The Canadian crop is placed at about 141 million pounds--down 30 percent from the 201 million harvested in 1963. The drop in Canada's production reflects a reduction of about 25 percent in plantings of flue-cured in Ontario--the principal producing area, as well as lower yields per acre.

Europe. The 1964 harvest in Europe is forecast at 1,367 million pounds, compared with 1,322 million in 1963, and 1,142 million during the 1955-59 period. With the exception of a 11 percent smaller crop in Greece and a 26 percent increase in Italy, the harvests in Western Europe are expected to closely approximate those of last year.

Larger harvests this year are anticipated in several Eastern European countries, including Bulgaria, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The 1964 harvest in Eastern Europe (excluding the USSR) is estimated at 750 million pounds, compared with 716 million in 1963, and the 1955-59 average of 539 million.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1964, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	127	131	114	88	1,323	1,549	1,766	1,597	165,770	203,027	200,915	141,175
United States:												
Continental	1,242	1,224	1,175	1,075	1,540	1,891	1,989	2,010	1,913,757	2,314,751	2,336,568	2,161,600
Total countries shown	1,369	1,355	1,289	1,163	--	--	--	--	2,079,527	2,517,778	2,537,483	2,302,775
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,573	1,555	1,600	1,611	1,650	992	1,301	1,450
Belgium-Luxembourg	3	3	3	3	2,291	2,721	2,567	2,500	6,737	6,967	6,495	6,500
France	68	53	56	55	1,766	1,628	1,593	1,606	120,416	86,813	89,540	88,294
Germany, West	22	10	10	11	2,201	2,191	2,479	2,324	47,740	21,187	25,538	24,692
Greece	284	306	362	361	705	674	775	695	199,945	206,510	280,619	250,740
Italy	129	88	120	138	1,301	1,157	1,198	1,315	168,220	102,117	143,731	181,284
Spain	45	47	54	53	1,156	1,404	1,028	1,135	52,241	65,331	55,000	60,250
Sweden	3/	3/	3/	--	1,972	1,333	1,798	--	785	168	229	--
Switzerland	3	2	2	2	1,887	2,051	1,999	2,000	5,247	4,114	3,843	4,000
Total West Europe	555	510	608	624	--	--	--	--	602,731	494,199	606,296	617,210
Albania	31	--	--	--	612	--	--	--	19,192	--	--	--
Bulgaria	249	302	363	--	689	758	637	--	171,578	229,200	231,400	--
Czechoslovakia	20	--	--	--	980	--	--	--	19,728	--	--	--
Germany, East	11	12	--	--	1,108	972	--	--	11,992	11,232	--	--
Hungary	49	45	--	--	1,274	902	--	--	61,940	41,006	--	--
Poland	78	77	--	--	1,196	1,065	--	--	93,204	81,570	--	--
Rumania	95	95	--	--	670	892	--	--	63,865	84,436	--	--
Yugoslavia	120	86	143	157	807	803	857	873	97,253	69,438	122,471	137,000
Total East Europe	653	665	854	873	--	--	--	--	539,752	552,703	715,671	749,500
Total Europe	1,208	1,175	1,462	1,497	--	--	--	--	1,141,733	1,046,902	1,321,967	1,366,710
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	427	338	405	405	1,027	874	840	840	438,715	295,500	340,000	340,000
Africa:												
Algeria	53	24	37	45	593	328	533	556	31,548	7,716	19,765	25,000
Libya	2	2	3	3	1,176	837	926	960	2,571	2,060	2,315	2,400
Morocco	3	3	4	4	1,383	1,476	594	1,116	4,569	4,716	2,094	4,000
Tunisia	4	2	5	5	851	904	815	815	3,518	1,387	4,400	4,400
Total countries shown	62	31	49	57	--	--	--	--	42,206	15,879	28,574	35,800
Asia:												
Cyprus	4	6	6	5	368	367	415	400	1,511	2,246	2,099	2,200
Iran	49	60	57	82	562	348	446	284	27,465	20,944	25,353	23,148
Iraq	21	33	28	28	675	420	554	571	14,170	13,760	15,500	16,000
Israel	9	10	1	5	458	470	391	445	4,134	4,927	386	2,200
Jordan	7	9	5	7	332	393	146	337	2,488	3,404	716	2,200
Lebanon	9	10	12	12	735	831	837	846	6,572	8,664	9,766	10,000
Turkey	407	369	583	600	641	539	498	535	261,081	198,994	290,097	321,220
Syria	18	24	20	33	745	629	335	692	13,276	15,315	6,614	22,500
China, Mainland	1,838	--	--	--	918	--	--	--	1,687,600	--	--	--
Japan	174	157	182	202	1,808	1,958	1,910	2,111	315,506	306,616	347,205	427,148
Korea, South	51	56	55	66	1,169	1,388	1,316	1,316	59,780	77,220	72,800	87,400
Total countries shown	2,587	2,119	2,529	2,640	--	--	--	--	2,353,523	1,952,090	2,270,536	2,432,016
Total countries shown	5,653	5,018	5,734	5,762	--	--	--	--	6,095,764	5,828,149	6,498,560	6,484,301

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 500 acres.
4/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which unofficial and published data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Africa. The tobacco harvest in the last half of 1964 is placed at 35.8 million pounds, compared with 28.6 million in 1963, and the 1955-59 average of 42.2 million. The Algerian harvest is expected to be somewhat larger than the 20-million-pound crop of 1963, but still below the average of 32 million for 1955-59. An increase is also forecast for Morocco, while crops in Tunisia and Libya may approximate those of 1963.

Asia. Harvest in Asian countries this season is forecast at 2,439 million pounds for the second half of the year, compared with 2,271 million in 1963, and with an average of 2,394 million for 1955-59.

Turkey expects to harvest a record crop of 321 million pounds in 1964, compared with 290 million a year ago. The increase is the result of larger plantings, together with some improvement in per acre yields. The Japanese crop is forecast at a record 427 million pounds, compared with 347 million in 1963--a rise of 23 percent. The flue-cured crop in Japan is placed at a record 264 million pounds--up 37 percent from the 193 million harvested in 1963, and 26 percent above the previous high of 210 million recorded for 1956.

South Korea expects a record harvest of about 87 million pounds, compared with 73 million in 1963, and the 1955-59 average of 60 million. Israel, Jordan, and Syria should have crops considerably larger than in the past season, when blue mold caused widespread destruction.

It is assumed that the 1964 harvest in Mainland China is a little above last year's, but still considerably under the 1,688 million pound average for 1955-59.

Production by Kind

The harvest of all kinds of tobacco, except flue-cured and burley, during the second half of 1964 is expected to be larger than in 1963. But these increases are more than offset by smaller crops of the latter two kinds.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 2,443 million pounds, compared with 2,481 million in 1963. The U.S. flue-cured crop is placed at 1,277 million pounds (August estimate)--nearly 7 percent below the 1,371 million harvested in 1963. Total burley production is estimated at 814 million pounds--down 7.3 percent from the 1963 harvest of 878 million. U.S. burley production is placed at 671 million pounds (August estimate)--down 84 million pounds from the 755 million harvested in 1963.

Oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos harvested during the last half of 1964 are forecast at a record 1,362 million pounds, compared with the previous high of 1,320 million in 1963. The harvest of other kinds is expected to approximate the level of last year.

Leaf Tobacco: Production by kinds, estimated harvest in second half of calendar year 1964, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	2,303,553	2,391,996	2,480,705	2,443,007
Burley	578,494	776,817	877,906	813,546
Other light air-cured	69,833	54,900	42,950	54,830
Light sun-cured	654,875	526,727	615,533	632,496
Oriental & semi-oriental	1,090,775	1,072,789	1,319,871	1,362,486
Dark air-cured	1,184,951	839,354	965,922	979,583
Dark sun-cured	107,052	79,413	88,795	89,070
Fire-cured	106,231	86,153	106,878	109,283
Total	6,095,764	5,828,149	6,498,560	6,484,301

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics.
2/ Preliminary.

WORLD TRADE IN POULTRY MEAT
DECLINES IN 1963*

Imports of poultry meat by the eight major world markets in 1963 at 510 million pounds were 11 percent below the 572 million shipped the previous year. West Germany's imports were only 81 percent of those in 1962 but still accounted for 74 percent of the total volume traded. Switzerland and Austria, the next most important markets increased their imports. Greece stepped up its imports in 1963 to 21 million pounds, almost five times the amount taken in 1962. Japan has increased imports sharply and is now included in the list of major markets for poultry meat. Imports into Japan have to date been supplied mainly by the United States.

The Netherlands replaced the United States as leading exporter of poultry meats, putting the United States second and Denmark third. The drop in exports from the United States was due largely to the reduction in sales to Common Market countries. Shipments to West Germany alone fell by some 96 million pounds. There was also a decline in sales to Switzerland and Hong Kong while those to Austria, Greece, and Japan increased. Exports from East European suppliers remained at about the 1962 level.

*More detailed account will be given in FAS Circular to be released in near future.

Poultry Meat: Imports of major markets by country of origin, 1962 and preliminary 1963

Source of Imports	West Germany		Switzerland		Austria		Greaca		Hong Kong		Italy		Canada		Japan		8-Country Total	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:																		
Canada	1.4	0.2	1/	1/	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	0.3
United States	174.1	77.7	23.9	11.3	2.9	4.2	2.7	17.3	11.0	9.6	0.9	1.6	8.8	7.8	0.6	7.3	224.9	136.8
Total	175.5	77.9	23.9	11.3	2.9	4.2	2.7	17.3	11.2	9.7	0.9	1.6	8.8	7.8	0.6	7.3	226.5	137.1
Western Europe:																		
Belgium	10.6	18.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.6	18.3
Denmark	84.9	82.5	9.5	16.6	3.1	3.1	1/	0.6	1/	0.5	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.1	97.9	103.4
France	18.1	25.8	4.6	8.3	0.1	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.8	34.4
Germany, West	--	--	0.4	0.2	0.6	1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.2
Italy	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	0.6
Netherlands	131.7	133.1	7.1	9.2	3.7	5.3	--	--	1/	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	142.8	147.6
Yugoslavia	3.7	3.2	--	1/	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	3.2
Total	250.2	263.2	21.9	34.6	7.8	8.7	1/	0.6	1/	0.5	2.1	--	--	--	--	0.1	282.0	307.7
Eastern Europe:																		
Bulgaria	3.7	1.9	--	--	0.4	1/	1.2	1.3	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	3.2
Czechoslovakia	1.1	1.1	--	--	1.1	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	3.6
Hungary	14.2	13.8	1.3	3.2	5.7	5.5	0.1	0.8	--	--	5.7	4.3	--	--	--	--	27.0	27.6
Poland	21.0	19.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	--	--	0.9	1.6	--	--	--	--	23.5	23.3
Rumania	1.7	1.2	--	--	1/	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	1.7	1.4
Total	41.7	37.8	1.5	3.3	8.0	9.3	1.9	2.7	--	--	7.3	5.9	--	--	--	0.1	60.4	59.1
Asia:																		
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	1.0	2.3
Israel	1.0	0.5	--	--	--	--	1/	1/	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.6
Total	1.0	0.5	--	--	--	--	1/	1/	1.0	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	2.0	2.9
Other: 2/	0.2	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	0.4	3/ 0.5	4/ 0.5	0.2	2.2	--	--	--	0.1	1.0	3.5
Grand Total	468.6	379.4	47.3	49.3	18.8	22.4	4.6	21.0	12.7	13.0	10.5	9.7	8.8	7.8	0.6	7.7	571.9	510.3

1/ Laaa than 50,000 pounds.
2/ Origin not specified.
3/ South Vistnam, 400,000 pounds.
4/ South Viatnam, all.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statiatics of foreign governments, other foreign sourca materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Sarvica Officers, rasults of office reaearch and related information.

BUMPER 1964 WORLD
WHEAT HARVEST FORECAST

The present outlook for 1964 world wheat production indicates a record or near-record harvest. Production, in Northern Hemisphere countries promises to be the largest of record. Although it is too early for a reliable measure of Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will not be underway until November, conditions to date have been mainly favorable in the principal producing countries.

If, as now seems likely, the prior wheat record of 8.7 billion bushels in 1962 is exceeded, the largest factor in the increase will be the gain in North America; production is up in each of the three principal producers of the area. The total for Western Europe, though large, is estimated to be moderately below the record achieved there in 1962. The Soviet Union may also be below its 1962 figure. Indicated differences in other continents are of minor significance.

A near-record outturn in North America this year does not mean larger surpluses for export. Following the heavy export movement from the United States and Canada during 1963-64, supplies are somewhat smaller in both countries for the current marketing season. U.S. supplies for 1964-65 are estimated at 2190 million bushels, 148 million below supplies a year earlier, despite a production increase of 147 million bushels. Canada's supply is lower because of reductions from the high 1963 level in both production and carryover. Mexico reports a record outturn and plans to export about 18 million bushels.

World import demand is expected to be well below the high 1963-64 level, with larger production over most of Western Europe and in Japan playing a part, as well as reduced needs expected to follow better harvests in the Soviet Union and Mainland China.

Present estimates indicate that Western Europe's total production this year may be second only to the 1962 record. Good crops are reported everywhere except on the Iberian Peninsula; there, production is somewhat smaller than last year in both Spain and Portugal.

A slightly smaller crop than last year is expected in Eastern Europe, mainly because of a reduction in Yugoslavia. Early-season forecasts of a record crop in that country were not realized as a heat wave in late June, followed by heavy rains, delayed harvesting and lowered conditions of the crop.

The outlook is for an average crop in the Soviet Union, following the poor outturn of 1963. The area for harvest is estimated larger than last year and yield prospects for spring wheat in the "New Lands" area are much better.

Yields were disastrously low in this area last year because of prolonged drought. Moisture supplies have been unusually good this year, but a late start this spring makes the crop vulnerable if the growing season should be cut short.

Conditions in Asia vary widely, with better conditions than last year in some parts offset by poorer conditions in others. The crop in Turkey is reported smaller than in 1963 while other Near East countries report better crops. Japan's production approaches average after last year's failure. Conditions appear generally better in Mainland China, in contrast with reduced outturns in India and Pakistan.

Total production in Africa is expected to be less than last year mainly because of a sharp reduction in Algeria from last year's bumper crop. Some reduction is also reported for Tunisia, but larger harvests in Egypt and Morocco more than offset that decrease.

The outlook for the growing wheat crop in Southern Hemisphere countries is generally promising. Seeding took place under favorable conditions in most parts and increased acreage is reported in Argentina and Australia, the largest wheat producers. Growing conditions up to November will govern final outturns.

1964 WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

World wool production in 1964 (including the 1964-65 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 5,825 million pounds, up only slightly from 1963.

Further increases are forecast in Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and Uruguay, more than offsetting declines in North America and the USSR. The net rise in production is estimated at about 30 million pounds.

In the United States there was a 5 percent drop in number of sheep shorn coupled with a slight drop in fleece weight.

All countries in South America, except Peru, expect larger production in 1964-65. The drop in Peru is associated with uncertainties created by land reform measures.

Total European output is expected to be about the same in 1964 as in 1963. The slightly lower production expected in Spain is largely offset by a rise in the United Kingdom.

Russian wool production is down an estimated 35 million pounds in 1964. Shortage of feed during the last winter forced a larger than normal slaughter of sheep.

The first estimate of 1964-65 puts Australian production at 1,812.9 million pounds, up 1.7 percent from the previous year. The current growing season has been mostly favorable.

New Zealand production in 1964-65 is expected to reach 624 million pounds. Output in 1963-64 failed to reach the predicted level, and actually fell 2 percent under 1962-63. Early estimates of the 1964-65 production in South Africa indicate little change from the season just ended.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60 annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 2/	Percent change 1964 1956-60	Percent change 1964 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:						
Canada	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	-19	-4
United States 3/	308.8	299.4	287.0	270.0	-13	-6
Mexico	9.6	12.5	12.9	11.0	+35	+1
Total North America 4/	330.0	320.0	310.0	290.0	-12	-6
South America:						
Argentina	448.1	437.6	436.5	463.0	+3	+6
Brazil	60.4	55.7	53.3	56.0	-7	+5
Chile	48.7	50.7	51.8	52.0	+7	+--
Falkland Islands	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	--	--
Peru	20.9	23.4	24.2	22.0	+5	-9
Uruguay	180.2	189.6	194.0	195.0	+8	+1
Total South America 4/	780.0	780.0	780.0	810.0	+4	+4
Europe:						
France	62.9	70.0	61.7	62.0	-1	+--
Germany, West	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.5	-9	+---
Greece	25.1	26.5	26.6	26.7	+6	+--
Ireland	21.2	26.6	26.2	26.5	+25	+1
Italy	30.4	29.6	29.4	29.0	-5	-1
Norway	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	--	---
Portugal	23.8	25.4	25.6	25.6	+8	+--
Spain	72.6	66.0	66.1	63.9	-12	-3
United Kingdom	116.3	130.6	124.0	126.0	+8	+2
Total West Europe 4/	385.0	405.0	390.0	390.0	+1	+--
Bulgaria	38.3	50.2	50.0	50.0	+30	+--
Hungary	16.3	20.3	22.0	22.0	+35	+--
Poland	20.4	18.0	17.0	16.5	-19	-3
Rumania	44.6	52.0	52.5	53.0	+19	+1
Yugoslavia	31.2	26.4	28.6	25.0	-20	-13
Total East Europe 4/	180.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	+8	+--
Total Europe 4/	565.0	600.0	585.0	585.0	+4	+--
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	690.0	818.8	825.0	790.0	+14	-4

(Continued)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60 annual 1962-64 1/ (Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 2/	Percent change 1964 1956-60	Percent change 1964 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
Africa:						
Algeria	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	--	--
Morocco	34.9	32.5	34.0	35.3	+1	+4
Tunisia	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	--
Egypt	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	+6	--
So. Africa, Rep. of 5/	323.2	322.0	335.0	335.0	+3	--
Total Africa 4/	405.0	405.0	415.0	420.0	+3	+1
Asia:						
Iran	41.9	38.6	41.9	44.1	+5	+5
Iraq	24.7	24.0	25.0	25.0	+1	--
Turkey (Europe & Asia)	91.2	94.2	97.0	99.2	+9	+2
Syria	18.2	17.8	18.7	18.7	+3	--
India	73.8	75.8	75.0	78.0	+6	+4
Japan	7.5	4.2	3.2	2.5	-47	+14
Pakistan	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	--	--
Total Asia 4/	495.0	485.0	490.0	495.0	--	+1
Oceania:						
Australia	1578.8	1671.0	1781.7	1812.9	+15	+2
New Zealand	538.3	615.5	610.7	624.0	+16	+2
Total Oceania 6/	2120.0	2285.0	2390.0	2435.0	+15	+2
Total World 4/ 6/	5385.0	5695.0	5795.0	5825.0	+8	+--

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 6/ Rounded to five of million.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS FOR
1963-64 ARE HIGHEST ON RECORD

United States feed grain exports, including milled products (grain equivalent), reached an all-time high of 16.1 million metric tons for fiscal year 1963-64. This is 5 percent greater than the record 15.4 million tons shipped during July-June 1962-63. Corn and corn products continue to be the chief feed grain in demand and shipments of this commodity amounted to 34 percent of the total coarse grain exports. Shipments of other feed grains--oats, barley, and grain sorghums (including products)--were somewhat below the combined level of last year.

Exports of feed grains continued to be encouraged by the rapidly developing livestock industries in the more industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan. The United States had abundant supplies available at competitive prices to meet this demand, and as a result shipped over 50 percent of world feed grain exports during fiscal year 1963-64. Shipments to the Common Market countries accounted for about 35 percent of total feed grain exports. Japan, being the largest single market for feed grains, took 2.5 million tons or 15 percent.

Table A shows exports of feed grains by country of destination, comparing the fiscal year 1963-64 with fiscal year 1962-63. Shipments of feed grains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of feed grain inspected for exports from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July-June 1963-64, as compared with the same period a year earlier. These inspections increased 22 percent over the previous year.

Corn exports amounted to 12.0 million tons--15 percent over the 10.5 million shipped during 1962-63. Of this amount 11.5 million tons were corn as grain, and 497,000 tons as corn products; namely cornmeal, cornstarch, and hominy grits. This increase is attributed largely to greater shipments to West Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Japan, and Egypt. Shipments to East Germany and Hungary totaled 203,000 tons compared to none last year. Substantial decreased exports were shown in Spain and the United Kingdom.

Oats and oatmeal exports were down 77 percent from the 354,000 tons shipped during this same period a year earlier. Exports of oats declined sharply in the European countries. However, increased shipments were noted in the Western Hemisphere and Asiatic countries.

Barley shipments (including malt) total 1.5 million tons and show a slight increase of 4 percent over the same period last year. Increased shipments to Denmark, Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Japan accounted largely for the increase. This was partly offset by reduced shipments to West Germany, Italy, and Poland.

Sorghum exports were down 16 percent from the 3 million tons shipped during 1962-63. The decrease was chiefly in Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Poland, while increased shipments were made to Ireland, Israel, and Japan.

The preliminary estimate for July 1964 indicates that total feed grain exports will be about 2 percent greater than those exported in July 1963.

Table A.--FEED GRAIN 1/: U.S. Exports to Principal Countries
July-June 1962-63 and July-June 1963-64

Destination	July-June 1962-63					July-June 1963-64				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	1,673,409	183	98,897	2,878	1,775,367	1,738,904	7,236	86,641	2,646	1,835,427
Mexico	234,518	181	23,650	173,141	431,490	230,339	800	8,395	13,126	252,660
Others	56,933	1,447	53	20,270	78,703	180,647	1,765	6,512	26,072	214,996
Total	1,964,860	1,811	122,600	196,289	2,285,560	2,149,890	9,801	101,548	41,844	2,303,083
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	541,432	13,162	25,399	450,130	1,030,123	630,923	3,290	5,260	328,237	967,710
France	8,487	4,643	19,812	4,673	37,615	21,984	10	--	1,559	23,553
Germany, West	502,415	67,443	301,004	172,513	1,043,375	678,712	5,606	212,349	83,489	980,156
Italy	775,564	50,553	226,469	1,384	1,053,970	944,453	15,893	82,685	282	1,043,313
Netherlands	1,466,988	140,274	162,653	701,183	2,471,098	1,501,196	31,813	115,806	719,582	2,368,397
Total	3,294,886	276,075	735,337	1,329,883	5,636,181	3,777,268	56,612	416,100	1,133,149	5,383,129
Other Western Europe										
Austria	130,040	--	38,837	29	168,906	96,685	--	--	194	96,879
Denmark	63,293	8,480	45,162	61,237	178,172	27,010	--	135,290	18,643	180,943
Greece	138,118	--	--	16,162	154,280	179,755	--	62,637	--	242,392
Ireland	145,511	--	--	--	145,511	103,387	--	--	30,439	133,826
Norway	78,256	--	10,313	102,535	191,104	74,176	--	--	--	74,176
Spain	819,937	--	7,113	559	827,609	631,353	--	89,176	1,140	721,669
Sweden	7,497	3,516	1,626	--	12,639	2,796	--	--	--	2,796
Switzerland	49,180	18,203	11,319	5,209	83,911	88,362	2,849	1,321	7,636	100,168
United Kingdom	1,840,593	--	11,794	176,665	2,029,052	1,642,743	--	5,449	50,964	1,699,156
Yugoslovia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	164,605	--	65,606	--	230,211
Others	39,213	22,463	2,341	1,829	65,846	66,571	15	1,317	--	67,903
Total	3,332,074	52,662	128,505	364,225	3,877,466	3,077,443	2,864	360,796	109,016	3,550,119
Eastern Europe:										
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	85,775	--	9,910	--	95,685
Hungary	2	--	--	--	2	116,872	--	--	82	116,954
Poland	41,427	--	119,331	377,597	538,355	35,062	--	48,421	110,024	193,507
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	2	2	20	--	13,412	3	13,435
Total	41,429	--	119,331	377,599	538,359	237,729	--	71,743	110,109	419,581
Total Europe	6,668,339	328,737	983,173	2,071,707	10,052,006	7,092,440	59,476	848,639	1,352,274	9,352,829
Asia:										
India	89,994	--	--	--	89,994	82,111	31	16	24,937	107,095
Israel	156,329	--	13,542	131,806	301,677	212,416	--	10,523	175,125	398,064
Japan	746,345	78	--	566,348	1,312,771	1,340,088	213	279,100	884,432	2,503,833
Korea, Republic of	44,210	--	242,917	15,309	302,436	9,104	1,187	219,843	2,114	232,248
Pakistan	30,636	--	7,316	--	37,952	2,551	--	5,934	--	8,485
Others	111,494	45	20,847	19,170	151,556	83,783	116	84	18,843	102,826
Total	1,179,008	123	284,622	732,633	2,196,386	1,730,053	1,547	515,500	1,105,451	3,352,551
Africa:										
Egypt	181,651	--	--	--	181,651	427,550	--	--	--	427,550
Tunisia	--	--	13,177	--	13,177	2,032	--	--	--	2,032
Others	82,477	34	572	17,280	100,363	109,138	--	--	21,205	130,343
Total	264,128	34	13,749	17,280	295,191	538,720	--	--	21,205	559,925
Oceania	24	--	--	--	24	24	--	--	--	24
World total	10,076,409	330,705	1,404,144	3,017,909	14,829,167	11,511,127	70,824	1,465,687	2,520,774	15,568,412
Total Grain Products 3/:	438,602	24,176	65,529	--	528,307	497,146	12,064	58,180	--	567,390
Grand Total	10,515,011	354,881	1,469,673	3,017,909	15,357,474	12,008,273	82,888	1,523,867	2,520,774	16,135,802
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	413,953	24,449	67,501	207,915	--	472,740	5,710	69,990	173,666	--

1/ Country breakdown includes grain only; grand total includes grain and products.
2/ Includes exports for relief, and seed corn, except sweet.
3/ Destination of exports of products will be published at a later date

Table B.--FEED GRAIN 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian Ports
July-June 1962-63 and July-June 1963-64

Destination	July-June 1962-63					July-June 1963-64				
	Corn 3/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	39,777	--	--	--	39,777	31,471	--	--	--	31,471
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	18,034	--	15,067	--	33,101	6,350	--	261	--	6,611
Italy	37,312	3,034	49,577	--	89,923	53,010	--	46,333	--	99,343
Netherlands	161,264	1,248	8,708	--	171,220	473,989	5,138	17,876	--	497,003
EEC sub-total	256,387	4,282	74,593	--	335,262	564,820	5,138	64,470	--	634,428
Ireland	139,775	--	--	--	139,775	124,689	--	--	--	124,689
Poland	--	--	12,650	--	12,650	--	--	79,863	--	79,863
Spain	67,996	--	--	--	67,996	102,616	--	--	--	102,616
United Kingdom	491,058	--	8,187	--	499,245	397,916	--	8,252	--	406,168
Yugoslovia	--	--	--	--	--	13,081	--	--	--	13,081
Trieste	--	--	11,387	--	11,387	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	22,174	--	34,206	--	56,380	--	--	11,975	--	11,975
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	990,496	4,282	141,023	--	1,135,801	1,211,250	5,138	164,560	--	1,380,948
Adjusted totals for listed countries										
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	581,209	13,162	25,399	450,130	1,069,900	662,394	3,290	5,260	328,237	999,181
France	8,487	4,643	21,053	4,673	38,856	21,984	10	--	1,559	23,553
Germany, West	520,449	67,443	316,071	172,513	1,076,476	685,062	5,606	212,610	83,489	986,767
Italy	812,876	53,587	276,046	1,384	1,143,893	997,463	15,893	129,018	282	1,142,656
Netherlands	1,628,252	141,522	171,361	701,183	2,642,318	1,975,185	36,951	133,682	719,582	2,865,400
EEC sub-total	3,551,273	280,357	809,930	1,329,883	5,971,443	4,342,088	61,750	480,570	133,149	6,017,557
Ireland	285,286	--	--	--	285,286	228,076	--	--	3,049	231,125
Poland	41,427	--	131,981	377,597	551,005	35,062	--	128,284	110,024	273,370
Spain	887,933	--	7,113	559	895,605	733,969	--	89,176	1,140	824,285
United Kingdom	2,331,651	--	19,981	176,665	2,528,297	2,040,659	--	13,701	50,964	2,105,324
Yugoslovia	20,436	--	--	--	20,436	177,686	--	65,606	--	243,292
Israel	178,503	--	47,748	131,806	358,057	--	--	22,498	175,125	197,623
Canary Island	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	181,651	--	--	--	181,651	435,678	--	--	--	435,678
Total	7,491,266	280,357	1,016,753	2,016,510	10,804,886	7,993,218	61,750	799,835	1,473,451	10,328,254

1/ Excludes milled products 2/ Includes exports for relief, and seed corn, except sweet.

WORLD SUGAR TRADE
DECLINES IN 1963

World sugar exports in calendar year 1963 amounted to nearly 19 million tons (short tons, raw value), down by over a million tons from 1962. While the 1963 exports were about 13 percent below the record shipments of 1961, it exceeded the 1955-59 average by about 15 percent.

Cuban exports declined for the second straight year, amounting to only 3.9 million tons in 1963. Exports from that country had dropped from 7.1 million tons in 1961 to 5.7 million in 1962. Therefore, the decline in world trade for 1963 reflects lower shipments from Cuba, resulting from reduced crops since the bumper 1960-61 harvest. Cuban shipments to Communist Bloc countries dropped to 2.34 million tons in 1963; from 4.2 million tons in 1962. Shipments from Cuba to the Free World of 1.54 million tons were at about the same level as the previous year.

The United States accounted for about 24 percent of world sugar imports in 1963. There was a slight decline, however, from imports of the previous year. The Philippines was the largest supplier, followed in order by the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, and Argentina. No imports have been made from Cuba since 1960.

The USSR imported only 1,255,200 tons of sugar in 1963, down by 54 percent from 1962. From 1960 to 1962, USSR imports were at a much higher level than previously and have been almost entirely from Cuba. Following the United States, the United Kingdom was again the second largest world importer in 1963, regaining this position which it had lost to the USSR in 1962. Imports into Europe increased substantially in 1963 due to the small crop of 1962-63. Exports from USSR, at 1 million tons in 1963, were almost equal to imports.

Japan is by far the largest importer in Asia. Ranking second in this respect is Mainland China. Imports into China in 1963, however, dropped to 564,000 tons from 1,034,000 tons in 1962 and 1,690,000 tons in 1961. Practically all of the imports into China in both 1962 and 1963 were supplied by Cuba.

The rate of increase in world consumption of sugar was reduced in 1963 and the first half of 1964. However, consumption is expected to be at a higher level in the last part of 1964. Present indications are that total world exports in 1964 will be about 5 percent below 1963.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1961, 1962 and 1963 (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1961		1962		1963 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
USSR (Europe and Asia)	236	536	496	3,965	993	2,740	1,014	1,255
Africa:								
Algeria	0	231	0	235	0	203	0	257
Angola	37	0	40	0	41	0	26	0
Egypt	23	42	80	76	69	141	15	59
Ethiopia and Eritrea 5/	0	7	0	3	0	5	0	1
Ghana	0	42	0	74	0	73	0	45
Kenya	2/	37	2/	34	2/	37	0	21
Liberia	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	3
Libya	0	18	0	35	0	28	0	25
Malagasy Republic	27	2	41	2/	67	2/	77	2/
Mauritius	579	0	565	0	567	0	640	0
Morocco	24	375	8	281	11	454	0	338
Mozambique	124	2/	128	2/	119	2/	132	2/
Nigeria	0	58	0	71	0	92	0	62
Reunion	197	0	214	0	238	0	229	0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	0	64	1	56	0	43	51	7
Sierra Leone	0	10	0	21	0	20	0	17
Somalia	1	5	0	12	0	18	0	16
South Africa, Republic of	240	2/	326	12	528	2/	646	2/
Sudan	0	130	0	172	0	119	0	133
Tanganyika	2/	22	2/	27	2/	28	2/	12
Togo	0	2	0	4	0	7	0	4
Tunisia	0	80	0	93	0	108	0	66
Uganda	2/	2	39	2/	45	1	61	0
Other 3/	6	153	4	192	-	230	-	213
Total Africa	1,258	1,281	1,446	1,400	1,685	1,610	1,877	1,279
Asia:								
Aden	35	47	26	43	28	54	14	43
Afghanistan	0	23	0	47	0	41	0	42
Burma	0	27	0	26	0	28	0	17
Ceylon	0	190	0	239	0	200	0	172
China, Mainland	14	97	57	1,690	186	1,034	187	564
China, Taiwan	820	2/	720	0	747	0	762	0
Cyprus	0	13	0	17	0	15	0	15
Hong Kong	63	126	36	160	42	236	37	232
India	49	56	326	0	420	0	563	0
Indonesia	139	1	0	0	39	0	125	0
Iran 6/	0	298	0	425	0	316	0	248
Iraq	0	178	0	277	0	247	0	185
Israel	0	76	0	52	0	70	0	87
Japan	18	1,285	16	1,508	7	1,651	3	1,628
Jordan	0	39	0	50	0	61	0	54
Korea, South	0	71	0	71	0	57	0	53
Lebanon	2/	29	0	39	0	29	0	44
Malaysia	21	274	2/	274	2/	229	2/	339
Pakistan	3	74	0	35	0	138	0	64
Philippines	1,009	2/	1,153	2/	1,082	2/	1,158	2/
Syria	2/	53	0	83	0	81	0	75
Thailand	3	20	2	2/	44	2/	58	2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	17	2	303	0	173	0	52	0
Vietnam	2	63	0	42	0	53	0	43
Other 3/	76	159	94	284	111	264	40	186
Total Asia	2,269	3,201	2,733	5,362	2,879	4,804	2,999	4,091
Oceania:								
Australia	780	0	906	0	1,287	0	1,270	0
Fiji	185	2/	152	2/	224	2/	288	0
New Zealand	2/	121	2/	135	2/	147	2/	134
Other 3/	0	13	0	21	0	21	0	20
Total Oceania	965	134	1,058	156	1,511	168	1,558	154
Total world	16,419	15,950	21,754	21,279	20,124	20,590	18,852	18,926
U.S.-Offshore Trade	7/ 5	1,950	7/ 6	2,042	7/ 7	2,001	7/ 8	1,928
Puerto Rico	982	7/ 2	980	7/ 3	904	7/ 3	876	7/ 3
Hawaii	956	0	1,045	0	1,084	0	1,033	0
Virgin Islands	11	7/ 1	16	7/ 1	11	7/ 1	16	7/ 1
Guam	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1
Total	1,954	1,954	2,047	2,047	2,006	2,006	1,933	1,933

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. 4/ Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. 5/ Crop year. 6/ Iranian calendar year. 7/ Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1961, 1962 and 1963

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1961		1962		1963 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
British Honduras	7	1	28	2/	26	2/	28	1
Canada	1	717	9	760	12	832	53	830
Costa Rica	4	3	30	2/	24	2/	38	2/
El Salvador	7	2/	16	2/	21	2/	20	2/
Guatemala	1	2/	8	2/	37	2/	52	2/
Honduras	2/	11	2/	4	2/	5	2/	1
Mexico	119	12	631	2/	394	2/	435	2/
Nicaragua	14	2/	30	0	44	0	38	0
Panama	4	2/	6	2/	4	2/	13	2/
United States	30	4,323	7	4,226	3	4,671	4	4,492
Caribbean:								
Antigua	27	2/	22	0	21	0	28	0
Barbados	165	2/	157	0	153	0	192	0
Cuba	5,725	2/	7,064	0	5,656	0	3,881	0
Dominican Republic	744	2/	825	2/	890	2/	698	2/
Guadeloupe	134	0	176	0	190	0	182	0
Haiti	19	0	44	0	38	0	40	0
Jamaica	349	0	426	0	424	0	442	0
Martinique	78	0	82	0	87	0	93	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	8	0	7	0	8	0	8
St. Kitts	48	0	48	0	44	0	40	0
St. Lucia and St. Vincent	10	2/	5	0	2	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	170	2/	241	2/	181	2/	211	2/
Other 3/	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	9
Total North America	7,656	5,080	9,855	5,005	8,251	5,524	6,489	5,341
South America:								
Argentina	41	2/	212	7	36	0	350	0
Bolivia	0	54	0	23	0	24	0	3
Brazil	553	0	863	0	491	0	581	0
British Guiana	291	2/	331	2/	347	2/	326	2/
Chile	0	235	0	250	0	145	0	292
Colombia	20	16	54	0	76	0	50	0
Ecuador	14	5	31	0	74	0	65	0
Paraguay	6	2	4	0	4	6	2	0
Peru	510	2/	661	2/	528	2/	547	2/
Uruguay	0	88	0	57	0	58	0	55
Venezuela	35	15	2/	2/	0	2/	55	2/
Other 3/	1	7	1	2	0	1	0	1
Total South America	1,471	422	2,157	339	1,556	234	1,976	351
Europe:								
West								
Austria	2	34	12	18	2/	52	2/	45
Belgium and Luxembourg	118	57	128	4	82	10	81	68
Denmark	47	2/	19	13	11	13	108	54
Finland	0	173	0	155	0	182	0	150
France	646	489	978	432	761	474	964	425
Germany, West	13	309	1	71	46	175	5	339
Greece	0	117	0	135	0	140	0	100
Iceland	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	9
Ireland	6	60	14	51	25	57	30	48
Italy	85	40	2	26	2/	28	12	456
Malta	0	13	0	15	0	17	0	16
Netherlands	60	269	55	140	14	139	19	247
Norway	1	167	0	176	1	169	0	219
Portugal	2/	144	1	130	2/	182	0	172
Spain 4/	1	58	0	55	0	56	8	275
Sweden	2	75	2/	38	4	81	8	105
Switzerland	3	229	4	296	5	270	4	226
United Kingdom	748	2,835	391	2,582	381	2,414	489	2,823
Total West Europe	1,732	5,079	1,605	4,349	1,330	4,471	1,728	5,777
East								
Bulgaria	11	0	82	119	70	149	3	141
Czechoslovakia	319	0	730	6	506	165	541	165
Germany, East	179	11	462	123	255	354	116	270
Hungary	58	57	132	0	96	0	162	0
Poland	247	11	792	288	854	166	256	0
Rumania	0	36	177	36	113	44	91	54
Yugoslavia	18	102	29	131	25	161	42	48
Total East Europe	832	217	2,404	703	1,919	1,039	1,211	678
Total Europe	2,564	5,296	4,009	5,052	3,249	5,510	2,939	6,455

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY
AND OATS DOUBLE IN FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

Canada exported 1.1 million metric tons of barley and oats in the July 1963-June 1964 fiscal year. This represented an increase of 111 percent over exports for the previous fiscal year. The increase was in exports of barley which amounted to 867,000 metric tons this year as compared with only 228,000 metric tons in the 1962-63 fiscal year. Oats, on the other hand, dropped from 318,000 metric tons in 1962-63 to 283,000 metric tons in 1963-64 as the world market for oats diminished.

Over 31 percent of the aforementioned barley exports went to Mainland China whose requirements increased from 24,000 metric tons during the previous twelve months to 272,000 metric tons this year. The United Kingdom as the second largest market took 223,000 metric tons as compared with 145,000 metric tons in 1962-63. The United States was third with 185,000 metric tons, over three times as much as in the previous fiscal year. The barley shipped to the United States was largely for malting purposes.

Almost 70 percent of the Canadian oats exported was destined for the EEC countries. Netherlands alone received 129,000 metric tons, or 16,000 more than in the previous fiscal year. Exports to Ireland denoted the greatest individual increase, from only 152 metric tons in 1962-63 to 3,100 metric tons in 1963-64. Substantial increases were also evidenced in shipments to Italy, Switzerland, and the Republic of South Africa.

WORLD BARLEY TRADE
LOWER IN 1962-63

The world barley trade declined by more than 100 million bushels in 1962-63, compared to the previous year. Total exports in 1962-63 amounted to 5.8 million metric tons (266 million bushels), down 28 percent from the exports of 8.0 million metric tons (369 million bushels) during 1961-62.

The 1962-63 barley trade was the smallest in over a decade--since 1951-52. World exports reached a high point of 8.1 million tons in 1956-57, and then declined during the next 4 years. In general, barley exports have not kept pace with the expanding trade of other feedgrains. Corn and grain sorghums are preferred grains for livestock and poultry feeding purposes.

Exports to Western Europe in general declined in 1962-63 due to higher barley production during 1962. There was a marked decline in shipments to West Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. However, in contrast, exports to Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain increased substantially. Shipments to North Africa were also lower due to greater production. Exports to Asia declined due to sharply reduced purchases by Communist China.

United States barley exports were lower by 20 percent during 1962-63 and amounted to 1.5 million metric tons (67.5 million bushels). Sales of other major suppliers also declined, especially those of Canada, Australia, and Argentina. On the other hand, exports from Syria and Morocco were higher in 1962-63 than during the previous year.

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian Exports by country of destination
July-June 1962-63 and July-June 1963-64

Destination	July-June 1962-63			July-June 1963-64		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	34,169	50,818	84,987	28,853	184,550	213,403
Barbados	25	---	25	---	---	---
Panama	154	---	154	181	---	181
Peru	---	---	---	---	4,031	4,031
Venezuela	30	---	30	---	---	---
Total	34,378	50,818	85,196	29,034	188,581	217,615
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	52,921	---	52,921	17,525	---	17,525
France	1,900	---	1,900	1,016	---	1,016
Germany, West	51,402	---	51,402	27,612	---	27,612
Italy	14,190	---	14,190	19,385	---	19,385
Netherlands	113,567	---	113,567	129,386	3,709	133,095
EEC sub-total	233,980	---	233,980	195,424	3,709	199,133
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	65,806	65,806
Denmark	2,133	---	2,133	---	---	---
Ireland	152	9,036	9,188	3,088	---	3,088
Switzerland	8,035	---	8,035	14,473	---	14,473
Spain	---	---	---	---	3,729	3,729
United Kingdom	24,657	144,762	169,419	17,657	223,167	240,824
Total	268,957	153,798	422,755	230,642	296,411	527,053
Asia:						
China, Mainland	---	23,572	23,572	---	271,764	271,764
Japan	764	---	764	---	79,563	79,563
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	---	914	914
Korea, Republic of	---	---	---	---	29,750	29,750
Turkey	---	---	---	325	---	325
Total	764	23,572	24,336	325	381,991	382,316
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	4,863	---	4,863	12,840	---	12,840
Mozambique	1,347	---	1,347	1,871	---	1,871
Total	6,210	---	6,210	14,711	---	14,711
Unspecified 1/	7,358	---	7,358	8,130	---	8,130
World total	317,667	228,188	545,855	282,842	866,983	1,149,825

1/ Bagged seed oats

BARLEY: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Denmark	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other	World total
North and Central America and Caribbean:	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Canada	107.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	107.0
Mexico	27.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.1
United States	---	140.7	---	4/	---	1.0	---	---	---	141.7
British Honduras	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
Costa Rica	.8	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
El Salvador	1.4	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.9
Guatemala	.5	2.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.3
Honduras	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0
Nicaragua	4/	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
Panama	2.5	1.4	---	---	4/	.5	---	---	5.5	9.9
Barbadoes	.1	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	---	.1
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	7.0	26.5	---	6.2	39.7
Dominican Republic	2.8	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0
French West Indies	---	---	---	---	.4	---	---	---	---	.4
Haiti	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/
Jamaica	.5	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1
Leeward and Windward Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands Antilles	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	.2
Trinidad and Tobago	4/	---	---	---	---	.7	---	---	---	.7
Total	145.8	152.7	---	4/	.4	9.3	26.5	---	11.9	346.6
South America:										
Brazil	.7	3.6	---	7.2	---	36.9	---	22.0	23.2	93.6
British Guiana	.2	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	---	2.7
Ecuador	.3	---	---	---	.5	---	---	---	---	.8
Peru	1.3	4.7	---	---	6.0	8.2	---	---	---	20.2
Surinam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6	.6
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	3.5	---	---	---	---	3.5
Venezuela	27.1	7.4	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	---	36.9
Total	29.6	15.9	---	7.2	10.0	50.2	---	22.0	23.8	158.7
Europe:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	25.4	---	.5	---	136.0	.6	3.4	12.1	74.7	252.7
France	19.8	---	4.1	3.2	---	.3	---	---	11.6	39.0
Germany, West	301.0	---	38.7	9.4	297.6	19.6	21.7	76.1	430.3	1,194.4
Italy	226.5	---	49.1	18.1	122.3	2.6	5.9	26.7	295.4	746.6
Netherlands	162.6	---	15.0	10.5	6.3	---	---	10.9	50.2	255.5
EEC sub-total	735.3	---	107.4	41.2	562.2	23.1	31.0	125.8	862.2	2,488.2
Austria	38.9	---	2.3	---	11.8	4/	39.5	43.8	21.9	158.2
Denmark	45.2	---	1.7	---	66.9	---	2.8	2.4	93.9	212.9
Finland	---	---	---	---	1.6	3.5	2.0	7.4	8.5	23.0
Greece	---	---	---	---	5.5	4.1	---	---	.4	10.0
Iceland	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4
Ireland	---	19.6	8.4	---	---	4.7	---	---	.3	33.0
Norway	10.3	---	2.6	---	16.1	19.2	---	5.0	7.0	60.2
Portugal	---	---	---	---	.8	1.3	---	---	---	2.1
Spain	7.1	---	---	---	68.7	---	---	---	138.4	214.2
Sweden	1.6	---	---	---	13.3	4.2	---	---	10.4	29.5
Switzerland	11.3	---	5.6	.5	269.4	3.1	---	27.6	158.7	476.2
United Kingdom	11.8	134.2	68.3	---	9.4	2.8	---	---	64.0	290.5
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4	.4
Malta	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.3
Total West Europe	863.9	153.8	196.3	41.7	1,025.7	66.0	75.3	212.0	1,367.4	4,002.1
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	14.6	---	14.2	---	---	28.8
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	142.5	---	5.9	148.4
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	.1	2.0	138.0	---	---	140.1
Hungary	---	---	---	---	.4	---	20.4	42.6	.7	64.1
Poland	119.3	---	---	---	1.2	.5	49.1	---	17.8	187.9
Total East Europe	119.3	---	---	---	16.3	2.5	364.2	42.6	24.4	569.3
Total all Europe	983.2	153.8	196.3	41.7	1,042.0	68.5	439.5	254.6	1,391.8	4,571.4

BARLEY: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1963 1/ (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Denmark	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:										
Algeria	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	---	3.0
Libya	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---	.2
Morocco	---	---	---	---	1.3	---	---	---	---	1.3
Tunisia	13.2	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	---	15.3
Canary Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.6	5.6
British East Africa	---	---	---	---	.1	.2	---	---	1.8	2.1
Western Equatorial Africa	---	---	---	---	2.3	---	---	---	---	2.3
Ghana	---	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	3.3
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.3
Western Africa, nec	---	---	---	---	5.8	---	---	---	.4	6.2
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.1	6.1
Congo (Leopoldville)	11.7	---	---	---	1.7	---	---	---	16.0	29.4
Mozambique	---	---	.8	---	---	.3	---	---	---	1.1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	---	.6	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6
South Africa, Republic of	---	---	---	---	4.7	1.8	---	---	.5	7.0
Others	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	---	2.1
Total	24.9	1.1	1.8	---	23.3	2.3	---	---	33.5	86.9
Asia:										
Arabian Peninsula, nec	---	---	6.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	8.7
Bahrein	4/	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	4.2
Iran	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Iraq	---	---	---	---	---	.3	---	---	1.4	1.7
Israel	13.5	---	2.0	---	8.0	---	---	---	60.6	84.1
Jordan	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	21.8	21.9
Kuwait	---	---	9.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	11.4
Lebanon	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	.3	42.0	42.4
Saudi Arabia	---	---	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	27.4	28.7
Ceylon	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
Communist China	---	23.6	1.6	---	39.9	---	---	---	23.6	88.7
Hong Kong	---	1.0	.2	---	---	---	---	---	.1	1.3
Japan	1.6	---	---	---	---	.8	---	---	3.1	5.5
Republic of Korea	242.9	---	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	243.7
Malaysia	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	---	1.0	1.2
Pakistan	7.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.3
Philippines	4/	10.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.3
Taiwan	10.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.8
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	3.2	3.4
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	---	---	---	---	6.1	---	---	---	---	6.1
Others	.1	---	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
Total	286.2	35.1	25.2	---	54.3	1.4	---	.3	190.2	592.7
Oceania:										
French Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	.1
Total	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	.1
Others, unspecified	---	---	10.8	---	.5	.6	.8	2.8	28.7	43.6
World total	1,469.7	358.6	234.1	48.9	1,130.6	131.7	466.8	279.7	1,679.9	5,800.0
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	67,501	16,470	10,752	2,246	51,928	6,049	21,440	12,847	77,159	266,392

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Exports from U.S.S.R. are based in part on import data obtained from recipient countries.
3/ Communist countries of Eastern Europe except U.S.S.R. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
SETTING NEW RECORDS

United States exports of wheat and flour reached a record high of 849 million bushels for the 1963-64 fiscal year compared with 637 million bushels during the 1962-63 fiscal year. This was largely brought about by the increased need for wheat created by poor crops in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Prolonged rains just prior to and during the harvest season brought about a similar decline in Japanese production. Japan became our top dollar market during the year with the Soviet Union a close second.

The largest percentage increase was in shipments to the European countries which more than doubled the 107 million bushels exported during 1962-63. With the exception of Poland, shipments to the Eastern European countries were made for the first time in many months. Russia received 56 percent or 62 million bushels, and Poland 34 percent or 38 million bushels of the entire 111 million bushels going to these countries. The remainder of the Soviet Bloc shipments went to Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary. Wheat and flour exports to the EEC countries increased from 26 million bushels during the 1962-63 fiscal year to 55 million bushels, 35 percent of which went to the Netherlands.

Shipments to other Western European countries were 1 percent less than 61 million bushels exported during 1962-63. This was due mainly to considerably less wheat being exported to Yugoslavia, while all other countries in Western Europe showed an increase. The increased volume of exports to the countries in Western Europe in the 1963-64 fiscal year is not expected to continue during 1964-65 due to larger crops being harvested. This will lower the import requirements for U.S. wheat, as will increased competition from the major exporters--Canada, Australia, and Argentina. France which expects to have over 100 million bushels of wheat for export during the 1964-65 marketing year will also enter into the competition. The satellite countries of Eastern Europe will probably require as much as or more wheat than before, but can be expected to shift from sources in the Western Hemisphere back to the Soviet Union and other European countries.

Wheat and flour exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere were up 19 percent as compared with the previous twelve months. Exports to Venezuela almost doubled and smaller increases were noted in shipments to most other countries in this area. However, this was partly offset by less shipments to Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile.

U.S. exports of wheat and flour to the Asiatic countries aggregated 388 million bushels in this fiscal year compared with 320 million bushels last year, an increase of 21 percent. India, Japan, Pakistan, and Korea, largest markets for U.S. wheat and flour, were recipients for 163 million bushels, 75 million bushels, 59 million bushels, and 26 million bushels, respectively. In the forthcoming year Japan may require less wheat than in the 1963-64 year because of better crops, while requirements for India and Pakistan will probably remain at a high level.

Table A. WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July 1962-June 1963 and July 1963-June 1964

Destination	July 1962-June 1963			July 1963-June 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	12,271	186	12,457	32,501	210	32,711
Mexico	36	1,275	1,311	36	1,809	1,845
Central America	3,337	2,714	6,051	5,273	2,273	7,546
Haiti	1,375	77	1,452	1,490	189	1,679
Trinidad and Tobago	20	1,523	1,543	6	1,255	1,261
Bolivia	689	4,211	4,900	114	3,447	3,561
Brazil	51,220	483	51,703	45,549	388	45,937
British Guiana	---	1,110	1,110	---	1,127	1,127
Chile	7,654	1,090	8,744	3,195	836	4,031
Colombia	3,499	752	4,251	5,559	543	6,102
Paraguay	1,512	100	1,612	999	150	1,149
Peru	4,848	377	5,225	5,931	333	6,264
Venezuela	5,310	130	5,440	10,419	262	10,681
Others	1,276	1,890	3,166	2,437	2,806	5,243
Total	93,047	15,918	108,965	113,509	15,628	129,137
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,710	17	2,727	4,770	19	4,789
France	1,275	130	1,405	10,659	4	10,663
Germany, West	6,872	8	6,880	13,473	12	13,485
Italy	1,239	3,983	5,222	4,170	2,737	6,907
Netherlands	8,763	1,127	9,890	18,208	1,182	19,390
Total	20,859	5,265	26,124	51,280	3,954	55,234
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	795	1,706	2,501	1,990	2,266	4,256
Norway	773	27	800	4,608	20	4,628
Portugal	1,556	697	2,253	5,235	451	5,686
Spain	246	14	260	3,792	9	3,801
Switzerland	4,425	4/	4,425	9,207	---	9,207
United Kingdom	2,765	310	3,075	17,374	231	17,605
Yugoslavia	43,319	1,559	44,878	10,197	1,286	11,483
Others	2,234	431	2,665	3,000	419	3,419
Total	56,113	4,744	60,857	55,403	4,682	60,035
Eastern Europe:						
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	1,313	---	1,313
East Germany	---	---	---	4,460	---	4,460
Hungary	---	---	---	6,002	---	6,002
Poland	19,652	731	20,383	36,725	775	37,500
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	61,940	---	61,940
Total	19,652	731	20,383	110,440	775	111,215
Total Europe	96,624	10,740	107,364	217,123	9,411	226,534
Asia:						
Afghanistan	---	1	1	4,031	78	4,109
India	130,096	359	130,455	162,894	188	163,082
Indonesia	8	2,944	2,952	14	486	500
Iran	5,803	2,004	7,807	904	1,174	2,078
Iraq	---	5	5	5,868	141	6,009
Israel	9,744	137	9,881	7,278	77	7,355
Japan	33,840	3,079	36,919	72,146	2,652	74,798
Jordan	1,820	3,090	4,910	987	3,997	4,984
Korea	23,503	1,012	24,515	24,740	1,138	25,878
Lebanon	---	1,405	1,405	45	1,195	1,240
Pakistan	50,130	893	51,023	59,462	29	59,491
Philipoines	6,509	383	6,892	8,506	546	9,052
Saudi Arabia	7	3,401	3,408	140	3,513	3,653
Taiwan	11,742	1,483	13,225	9,151	1,193	10,344
Turkey	15,328	490	15,818	6,029	436	6,465
Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia	359	3,452	3,811	10	3,121	3,131
Others	999	6,468	7,467	1,219	4,241	5,460
Total	289,888	30,606	320,494	363,424	24,205	387,629
Africa:						
Algeria	7,415	2,550	9,965	13,708	1,086	14,794
British East Africa	1,257	57	1,314	132	88	220
Congo (Leopoldville)	84	2,145	2,229	127	3,064	3,191
Egypt	26,718	33,772	60,490	29,402	33,222	62,624
Morocco	4,471	2,616	7,087	2,759	2,823	5,582
Nigeria	1,540	218	1,758	1,809	54	1,863
Sudan	1,143	1,377	2,520	2,044	1,856	3,900
Tunisia	9,140	183	9,323	3,014	195	3,209
South Africa, Republic of	---	---	---	5,222	42	5,264
Others	3,571	1,933	5,504	3,053	2,073	5,126
Total	55,339	44,851	100,190	61,270	44,503	105,773
Oceania	---	59	59	7	74	81
World total	534,898	102,174	637,072	755,333	93,821	849,154
Other products 2/ 5/	1,601	---	1,601	2,267	---	2,267
Grand total	536,499	102,174	638,673	757,600	93,821	851,421

1/ Data includes shipments for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels. 5/ Includes wheat semolina, macaroni and spaghetti products, bakery products, cereal foods ready to eat and ready to cook, and prepared mixes.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U. S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July 1962-June 1963 and July 1963-June 1964

Destination	July 1962-June 1963		July 1963-June 1964	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	389	3,116	3,421	8,210
France	1,495	2,900	551	11,214
Germany, West	1,023	7,903	1,253	14,738
Italy	-	5,222	-	6,907
Netherlands	2,757	12,647	10,499	29,889
Total	5,664	31,788	15,724	70,958
Dominican Republic	116	1,121	-	1,766
Venezuela	328	5,768	742	11,423
Brazil	-	51,703	108	46,045
United Kingdom	1,869	4,944	1,636	19,241
Ireland	57	528	194	616
Spain	1,057	1,317	230	4,031
Portugal	981	3,234	781	6,467
Yugoslavia	2,958	47,836	-	11,483
Turkey	903	16,721	-	6,465
Hungary	-	-	661	6,663
Poland	889	21,272	3,003	40,503
U.S.S.R.	-	-	2,443	64,383
Egypt	-	60,490	5,921	68,545
Canary Islands	-	784	1,163	1,173
Nigeria	442	2,200	758	2,621
Madeira Islands	-	335	331	1,121
Mozambique	224	1,475	413	540
Total	15,488	251,516	34,108	364,044

Shipments of these commodities increased from 100 million bushels during 1962-63 to 105 million bushels during 1963-64. Almost 60 percent went to the United Arab Republic. A smaller wheat crop in Africa for 1964 may increase the need for U.S. wheat and flour.

Of the total 849 million bushels, almost 89 percent was exported in the form of wheat as grain, with India receiving over 21 percent or 163 million bushels. Over-all shipments of grain totalled 755 million bushels in 1963-64 as compared with 535 million bushels in the previous fiscal year.

Flour shipments dropped from 102 million bushels between July 1962 and June 1963 to 94 million bushels during July 1963 - June 1964. Approximately 35 percent or 33 million bushels (grain equivalent) of this flour was exported to Egypt.

During the 1963-64 fiscal year the United States also exported over 2 million bushels of wheat products which included semolina, macaroni and spaghetti products, bakery products, cereal foods ready to eat or ready to be cooked, and prepared mixes. The above-mentioned 2 million bushels represented an increase of 42 percent over the amount of products shipped during the 1962-63 fiscal year.

Table A shows exports of wheat and flour by country of destination comparing the July 1963-June 1964 period with July 1962-June 1963. Shipments of wheat to Canada are predominately for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July 1963-June 1964 compared with the same period a year earlier. These inspections were almost 3 times greater this year than in the previous twelve months, primarily due to the substantially increased amounts inspected for export to the Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, Egypt, and the Canary Islands. These were partially offset by decreased amounts to France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Turkey.

United States exports of wheat and flour are expected to reach 57 million bushels during July 1964. This is approximately the same volume shipped during the month of July 1963.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963-64 HIGHEST SINCE 1954-55

Argentine exports of food and feed grains during fiscal year 1963-64 totaled 6.6 million metric tons--30 percent higher than the 5.1 million tons exported during 1962-63. All grains showed an increase in exports over the previous year, with the exception of corn which declined by 10 percent. Wheat and corn are the major grains exported and are 42 and 37 percent respectively of the total. The largest market during the year for total grains was Italy followed by Mainland China.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-June 1962-63 and July-June 1963-64

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-June 1962-63:							
United States	--	--	10,033	--	--	--	10,033
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Barbados	--	--	657	--	--	851	1,508
Brazil	472,229	--	--	10,908	7,165	--	490,302
Colombia	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Peru	288,804	--	--	--	--	--	288,804
Paraguay	19,290	--	--	--	--	--	19,290
Uraguay	--	--	5,598	882	--	--	6,480
Venezuela	20,009	--	--	--	--	--	20,009
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	69,856	--	172,047	2,392	--	57,117	301,412
France	85,612	--	17,244	--	3,242	1,030	107,128
Germany, West	51,896	914	41,390	5,447	9,437	24,306	133,390
Italy	176,367	300	1,732,007	42,189	18,048	10,890	1,979,801
Netherlands	148,870	423	277,526	24,907	10,512	107,643	569,881
Total EEC	532,601	1,637	2,240,214	74,935	41,239	200,986	3,091,612
Austria	--	--	1,855	--	--	1,100	2,955
Denmark	--	--	1,075	20,914	--	15,914	37,903
Finland	4,000	1,158	--	--	--	--	5,158
Norway	19,719	--	--	--	--	--	19,719
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	53,528	--	--	--	53,528
Sweden	1,450	--	8,066	--	--	1,297	10,813
Switzerland	10,022	--	16,803	7,334	500	444	35,103
United Kingdom	282,257	--	111,828	--	--	127,718	521,803
Yugoslovia	--	--	6,858	--	--	--	6,858
China, Mainland	97,950	--	169,745	--	--	23,477	291,172
Japan	--	--	94,875	--	--	628	95,503
Algeria	41,257	--	--	--	--	--	41,257
North Africa, N.E.C.	5,380	--	2,000	--	--	--	7,380
Total	1,806,144	2,795	2,723,135	114,993	48,904	372,515	5,068,486
July-June 1963-64:							
United States	--	--	19,142	--	--	--	19,142
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	205	205
Barbados	--	--	1,091	--	--	1,047	2,138
Brazil	686,363	--	--	12,625	7,515	--	707,003
Bolivia	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Paraguay	19,204	--	--	--	--	--	19,204
Peru	250,633	50	--	--	--	--	250,683
Uruguay	--	100	10,693	6,497	--	2,600	19,890
Venezuela	--	--	146	--	--	--	146
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	31,382	5,254	163,802	2,036	4,081	96,959	303,514
France	75,464	--	8,560	--	6,050	700	90,774
Germany, West	252,724	20,627	58,429	54,711	86,016	78,642	551,149
Italy	191,469	11,507	1,563,860	115,743	128,205	20,330	2,031,114
Netherlands	94,479	8,737	273,532	40,343	4,300	146,682	568,073
EEC subtotal	645,518	46,125	2,068,183	212,833	228,652	343,313	3,544,624
Austria	--	--	3,719	--	--	100	3,819
Bulgaria	--	--	--	9,204	--	--	9,204
Czechoslovakia	44,782	--	--	--	10,000	--	54,782
Denmark	--	4,450	179	12,581	800	41,750	59,760
Finland	--	16,582	--	--	--	--	16,582
Germany, East	17,585	--	--	--	--	--	17,586
Poland	11,300	--	--	--	--	--	11,300
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	48,382	--	20,638	8,000	77,019
Sweden	--	2,000	--	--	--	740	2,740
Switzerland	4,460	--	13,691	5,280	--	2,070	25,501
United Kingdom	87,151	25	65,168	--	1,473	124,703	278,520
Yugoslavia	--	--	956	--	--	483	1,439
U.S.S.R.	9,632	--	--	--	--	--	9,632
China, Mainland	938,029	--	198,639	27,514	31,055	14,296	1,259,533
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	40,385	40,385
Japan	--	--	10,105	--	--	121,943	132,048
Vietnam	--	--	11,480	--	--	--	11,480
Total	2,780,333	69,332	2,451,574	286,534	300,133	701,635	6,589,541
Equivalent 1,000 bu.	102,436	2,729	96,513	19,740	13,785	27,622	--

Compiled from El Cerealista.

Wheat shipments were 2.8 million tons, an increase of 54 percent over fiscal year 1962-63. This increase was due largely to shipments to certain East European countries and larger shipments to Communist China. A total of 83,300 tons were exported to Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, and the U.S.S.R., and 988,000 tons to Communist China. This amounted to 39 percent of total exports. Substantial increases were also noted in shipments to Brazil and West Germany. However, smaller exports to the Netherlands and United Kingdom helped to offset this.

Corn shipments totaled 2.5 million tons during July-June 1963-64 and showed a decrease of 10 percent from the 2.7 million tons shipped during last year. Exports declined to most countries except those in the Western Hemisphere and Communist China. Countries showing the greatest decrease were Italy, Yugoslavia, and Japan.

Sorghum grain exports totaled 702,000 tons this year--almost double those of 1962-63. All the major markets showed a substantial increase with the exception of the United Kingdom and Communist China.

Exports of rye, oats, and barley totaled 656,000 tons during 1963-64 and showed a sharp increase from 166,700 tons shipped during July-June 1962-63. Shipments of these grains are shown in thousand metric tons with comparable data for the previous year given in parentheses: rye 69.3 (2.8); oats 286.5 (115.0); and barley 300.1 (48.9). The low level of these exports during 1962-63 was due principally to lack of exportable supplies.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS LARGEST IN HISTORY

Canada has just completed its greatest fiscal year in history for the shipment of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) to all destinations. The 552 million bushels exported between July 1963 and June 1964 was not only 67 percent higher than the July 1962-June 1963 amount reported, but was the highest amount ever shipped from Canada in any single fiscal year.

This phenomenon was brought about by the huge sale of wheat and flour to the Soviet Bloc countries, whose poor crops last year created a severe shortage in wheat and flour available for domestic use. Soviet Bloc countries received 235 million bushels of these commodities, with the USSR taking 208 million bushels, and Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria taking lesser amounts. Cuba also received 12 million bushels of Canadian wheat and flour in the 1963-64 fiscal year.

Wheat and flour shipments to the EEC and other Western European countries represented the second largest segment of the total exports for the past July-June year. Of the total shipped to this area, the United Kingdom received 88 million bushels, slightly less than in the 1962-63 fiscal year. Exports to West Germany, on the other hand, increased from 27 million bushels in the previous July-June year to 36 million bushels this year.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1962-June 1963 and July 1963-June 1964

Destination	July 1962-June 1963			July 1963-June 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/ 4/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	1,157	1,371	2,528	1,046	973	2,019
Central America	933	2,208	3,141	1,083	1,345	2,428
Bermuda	-	121	121	-	123	123
Bahamas	-	299	299	-	321	321
Cuba	-	-	-	6,329	5,904	12,233
Jamaica	10	1,406	1,416	10	1,623	1,633
Dominican Republic	960	198	1,158	855	77	932
Leeward and Windward Islands	-	961	961	-	1,024	1,024
Barbados	2/	161	161	2/	161	161
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,352	1,352	-	1,414	1,414
Netherlands Antilles	-	254	254	-	157	157
Venezuela	7,175	2	7,177	7,029	2/	7,029
Ecuador	1,185	-	1,185	1,145	-	1,145
Peru	535	40	575	731	61	792
Others	1	140	141	-	255	255
Total	11,956	8,513	20,469	18,228	13,438	31,666
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,578	186	9,764	15,488	225	15,713
France	5,751	-	5,751	5,271	-	5,271
Germany, West	27,172	6	27,178	36,141	-	36,141
Italy	4,669	5	4,674	4,121	1	4,122
Netherlands	4,651	4	4,655	3,602	8	3,610
Total	51,821	201	52,022	64,623	234	64,857
Other Western Europe:						
Norway	1,828	2/	1,828	1,703	2/	1,703
United Kingdom	76,734	12,162	88,896	76,275	11,921	88,196
Ireland	3,004	-	3,004	2,733	-	2,733
Austria	1,554	-	1,554	1,191	-	1,191
Switzerland	2,944	8	2,952	7,397	2/	7,397
Finland	1,681	-	1,681	726	-	726
Malta and Gozo	1,095	-	1,095	1,094	-	1,094
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	7,422	-	7,422
Others	208	163	371	453	173	626
Total	89,048	12,333	101,381	98,994	12,094	111,088
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	-	-	-	2,940	-	2,940
Czechoslovakia	4,394	-	4,394	6,571	-	6,571
Poland	14,184	-	14,184	11,879	-	11,879
U.S.S.R.	-	-	-	187,222	20,602	207,824
Bulgaria	-	-	-	5,757	-	5,757
Total	18,578	-	18,578	214,369	20,602	234,971
Total Europe	159,447	12,534	171,981	377,986	32,930	410,916
Asia:						
Israel	1,661	14	1,675	1,195	5	1,200
Saudi Arabia	605	7	612	803	4	807
Ceylon	-	1	1	-	1,069	1,069
Thailand	-	387	387	-	373	373
Malaysia	-	657	657	480	636	1,116
Philippines	6,367	19	6,386	7,403	8	7,411
China, Mainland	61,644	-	61,644	36,921	-	36,921
Hong Kong	559	925	1,484	671	886	1,557
Taiwan	153	-	153	411	-	411
Japan	45,310	557	45,867	47,987	417	48,404
Others	1,065	700	1,765	1,666	292	1,958
Total	117,364	3,267	120,631	97,537	3,690	101,227
Africa:						
Ghana	-	1,852	1,852	-	1,087	1,087
Nigeria	603	710	1,313	643	23	666
British Africa, n.e.c.	-	636	636	-	506	506
Mozambique	462	25	487	225	46	271
South Africa	7,980	-	7,980	1,520	-	1,520
Others	17	484	501	28	411	439
Total	9,062	3,707	12,769	2,416	2,073	4,489
Oceania	427	12	439	401	10	411
Unspecified 3/	4/ 3,930	-	4/ 3,930	2,998	-	2,998
World Total	302,186	28,033	330,219	499,566	52,141	551,707

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat. 4/ Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in reporting.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

In contrast, exports of wheat and flour to Asiatic countries dropped 19 percent and those to Africa were almost two thirds less in the current fiscal year as compared with the same period of 1962-63.

Shipments of wheat as grain increased over 65 percent in the past twelve months, from 302 million bushels to 500 million bushels. Of this total, the USSR took 187 million bushels or 38 percent, the United Kingdom 76 million bushels or 15 percent, and Japan 48 million bushels or 10 percent.

Flour exports were up 86 percent over the 1962-63 fiscal year. Of the total 52 million bushels shipped from Canada during 1963-64, 21 million bushels or 40 percent went to the U.S.S.R., 12 million bushels or 23 percent went to the United Kingdom, and 6 million bushels or 11 percent went to Cuba.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS AHEAD OF LAST YEAR'S RECORD

U.S. rice exports in August-June of the 1963-64 marketing year were at a record 1,330,000 metric tons, milled equivalent. Exports to all continents were well ahead of the same period a year earlier.

Largest increases were in exports to Asia and Europe. Quantities to Asia, at 711,600 tons, were 86,800 above those of August - June in the preceding year. Principal destinations were India, Japan, and Nansei and Nanpo Islands, with 353,800, 102,700 and 63,900 tons, respectively.

Substantial shipments to USSR and Poland--68,300 and 15,000 tons--plus increases to some other European countries resulted in a 68 percent rise in exports to Europe over August-June of the year before.

Exports to the European Common Market countries increased by 16 percent. At 91,600 tons, they were 12,800 above the same months in 1962-63. The principal increase was in exports to the Netherlands, with a total of 35,800 tons against 21,000 in the same months of 1962-63. Shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg approximated those of a year earlier, but August-June exports to West Germany declined from 53,000 a year earlier to 41,700 tons this year.

Shipments to other West European countries decreased slightly. More rice was shipped to Switzerland and Sweden, but this was more than offset by declines in the amounts to the United Kingdom and Portugal.

Record quantities were shipped to Africa during August-June 1963-64. Exports rose to 207,100 tons from 151,400 in the previous August-June period. Principal countries were West Africa, Republic of South Africa, Ghana, and Liberia.

Exports to North America and South America increased also with a record 168,800 tons during the period. Largest shipments were to Dominican Republic, Canada, Peru, Nicaragua, and Jamaica.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U. S. exports to specified countries, June 1964, with comparisons

Destination	August-July	August - June		June	
	1962-63	1962-63	1963-64	1963	1964
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	43.4	40.2	43.8	1.8	1.3
Nicaragua	2.5	2.0	9.1	0	1.1
Bahamas	3.8	3.4	4.5	0.3	0.2
Jamaica	6.7	6.1	8.5	.3	.8
Dominican Republic	34.4	32.5	45.5	0	.2
Trinidad	5.2	5.2	0.1	0	2/
Netherlands Antilles	4.1	3.9	4.4	.4	.5
Venezuela	3.3	3.3	2.7	0	2/
Peru	0.8	0.7	37.5	2/	.1
Chile	7.8	7.6	6.3	.7	.8
Other countries	10.6	7.9	6.4	2.1	1.5
Total	122.6	112.8	168.8	5.6	6.5
Western Europe:					
EEC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.2	13.4	13.6	.3	2/
France	3.2	2/	.5	2/	0
Germany, West	54.1	53.0	41.7	1.1	1.1
Italy	.3	.3	2/	0	0
Netherlands	15.2	12.1	35.8	.6	3.3
Total	87.0	78.8	91.6	2.0	4.4
Other Western Europe:					
Portugal	5.4	5.4	3.3	0	0
Sweden	2.7	2.6	3.3	2/	.4
United Kingdom	43.8	41.0	38.8	2.6	7.3
Switzerland	6.0	5.6	8.4	.6	1.2
Other countries	5.8	5.2	5.5	.5	.4
Total	63.7	59.8	59.3	3.7	9.3
Eastern Europe:					
Poland	0	0	15.0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	68.3	0	0
Total	0	0	83.3	0	0
Total Europe	150.7	138.6	234.2	5.7	13.7
Asia:					
Iraq	3.2	3.2	27.3	0	2.0
Israel	8.7	8.2	8.9	2.2	2/
Kuwait	4.3	3.5	4.2	.5	2/
Saudi Arabia	26.5	24.0	41.4	.7	2.5
Aden	6.0	5.3	5.3	.7	.4
India	281.3	271.0	353.8	0	2/
Indonesia	254.4	243.7	61.7	6.3	2/
Japan	1.4	1.4	102.7	0	0
Malaysia	4.4	2.3	19.1	0	2/
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	69.0	60.8	63.9	3.0	6.8
Philippines	2/	2/	21.1	2/	21.1
Other countries	1.4	1.4	2.2	.1	.9
Total	660.6	624.8	711.6	13.5	33.7
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c	43.0	33.9	87.7	8.9	39.9
Ghana	31.0	31.0	26.1	1.5	1.0
Liberia	35.4	27.3	25.9	.8	2.4
Congo, Republic of	33.4	6.7	3.5	3.8	2/
South Africa, Republic of	48.7	43.2	52.0	4.9	6.8
Other countries	12.9	9.3	11.9	1.1	3.1
Total	204.4	151.4	207.1	21.0	53.2
Oceania	6.3	6.0	7.9	.2	.4
World Total	1,144.6	1,033.6	1,329.6	46.0	107.5

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent.
2/ Less than 500 tons.
Source: Bureau of the Census

WORLD MEAT TRADE
NEW HIGH

World imports of meats in 1963 reached a new record total of nearly 9 billion pounds, carcass weight. This was 1 billion above 1962 and 2.6 billion above the 1956-60 average. The record trade was a result of rising demand in deficit producing countries and increased exports and larger meat production in nearly all of the important exporting countries.

Higher consumer incomes and booming business in Western Europe is resulting in greatly increased demand for meats. Domestic meat output is continuing to rise but the increases have not matched the gain in effective demand. Most European countries have increased imports and meat prices reached record levels in early 1964.

A continuation of these trends in trade is expected in 1964 with the exception that exportable supplies from Argentina will be considerably smaller than the large exports of 1963 and U.S. imports will be markedly smaller than in 1963. However, exports from the other large exporters--Australia, Denmark, and New Zealand--will continue large.

European imports in 1963 amounted to 5.9 billion pounds. This was around 600 million greater than a year earlier and 1.1 billion above the 1956-60 average. Arrivals into the United Kingdom in 1963 were moderately below both 1962 and the 1956-60 average. However, imports by nearly all other principal importing countries in 1963 were greater than a year earlier and the average by substantial margins, particularly for Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, and Greece.

In West Europe exports rose slightly from 1962 to 1963 and in 1963 were 49 percent above the average. In most countries exports were larger than average; the largest expansion was in Denmark, Ireland, France, and the Netherlands. France and the Netherlands are large exporters as well as large importers.

Imports into North America last year amounted to 2.3 billion pounds, mostly entries into the United States and Canada. The total was 320 million pounds greater than in 1962. In 1964 imports are running considerably lower than in 1963.

During 1963 meat imports and exports in East Europe were about in balance. Czechoslovakia and East Germany are big importers and trade is tending to rise each year. Poland and Yugoslavia are large net exporters and there have been sharp increases in their shipments in recent years.

The USSR is both a moderate importer and exporter. Apparently, its imports about balanced with its exports in 1963. Exports were up sharply compared with the average and imports were up moderately.

Ghana is a moderate sized meat importer in Africa. The Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia and Nyasaland are relatively small net exporters.

Five Asian countries imported 271 million pounds of meat in 1963 compared with 169 million in 1962 and 152 million during 1956-60. Most of the increases have been imports into Japan. Hong Kong, Israel, Malaya, and the Philippines are all net importers.

The four largest meat exporters--Argentina, Australia, Denmark, and New Zealand--each exported substantially more than 1 billion pounds and accounted for 61 percent of world trade. Ninety-four percent of world trade was accounted for by the thirteen largest importers. The United States exported 164 million pounds, about 2 percent of world trade. U.S. exports are increasing materially in 1964.

The United Kingdom is by far the largest meat importer in the world bringing in 3.3 billion pounds in 1963 or 37 percent of the world total. U.S. imports increased materially since 1956 and totaled over 2 billion pounds in 1963. U.S. imports accounted for 23 percent of total meat imports in 1963, 35 percent of the beef and veal, 9.5 percent of the pork and 12 percent of the mutton, lamb and goat meat. U.S. imports of all types are down in 1964 as larger supplies from Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland are being shipped to Europe. Italy has become the third largest importer in the world.

Trade by Type of Meat

This is the first time that the Foreign Agricultural Service has tabulated world trade by types of meat. During 1963 world exports consisted of 4.9 billion pounds of beef and veal, 2.4 billion of pork, 1.2 billion of lamb, mutton and goat and 138 million pounds of horse meat.

The three leading exporters of beef and veal are Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand which accounted for about 56 percent of the beef entering world trade. The three leading importers of beef are the United States, the United Kingdom and Italy which accounted for 71 percent of world imports.

The three leading exporters of pork are Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland which accounted for 69 percent of the world exports. The two leading importers--the United Kingdom and the United States--took two thirds of the total imports.

New Zealand and Australia are the dominant suppliers of mutton and lamb in the world. The two countries exported 1,068 million pounds of these meats in 1963 which was 88 percent of world exports. The United Kingdom imported 791 million pounds of lamb and mutton in 1963, 66 percent of the world supply entering world commerce. The United States was second, importing 145 million pounds at 12 percent. The third largest importer was Japan; the fourth largest, Canada.

In the comparatively small horse meat trade, Argentina is the dominant exporter with 80 percent of the total in 1963. The United States was the world's largest importer, taking 36 percent. Imports by Belgium-Luxembourg accounted for 24 percent of the total and Japan's imports were another 20 percent.

MEAT 1/: Principal exporters and importers, average 1956-60, annual 1962-63, and percent of shipments

Beef and veal

Countries	Amount			Percent of total		
	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exporting countries:						
Argentina	1,206.9	1,117.7	1,377.9	37.0	25.5	28.2
Australia	549.3	854.8	976.0	16.9	19.5	20.0
New Zealand	317.7	331.8	357.7	9.8	7.6	7.3
U.S.S.R.(Europe & Asia)	172.8	297.0		5.3	6.8	
Denmark	167.6	199.8	274.5	5.1	4.5	5.6
France	89.1	380.9	255.6	2.7	8.7	5.2
Uruguay	128.8	182.0	213.6	4.0	4.1	4.4
Yugoslavia	46.7	186.9	203.9	1.4	4.3	4.2
Ireland	106.8	192.8	192.8	3.3	4.4	3.9
Netherlands	62.1	103.2	154.6	1.9	2.3	3.2
Others	411.7	541.9	584.2	12.6	12.3	11.9
Total	3,259.5	4,388.8	4,890.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Importing countries:						
United States	671.0	1,440.0	1,677.0	21.1	36.1	35.2
United Kingdom	1,352.6	1,130.7	1,146.4	42.6	28.3	24.1
Italy	1.4	208.7	568.9	---	5.2	12.0
U.S.S.R.(Europe & Asia)	282.5	343.0		8.9	8.6	
Spain	50.6	93.8	213.4	1.6	2.3	4.5
Germany, West	127.2	233.9	202.7	4.0	5.9	4.3
Canada	53.4	57.3	63.7	1.7	1.4	1.3
Greece	18.2	38.2	62.3	.6	1.0	1.3
Others	616.9	448.9	471.6	19.5	11.2	9.9
Total	3,173.8	3,994.5	4,756.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary.

MEAT 1/: Principal exporters and importers, average 1956-60 annual 1962-63, and percent of shipments

Pork

Countries	Amount			Percent of total		
	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exporting countries:						
Denmark	741.7	939.0	993.6	39.0	41.5	41.5
Netherlands	299.7	280.5	334.3	15.7	12.4	14.0
Poland	220.4	308.8		11.6	13.6	
United States	77.9	66.9	129.3	4.1	2.9	5.4
Ireland	58.9	114.8	116.0	3.1	5.1	4.8
Yugoslavia	68.1	96.5	100.0	3.6	4.3	4.2
U.S.S.R.(Europe & Asia)	5.1	64.2		.3	2.8	
Canada	65.9	52.3	52.4	3.5	2.3	2.2
Belgium & Luxembourg	24.9	40.3	48.7	1.3	1.8	2.0
France	72.4	69.3	47.2	3.8	3.1	2.0
Others	267.3	231.1	200.4	14.0	10.2	8.4
Total	1,902.3	2,263.7	2,391.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Importing countries:						
United Kingdom	1,231.0	1,430.9	1,358.8	63.2	63.8	57.1
United States	172.0	216.0	225.0	8.8	9.6	9.5
France	26.1	24.4	145.4	1.4	1.1	6.1
Italy	49.4	60.7	97.8	2.5	2.7	4.1
Germany, West	83.4	129.3	92.9	4.3	5.8	3.9
Canada	4.5	35.7	89.8	.2	1.6	3.8
Czechoslovakia	102.5			5.3		
Belgium & Luxembourg	13.4	18.0	45.4	.7	.8	1.9
Others	265.3	236.9	238.4	13.6	10.6	10.0
Total	1,947.6	2,241.9	2,378.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary.

MEAT 1/: Principal exporters and importers, average 1956-60, annual 1962-63, and percent of shipments

Countries	Amount			Percent of total		
	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Mutton, lamb and goat meat						
Exporting countries:						
New Zealand	662.1	776.2	799.1	66.8	63.1	65.8
Australia	174.2	287.8	268.6	17.6	23.4	22.1
Argentina	104.6	92.1	66.1	10.5	7.5	5.4
Ireland	15.0	33.8	34.6	1.5	2.7	2.8
Others	35.9	40.6	47.4	3.6	3.3	3.9
Total	991.8	1,230.5	1,215.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Importing countries:						
United Kingdom	836.3	830.7	790.8	83.6	73.1	65.7
United States	47.0	143.0	145.0	4.7	12.6	12.0
Japan	9.4	51.1	107.6	.9	4.5	8.9
Canada	17.2	37.9	48.1	1.7	3.3	4.0
Greece	19.3	22.4	33.6	1.9	2.0	2.8
France	13.7	15.9	26.8	1.4	1.4	2.2
Others	57.6	35.4	52.6	5.8	3.1	4.4
Total	1,000.5	1,136.4	1,204.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Horse meat						
Exporting countries:						
Argentina	31.4	76.2	111.1	52.0	67.0	80.3
Mexico	9.0	16.4	15.3	14.9	14.4	11.1
Poland	2.4	8.9		4.0	7.8	
Others	17.6	12.3	3.9	29.1	10.8	2.8
Total	60.4	113.8	138.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Importing countries:						
United States	---	46.0	49.0	---	40.2	35.6
Belgium & Luxembourg	16.1	31.6	33.4	40.2	27.6	24.3
Japan	7.9	11.6	28.1	19.8	10.1	20.4
Netherlands	4.1	13.8	17.0	10.2	12.1	12.3
Others	11.9	11.5	10.2	29.8	10.0	7.4
Total	40.0	114.5	137.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary.

MEAT 1/: Principal exporters and importers, average 1956-60 annual 1962-63, and percent of shipments

Countries	Total meat					
	Amount			Percent of total		
	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963	Average 1956-60	2/ 1962	2/ 1963
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exporting countries:						
Argentina	1,400.3	1,303.7	1,573.1	22.4	16.3	18.2
Australia	725.9	1,149.3	1,245.3	11.6	14.4	14.4
Denmark	913.1	1,138.9	1,268.2	14.6	14.2	14.7
New Zealand	992.2	1,115.8	1,169.6	15.9	13.9	13.5
Netherlands	374.1	398.4	502.6	6.0	5.0	5.8
Poland	224.0	388.9		3.6	4.9	
U.S.S.R.	177.9	361.3		2.9	4.5	
Ireland	180.7	346.1	343.4	2.9	4.3	4.0
Yugoslavia	127.3	293.2	315.0	2.0	3.7	3.6
France	163.2	452.0	304.0	2.6	5.6	3.5
Uruguay	135.0	182.0	216.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
United States	145.3	103.2	164.4	2.3	1.3	1.9
Sweden	56.2	87.8	94.8	.9	1.1	1.1
Mexico	61.9	106.7	90.8	1.0	1.3	1.1
Canada	105.3	80.5	78.6	1.7	1.0	.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	36.9	44.9	72.8	.6	.6	.8
Others	424.8	447.5	456.6	6.8	5.6	5.4
Total	6,244.1	8,000.2	8,643.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Importing countries:						
United Kingdom	3,419.9	3,392.3	3,296.0	53.3	42.6	36.7
United States	890.0	1,845.0	2,096.0	13.9	23.1	23.3
Italy	275.5	275.1	675.9	4.3	3.5	7.5
Germany, East	251.3	485.5		3.9	6.1	5.6
U.S.S.R.	338.8	382.6		5.3	4.8	4.4
Germany, West	244.5	366.5	300.4	3.8	4.6	3.4
Spain	51.3	129.0	236.5	.8	1.6	2.6
France	104.1	69.6	217.1	1.6	.9	2.4
Canada	75.1	130.9	201.6	1.2	1.6	2.2
Czechoslovakia	128.4			2.0	2.3	2.0
Japan	37.7	73.6	160.9	.6	.9	1.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	57.6	90.4	127.7	.9	1.1	1.4
Greece	39.1	63.4	99.4	.6	.8	1.1
Others	502.8	485.8	501.3	7.8	6.1	5.6
Total	6,416.1	7,972.7	8,980.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary.

MEAT 1/: International trade, average 1956-60, annual 1959-63

Beef and veal

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1959		1960		1961		1962 2/		1963 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America	155.3	725.3	128.5	1,130.3	135.7	824.4	168.6	1,092.7	164.4	1,498.8	148.4	1,741.3
South America	1,458.7	17.3	1,470.7	19.0	1,122.9	17.1	1,148.9	26.0	1,418.0	27.5	1,695.7	39.2
Europe, East	497.1	1,955.9	526.8	1,815.0	679.7	1,846.0	743.2	1,610.7	956.1	1,917.3	1,022.7	2,413.5
Europe, West	70.5	52.6	68.1	110.8	91.7	54.6	184.7	129.5	291.7	117.6	308.9	118.2
U.S.S.R.	172.8	282.5	384.8	240.9	164.5	154.3	147.4	115.1	297.0	343.0		
Africa	36.7	29.3	51.2	23.7	50.9	20.9	69.2	15.0	74.4	11.9	80.7	12.0
Asia	1.4	110.9	1.3	73.8	1.2	86.4	.7	65.7	.6	78.4	.7	81.8
Oceania	867.0	---	1,038.3	---	844.7	---	907.7	---	1,186.6	---	1,333.7	---
Total 3/	3,259.5	3,173.8	3,669.7	3,413.5	3,091.3	3,003.7	3,370.4	3,054.7	4,388.8	3,994.5	4,890.8	4,756.0
					Pork							
North America	143.8	217.4	155.2	237.9	149.0	231.7	130.7	229.4	119.2	252.3	181.7	315.0
South America	58.9	22.6	46.2	26.1	36.2	24.6	16.7	17.5	19.1	17.9	18.5	17.7
West Europe	1,305.7	1,441.4	1,331.8	1,498.1	1,527.6	1,727.7	1,517.1	1,726.6	1,586.3	1,796.6	1,656.3	1,868.0
East Europe	359.6	175.5	409.7	248.2	447.2	286.0	495.4	137.4	443.7	112.2	438.3	102.0
U.S.S.R.	5.1	56.3	2.1	60.9	14.6	57.5	14.7	20.5	64.2	39.6		
Africa	13.3	16.3	7.2	16.1	10.6	14.2	11.5	9.4	16.3	4.2	18.2	3.0
Asia	.6	18.1	.4	16.8	.5	32.4	.4	25.4	.4	19.1	.4	32.8
Oceania	15.3	---	16.8	---	10.3	---	16.4	---	14.5	---	13.5	---
Total 3/	1,902.3	1,947.6	1,969.4	2,104.1	2,196.0	2,374.1	2,202.9	2,166.2	2,263.7	2,241.9	2,391.9	2,378.5
					Mutton, lamb and goat meat							
North America	2.9	64.4	2.9	124.2	2.1	110.5	2.2	134.4	3.2	180.9	2.1	193.1
South America	115.2	1.2	87.7	3.8	102.3	1.7	96.1	3.8	102.1	3.2	80.9	3.1
West Europe	29.3	915.7	29.8	909.8	39.0	967.8	34.4	881.7	50.4	886.0	50.6	872.7
East Europe	7.6	3.3	10.4	9.6	5.8	3.2	7.8	1.8	7.2	2.7	10.4	2.7
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	.3	.7	.4	.2	.3	3.2	.8	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2
Asia	.2	15.2	.1	12.7	.3	47.6	.1	57.7	.1	59.7	.1	128.7
Oceania	836.3	---	952.0	---	1,001.7	---	1,039.7	---	1,064.0	---	1,067.7	---
Total 3/	991.8	1,000.5	1,083.3	1,060.3	1,151.5	1,134.0	1,181.1	1,082.7	1,230.5	1,136.4	1,215.8	1,204.5
					Horse meat							
North America	13.9	---	13.4	---	13.0	2.0	12.2	4.0	18.0	46.0	16.1	49.0
South America	31.4	---	42.0	---	55.9	---	53.3	---	76.2	---	111.2	---
West Europe	5.9	32.2	9.8	36.6	7.1	43.5	4.4	58.2	6.7	56.9	.9	60.6
East Europe	9.0	---	11.6	---	19.4	---	21.4	---	12.9	---	10.1	---
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	.2	---	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia	---	7.9	---	8.9	---	18.1	---	17.1	---	11.6	---	28.1
Oceania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total 3/	60.4	40.1	77.7	45.5	95.4	63.6	91.3	79.3	113.8	114.5	138.3	137.7
					Total meat							
North America	315.9	1,007.1	300.0	1,492.4	299.8	1,168.6	313.7	1,460.5	304.8	1,978.0	348.3	2,298.4
South America	1,664.1	41.0	1,646.8	48.9	1,317.2	43.3	1,315.0	47.3	1,615.5	48.5	1,906.3	60.1
West Europe	1,840.6	4,348.2	1,898.2	4,260.0	2,253.4	4,585.0	2,299.1	4,277.2	2,599.5	4,656.8	2,733.6	5,218.8
East Europe	474.1	482.7	506.2	794.3	578.2	573.1	713.3	504.7	758.5	718.1	770.7	722.9
U.S.S.R.	177.9	338.8	386.9	301.8	179.1	211.9	162.1	135.6	361.3	382.6		
Africa	50.6	46.2	59.7	40.0	61.8	38.1	81.6	27.7	94.3	19.8	102.9	19.2
Asia	2.3	152.1	1.8	112.3	1.9	184.5	1.2	166.0	1.2	168.9	1.3	271.4
Oceania	1,718.6	---	2,007.1	---	1,856.7	---	1,963.8	---	2,265.1	---	2,414.9	---
Total 3/	6,244.1	6,416.1	6,806.7	7,049.7	6,548.1	6,804.5	6,849.8	6,619.0	8,000.2	7,972.7	8,643.0	8,980.8

1/ All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
August 1964.

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Statistical Report

SEP 1964

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By Robert S. Fitzsimmonds. Background of good U.S. Prospects in Japanese fruit market. Illustrated., 20 pp.

U.S. VEGETABLE FIBER IMPORTS
UP IN 1963

U.S. imports of vegetable fibers (other than cotton) in 1963 totaled 253,334 long tons valued at $51.5 million - an increase over 1962 of 6 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value. Imports are practically the only source of these fibers for the United States industry.

Kapok accounted for the largest increase in quantity in 1963, but sisal made the largest increase in value. Kapok, istle, coir, and sunn increased in both quantity and value. Abaca increased only in quantity and sisal, flax, and crin vegetal only in value.

Henequen declined most in both quantity and value. Sisal showed a large decrease in quantity. Decreases in both quantity and value were reported not only in henequen but, also, in jute, hemp, and the group of miscellaneous minor fibers.

Hard fibers, used mainly in cordage, floor coverings, and various industrial uses accounted for 50 percent of the quantity of fiber imports compared with 59 percent in 1962. The drop was due principally to a large decline in henequen from Mexico and sizable declines in sisal from East Africa and Brazil.

Soft fibers, used mostly in bags, textiles, and clothing, were 32 percent of the total compared with 34 percent in 1962. The decline resulted chiefly from lower imports of jute from Thailand, more than offsetting a larger quantity from Pakistan.

The total of palm-type and other fibers, though not strictly comparable with the 1962 total because of changes in classification, shows gains in both quantity and value. This increase reflects rises in imports of kapok and coir.

The value of fiber imports from North and South America increased, but the most significant change has been the steady year to year rise in imports from Africa. They totaled $8.7 million in 1963 compared with an average $5.3 million in 1955-59. Most of the gain is due to the rising value of sisal, the average unit value of which was $256 per long ton in 1963 compared with $154 in 1955-59.

Imports from Asia at $24.8 million declined in value from 1962 and were lower than the 1955-59 average of $27.7 million, but Asia remained the chief source of fiber imports with 48 percent of the value and 46 percent of the quantity.

Eight countries among 4 continents furnish fibers valued at $46 million or 89 percent of the total supply. Named in order of value magnitude, Pakistan supplies mostly jute; the Philippines, abaca; Brazil, sisal; British East Africa, sisal; Mexico, henequen; Thailand, kapok and jute; Haiti, sisal; and Mozambique, sisal.

VEGETABLE FIBERS (OTHER THAN COTTON): U. S. imports for consumption, quantity and value, 1963 with comparisons

Fibers	Quantity				Value			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 1/ 2/	1963 change from 1962 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 1/ 2/	1963 change from 1962 2/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Hard fibers:								
Sisal 3/	106,922	77,881	70,700	- 7,181	16,427	14,090	18,080	+ 3,990
Henequen 3/	22,346	30,458	20,292	- 10,166	3,407	4,763	3,819	- 944
Abaca	39,502	26,600	28,026	+ 1,426	14,600	8,658	8,636	- 22
Istle	2,471	3,257	6,963	+ 3,706	529	617	1,348	+ 731
Total	171,241	138,196	125,981	- 12,215	34,963	28,128	31,883	+ 3,755
Soft fibers:								
Jute	58,747	77,864	77,307	- 557	12,521	13,676	13,128	- 548
Flax 4/	2,792	2,541	2,211	- 330	1,191	1,147	1,173	+ 26
Sunn	1,598	1,124	1,267	+ 143	262	194	296	+ 102
Hemp 4/	138	139	34	- 105	73	82	18	- 64
Ramie	21	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Total	63,296	81,668	80,819	- 849	14,055	15,099	14,615	- 484
Palm-type and other miscellaneous fibers:								
Kapok	4,377	11,629	41,855	+ 30,226	2,279	3,496	4,053	+ 557
Coir	632	156	1,279	+ 1,123	94	40	103	+ 63
Crin vegetal	386	90	85	- 5	33	6	7	+ 1
Palmyra, etc. 5/	2,910	2,079	6/ 1,130		753	479	6/ 281	
Raffia	285	225	6/ 199		147	92	6/ 71	
Broomroot fiber	6	6	6/ 5		6	5	6/ 3	
Other, n.e.s. 2/	867	5,344	1,981	- 4,339	165	310	463	- 68
Total	9,463	19,529	46,534	+ 27,005	3,477	4,428	4,981	+ 553
Total all fibers	244,000	239,393	253,334	+ 13,941	52,495	47,655	51,479	+ 3,824

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Data for 1963 not comparable with those of preceding years because of changes in classifications beginning September 1, 1963. 3/ Imports from Mexico, Cuba, and El Salvador include very little sisal and their total represents mostly henequen; imports from all other countries include little henequen and their total represents mostly sisal. 4/ Includes all classes of the unmanufactured fiber, weights added without conversion to an equivalent fiber basis. 5/ Includes palmyra, piassava, and other palm fibers not separately classified. 6/ January-August. Included in "Other" beginning September 1963.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
WORLD FILBERT HARVEST FORECAST

The 1964 commercial harvest of filberts by the world's four main producing countries is now forecast at 230,400 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 175,900 tons in 1963 and the previous record of 194,900 tons harvested in 1956. Average 1958-62 production was 162,600 tons.

Turkey, which dominates foreign production, has an exceptionally large crop estimated at 165,000 tons as against 94,000 tons in 1963. Earlier estimates were even higher. The other two main foreign producers, Italy and Spain, are believed to have harvests smaller than 1963. Production in the United States is forecast at 8,400 tons compared with the 6,900 tons harvested in 1963. Average 1958-62 U.S. production was 9,200 tons.

Exports in the 1963-64 season from the three Mediterranean countries are expected to total about 150,500 short tons, unshelled basis. This is slightly above the 144,600 tons exported in 1962-63 and also above the 1958-62 average of 135,400 tons. Exports in 1964-65 should be higher than in 1963-64.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 2,577 tons during the first ten months of the 1963-64 season. In the 1962-63 season U.S. imports amounted to 1,638 tons of shelled filberts. As usual, imports of unshelled filberts were negligible.

Prices of foreign filberts have fallen considerably from the opening levels of 1963-64. The Turkish Government is taking measures to prevent a further decline.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1958-62 and 1962-64 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	44,400	44,000	53,000	40,000
Spain	15,200	13,500	22,000	17,000
Turkey	93,800	110,000	94,000	165,000
Total foreign	153,400	167,500	169,000	222,000
United States	9,200	7,800	6,900	8,400
Grand total	162,600	175,300	175,900	230,400

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port first week each month 1960-63 marketing seasons

First week of	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
October	47.0	53.7	62.5	60.3
November	50.2	59.4	64.1	58.1
December	49.5	59.7	62.9	53.3
January	50.8	63.8	62.5	55.2
February	54.9	64.8	61.6	52.7
March	54.3	63.5	61.0	50.8
April	54.3	64.8	60.6	48.9
May	48.6	58.4	58.4	46.4
June	48.9	57.5	57.2	48.3
July	50.8	54.3	57.8	47.6
August	52.7	57.8	57.5	46.7
September	54.0	57.2	60.3	45.7

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62, and 1961-63 marketing years

Type and Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled				
Italy	13,200	13,200	13,300	---
Spain	900	1,000	600	---
Turkey	900	200	300	---
Total	15,000	14,400	14,200	---
Shelled				
Italy	8,100	10,900	8,100	---
Spain	5,000	4,500	4,300	---
Turkey	45,800	43,900	46,800	---
Total	58,900	59,300	59,200	---
Unshelled Equivalent				
Italy	31,000	37,200	31,100	31,000
Spain	11,900	10,900	10,200	14,500
Turkey	92,500	88,000	103,300	105,000
Total	135,400	136,100	144,600	150,500

MOLASSES AND HONEY
PRODUCTION UP

The 1963-64 crop year world output of industrial molasses, 2,994 million gallons, was 6 percent above the previous year's level and 23 percent above the 1955-56 through 1959-60 average. The output in 1963-64 was less than 1 percent below the record production in 1960-61.

The United States, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico, was the leading producer of industrial molasses in 1963-64. Total production of 408 million gallons was an alltime record. In second place was the USSR with 329 million gallons while Brazil was third with 238 million gallons. Cuba, once the world's leading producer, was in fourth place in 1963-64. Its output of 174 million gallons was down 40 percent from its average for the period 1955-56 through 1959-60.

World production of industrial molasses in general follows the trend of centrifugal sugar production. Since World War II, molasses has become important as an animal feed, whereas before the war it had a big outlet in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol. The United States is the biggest user of this product, importing large quantities to supplement its own production. Sizable quantities are now being used in Japan and several of the European countries.

The 1963 output of honey in 18 selected countries totalled 654 million pounds, up 5 percent from the previous year. Production in 1963, for the 15 countries for which a 1955-59 average is available, was 20 percent above the five-year average. Little change in production had been shown for the 3 years before 1963.

The United States is by far the world's leading producer of honey. With an alltime record output of nearly 300 million pounds in 1963, U.S. production was five times that of second-place Mexico's production. Other leading producers are Argentina, Canada, and Australia. (Tables following next pages)

WORLD ALMOND CROP
FORECAST ABOVE AVERAGE

The second 1964 world commercial almond harvest forecast is virtually unchanged from July at 125,300 short tons, shelled basis. Production this season is large, exceeding the 5-year (1958-62) average of 104,300 tons as well as the harvests of 75,600 and 115,900 tons in the 1962 and 1963 seasons, respectively. However, production in 1964 will be below the record 155,500 ton 1961 harvest. Total supplies (including stocks) in producing countries for 1964-65 are now indicated at 136,100 tons.

Both foreign and U.S. production are above the 1963 crop and the 1958-62 average. Foreign production is forecast at 88,300 tons. All foreign producers except Italy, have larger crops than in 1963 and all are above the average. U.S. production for 1964 is forecast at 37,000 tons slightly above 1963 and about 9,000 tons larger than the 5-year average of 28,200 tons. (Continued on page 11)

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60
Annual 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 2/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North America:				
Canada 3/	8,655	8,999	9,579	(10,600)
Costa Rica	1,927	3,147	3,821	(4,100)
Cuba 4/	297,324	210,000	(180,000)	(174,300)
Dominican Republic	(25,338)	60,000	(60,000)	(61,900)
El Salvador	1,925	4,587	3,789	3,814
Guatemala	3,615	6,200	7,500	(8,700)
Haiti	(4,053)	3,468	3,000	(3,200)
Jamaica	(15,520)	33,347	(35,670)	(34,000)
Mexico	86,937	114,928	131,485	142,728
United States, Mainland	169,703	233,200	236,582	289,944
Hawaii	53,084	57,372	55,373	(58,000)
Puerto Rico	57,106	56,200	61,548	(60,000)
Other North America	(45,500)	(54,325)	(57,900)	(56,113)
Total North America	770,687	845,773	846,247	907,399
South America:				
Argentina	39,331	56,110	65,793	77,432
Brazil	(202,600)	(268,000)	(238,000)	(238,000)
British Guiana	(14,840)	18,795	23,677	23,211
Chile	3,373	2,551	4,000	4,196
Peru 3/	40,864	45,286	47,994	48,700
Venezuela 3/	N.A.	22,657	24,426	27,159
Other South America	(36,400)	(25,500)	(18,000)	(21,750)
Total South America	337,408	438,899	421,890	440,448
Europe:				
Austria	11,638	9,365	11,594	15,659
Belgium and Luxembourg	17,502	19,273	17,045	17,794
Denmark	16,014	14,629	8,935	17,607
Finland	2,453	3,634	2,744	4,121
France	76,473	78,294	74,923	88,409
Germany, West	82,541	61,249	69,116	88,971
Greece	N.A.	281	2,098	2,622
Ireland	4,638	7,955	7,613	6,743
Italy	66,517	33,385	50,115	59,938
Netherlands	21,635	24,537	19,667	17,794
Spain	24,627	37,358	32,826	28,888
Sweden	13,310	13,673	10,115	11,051
Switzerland	1,726	1,606	1,480	2,248
United Kingdom	45,109	50,433	46,056	59,938
Total West Europe	384,183	355,672	354,327	421,783

- Continued

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60 Annual 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 1/ (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 2/
Europe - continued	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Hungary	(16,504)	21,162	23,000	28,096
Poland	(46,614)	(74,100)	(62,300)	(62,700)
Yugoslavia	10,462	12,175	11,426	16,483
Other East Europe	(83,800)	(114,900)	(97,000)	(105,950)
Total East Europe	157,380	222,337	193,726	213,229
Total Europe	541,563	578,009	548,053	635,012
USSR (Europe and Asia)	(241,800)	(409,300)	(330,000)	(328,600)
Africa:				
Angola	2,420	(2,750)	(2,800)	(2,800)
Egypt 5/	27,665	27,221	34,657	29,969
Mauritius	21,274	26,079	23,018	28,018
South Africa, Republic of	(38,400)	(46,600)	69,407	56,075
Other Africa	(39,800)	(52,400)	(56,700)	(54,550)
Total Africa	129,559	155,050	186,582	171,412
Asia:				
China, Taiwan	32,524	33,814	(30,630)	(29,000)
India	149,218	204,914	140,105	(144,400)
Indonesia	(36,292)	31,842	29,969	34,652
Japan 3/	N.A.	12,737	12,175	12,269
Philippines	(57,540)	67,547	83,553	95,000
Thailand	6/ 10,849	24,219	20,604	24,350
Turkey	(16,359)	18,755	19,273	22,481
Other Asia	(55,000)	(63,000)	(86,000)	(74,500)
Total Asia	357,782	456,828	422,309	436,652
Oceania:				
Australia	51,654	49,284	63,299	59,283
Fiji	(9,120)	(8,600)	(12,700)	15,400
Total Oceania	60,774	57,884	75,999	74,683
Total world	2,439,573	2,941,743	2,831,080	2,994,206

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 4/ Includes hi-test molasses. 5/ May include edible molasses. 6/ 3 year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

HONEY: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 annual 1961, 1962 and 1963

Country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	243,950	274,093	272,788	298,967
Mexico	42,659	51,808	66,138	56,217
Argentina	27,778	44,092	37,478	47,399
Canada	28,078	35,050	30,713	42,100
Australia 2/	37,051	35,801	43,651	32,679
France	38,581	26,455	26,455	28,660
Turkey	17,768	17,639	18,755	22,046
Spain	16,337	19,992	21,305	21,746
Germany, West	17,549	35,274	16,535	20,944
Brazil	7,014	17,119	16,628	15,307
Chile	12,531	14,109	14,330	14,550
New Zealand	11,715	12,275	13,171	13,680
Italy	3/	13,228	8,818	13,228
Japan	3/	15,432	12,125	11,023
Austria	6,526	8,157	7,937	8,377
Yugoslavia	3/	5,968	7,454	8,157
Guatemala	4,509	3,439	6,570	6,400
Switzerland	3,459	2,077	1,819	2,425
Total	515,505	632,008	622,670	653,764

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Crop year beginning July of previous year

3/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Stocks in the producing countries estimated at 10,800 tons at the beginning of the 1964 season are expected to be above last season's but less than half of average 1958-62 stocks of 24,200. These stocks are about equally divided between foreign producers and the United States.

Exports from the major producing countries for the 1963-64 season now drawing to a close are expected to total 73,700 short tons, shelled basis, or 8 percent above the 1958-62 average of 68,000 tons. World exports in 1964-65 should be larger than in 1963-64.

U.S. exports of almonds amounted to 9,500 tons, according to preliminary data, during the 1963-64 season and exceeded the previous record exports of 9,400 tons (shelled equivalent) in 1959-60. There is some doubt, however, as to what the final official export total will show since some exports were recalled, reportedly 350 tons. U.S. shelled almond exports in 1962-63 amounted to 4,663 tons and 4,721 tons in 1961-62. In 1962-63, unshelled shipments amounted to 130 tons compared with 382 tons in 1961-62. Unshelled exports totaled 626 tons in 1963-64.

U.S. imports of almonds were negligible during the 1963-64 season; only 119 tons, shelled, and 66 tons, blanched, entered. Imports of unblanched almonds totaled 84 tons in 1962-63 compared with 192 tons in 1961-62, while blanched imports were 44 tons and 181 tons in 1962-63 and 1961-62 respectively.

Prices of foreign almonds after falling to a low of 61 cents in April rose to 66 cents in August 1964, reflecting the short supply position between seasons. This price was only slightly above the opening 1963 level.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1962-64 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	8,000	8,000	5,500	8,000
Italy	32,300	14,500	42,000	36,000
Morocco	3,800	2,200	3,100	5,000
Portugal	3,400	4,300	1,300	3,300
Spain	28,600	20,000	29,500	36,000
Total foreign	76,100	49,000	81,400	88,300
United States 1/	28,200	26,600	34,500	37,000
Grand total	104,300	75,600	115,900	125,300
Beginning stocks	24,200	25,000	8,400	10,800
Total supplies	128,500	100,600	124,300	136,100

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1961-63 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	5,600	4,700	5,500	4,400
Italy	27,300	48,000	20,500	33,000
Morocco	2,000	1,200	1, 00	1,500
Portugal	3,100	5,000	3,900	2,300
Spain	24,900	33,800	15,000	23,000
Total foreign	62,900	92,700	46,000	64,200
United States	5,100	4,900	4,700	9,500
Grand total	68,000	97,600	50,700	73,700

ALMONDS, SHELLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, marketing seasons 1960-63

Month	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September	47.8	38.7	65.2	64.4
October	46.9	38.2	66.0	69.3
November	46.5	39.4	69.6	66.6
December	46.0	41.9	68.5	62.6
January	46.2	45.0	69.0	64.9
February	45.6	45.8	67.0	63.2
March	42.4	49.4	60.9	62.5
April	41.1	47.3	58.9	61.2
May	42.0	61.3	62.3	63.5
June	44.2	63.7	65.0	65.2
July	43.0	60.7	61.9	65.1
August	42.1	62.8	61.1	66.2

SMALLER WORLD COFFEE
CROP IN 1964-65

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate (September) of the 1964-65 world coffee crop places total production at 52.7 million bags with exportable production at 38.5 million bags. These estimates are 22 percent and 29 percent, respectively, below corresponding total and exportable productions for 1963-64, due mainly to the sharply reduced Brazilian crop.

Because of the unusually low crop in Brazil in 1964-65, the Foreign Agricultural Service again emphasizes that the term "exportable production," as used in this report, is the difference between total production and domestic consumption, and is not synonymous with the production of export quality coffee.

The total 1964-65 North American production is estimated at 10.2 million bags, with exportable production at 7.3 million bags, as compared with 1963-64 total production of 10.6 million and exportable of 7.9 million bags. Costa Rica's crop will be down sharply from 1963-64 as volcanic ash and insect damage continue severe. Smaller crops in 1964-65 also are expected for Guatemala and Mexico, while somewhat larger crops are forecast for Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Total production in South America in 1964-65 is estimated at 21.5 million bags and exportable at 12.5 million bags. Both figures are approximately 15 million bags below total and exportable productions of 1963-64 and directly reflect the greatly reduced Brazilian outturn. While Brazil's 1964-65 total crop is still estimated at 11 million bags, rains during the harvesting period reportedly have lowered the quality of the crop somewhat. Brazil has plentiful carryover stocks from 1963-64 and previous crops, although availabilities of the more desirable greenish coffees are more limited. While final trade data are not available, it is clear that Brazil is falling considerably short of filling her export quota under the International Coffee Agreement for the year ending September 30, 1964.

Colombia's production in 1964-65 is expected to be about the same as the previous year, while moderate increases over 1963-64 are estimated for Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Africa's 1964-65 estimated total production of 16.8 million bags and exportable production of 16.1 million bags represent slight decreases from comparable data for 1963-64 of 17.1 million bags and 16.4 million bags, respectively. This decline is primarily the result of an expected dropoff in Ivory Coast production from the very large 1963-64 crop. Preliminary data indicate moderate increases in Angola and Uganda in 1964-65, while outturns in the Congo (Leopoldville) and Malagasy Republic are expected down.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1961-62	1962-64	1963-64	2nd estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,140	1,050	1,100	700
Cuba	713	800	650	475	550
Dominican Republic	549	600	570	600	580
El Salvador	1,436	1,900	1,650	1,800	1,850
Guatemala	1,357	1,700	1,900	1,750	1,650
Haiti	600	725	675	650	625
Honduras	321	365	410	375	420
Mexico	1,716	2,350	2,200	2,900	2,800
Nicaragua	376	440	520	450	535
Panama	3/ 27	85	73	83	90
Trinidad & Tobago	44	42	60	75	80
Other 4/	427	392	416	318	332
Total North America	8,300	10,539	10,174	10,576	10,212
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	35,000	27,000	26,000	11,000
Colombia	7,360	7,800	7,500	7,800	7,800
Ecuador	521	850	800	770	830
Peru	324	710	770	800	820
Venezuela	835	750	850	935	970
Other 5/	63	101	124	128	128
Total South America	37,403	45,211	37,044	36,433	21,548
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	3,000
Burundi 6/	---	---	300	150	175
Cameroon 7/	405	835	825	850	900
Central African Republic	3/ 41	145	105	185	150
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,195	900	1,100	1,100	1,000
Ethiopia	1,100	1,430	1,490	1,525	1,550
Guinea	8/ 114	235	215	175	200
Ivory Coast	2,130	1,650	3,350	4,300	3,700
Kenya	415	525	635	760	800
Malagasy Republic	902	800	1,000	1,000	950
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 120	460	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	200	125	125
Tanganyika	375	400	470	600	615
Togo	122	172	177	252	222
Uganda	1,508	1,945	2,945	2,900	3,000
Other 11/	332	316	400	425	427
Total Africa	10,202	12,613	16,312	17,147	16,814
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	765	930	1,150	1,125
Indonesia	1,343	1,850	2,330	1,800	2,100
Philippines	199	680	550	555	560
Yemen	88	90	82	80	80
Other 12/	179	295	280	296	309
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	3,680	4,172	3,881	4,174
World total production	58,426	72,043	67,702	68,037	52,748

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	2nd estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	1,025	930	970	570
Cuba	207	200	50	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	450	420	450	430
El Salvador	1,327	1,800	1,540	1,685	1,730
Guatemala	1,158	1,500	1,700	1,540	1,440
Haiti	435	525	425	405	375
Honduras	262	290	335	300	335
Mexico	1,369	1,500	1,250	1,950	1,800
Nicaragua	334	395	475	405	490
Panama	3/ 10	40	19	26	27
Trinidad & Tobago	37	35	53	68	72
Other 4/	171	88	122	59	48
Total North America	6,389	7,848	7,319	7,858	7,317
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	28,000	20,000	19,000	4,000
Colombia	6,550	6,800	6,500	6,800	6,800
Ecuador	422	650	570	540	600
Peru	251	570	605	615	620
Venezuela	472	310	370	425	450
Other 5/	44	50	73	77	77
Total South America	31,099	36,380	28,118	27,457	12,547
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,750	3,050	2,750	2,950
Burundi 6/	---	---	295	145	170
Cameroon 7/	396	820	805	830	880
Central African Republic	3/ 37	140	100	180	145
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	850	1,050	1,050	950
Ethiopia	850	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200
Guinea	8/ 105	220	200	160	185
Ivory Coast	2,063	1,600	3,300	4,250	3,650
Kenya	399	505	615	740	780
Malagasy Republic	812	700	900	900	850
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 118	390	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	195	120	120
Tanganyika	369	390	455	585	600
Togo	121	170	175	250	220
Uganda	1,454	1,933	2,930	2,885	2,985
Other 11/	308	284	367	392	394
Total Africa	9,623	11,852	15,587	16,412	16,079
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	315	370	580	565
Indonesia	1,120	1,650	2,080	1,500	1,800
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	80	72	70	70
Other 12/	63	150	135	141	149
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,195	2,657	2,291	2,584
World exportable production	48,591	58,275	53,681	54,018	38,527

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The 1964-65 total production in Asia and Oceania is estimated at 4.2 million bags with exportable at 2.6 million. These estimates are up slightly from those for 1963-64. The principal change is for Indonesia for which the 1963-64 production is revised substantially downward from previous estimates.

Based on such information as is available, exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1964-65 (with comparable 1963-64 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds, are as follows: Jamaica 10,000 (16,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (30,000); Bolivia 25,000 (20,000); Paraguay 40,000 (45,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 10,000 (10,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 78,000 (73,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 65,000 (68,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (75,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (30,000).

WORLD MEAT CONSUMPTION ABOVE AVERAGE

During the past 6 or 7 years meat consumption per person has increased materially in the deficit meat producing countries of Western Europe, in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, USSR, Japan, Canada, and the United States. Rising consumer incomes in most of these countries have resulted in higher meat consumption, particularly beef and veal. Strong demand for meat in these meat deficit areas has held down consumption in Australia, Ireland, Uruguay, and Argentina as exporting countries have been able to ship large amounts of meat at favorable prices. New Zealand has increased meat consumption despite strong export demand.

In 1963 per capita meat consumption was above the 1956-60 average in 30 of the 40 countries for which detailed statistics have been compiled. Consumption was below average in 10 countries, including 5 in South America, and in Ireland, Poland, Yugoslavia, Republic of South Africa, and Australia. Consumption per person increased from 1962 to 1963 in 24 countries, remained unchanged in 4 others, and decreased in 12.

Per capita consumption in 1963 ranged from 13 pounds in Japan to 240 pounds in New Zealand. The 9 other leading consumers were Australia, 219; Argentina, 216; Uruguay, 203; the United States, 169; Canada, 140; United Kingdom, 139; France, 132; Denmark, 130 and Belgium and Luxembourg, 123. Consumption exceeded 200 pounds of meat per person in only 4 countries during the year. In 12 countries consumption was between 100 and 200 pounds; 17 consumed 50 and 100 pounds and 7 less than 50 pounds.

Beef and Veal

This is the first time that detailed statistics by types of meat have been published for all countries. Beef and veal consumption per person in 1963 was above the 1956-60 average in 31 countries under review, but below average in 8 countries.

During 1963 beef and veal consumption ranged from 4 pounds per capita in Japan to 190 pounds in Argentina. The other high consuming countries using 104 pounds or more per person each were Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand. Consumption in the United States was 99 pounds and in Canada 80. Other countries eating over 50 pounds were France, 73; United Kingdom, 67; Paraguay, 67; Belgium and Luxembourg, 61; Colombia, 57; Switzerland, 54 and the Republic of South Africa, 54.

Pork

Only 11 countries increased pork consumption in 1963 over a year earlier. Utilization per person in 15 countries remained unchanged from a year earlier but consumption declined in 12 countries. Consumption in 23 countries was above the 1956-60 average; 8 equaled the average and 7 were below average.

The range in per capita consumption during 1963 was from a low of 6 pounds in the Republic of South Africa to a high of 84 in Denmark. Other leading consumers were West Germany, 69; Austria, 69; the United States, 65; Hungary, 62; Switzerland, 58; Sweden, 57; Czechoslovakia, 56; Belgium and Luxembourg, 54; Canada, 51 and the Netherlands, 50.

Lamb, Mutton and Goat

Consumption of lamb, mutton and goat meat varies sharply from country to country averaging less than one-half pound per person per year in several countries to as high as 93 pounds per person in Australia and 96 in New Zealand. The other leading consumers in 1963 were Uruguay, 34; Greece, 27; United Kingdom, 24; Ireland, 18; Republic of South Africa, 15; Bulgaria, 14; Argentina, 11; Norway, 9 and USSR 9. The United States is well down the list at 5 pounds.

Consumption in 1963 was above average in Greece, USSR, Australia and New Zealand. It was average in Norway, the United Kingdom, and Bulgaria but was below average in Argentina, Uruguay, Ireland, and the Republic of South Africa. During 1962 and 1963 consumption increased in Greece and Ireland; remained unchanged in the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, USSR, and New Zealand, but declined in Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, Norway, and Republic of South Africa.

Horse Meat

Horse meat is important as human food in most European countries, the USSR and Japan. The leading consumers in 1963 were Belgium and Luxembourg 7 pounds per person; France 5 pounds; the Netherlands 4; and Sweden 3.

BEEF AND VEAL 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	77	73	77	77	76	80
United States 2/ 3/	91	87	91	94	94	99
Mexico	26	25	25	24	25	27
South America:						
Argentina	187	153	158	181	174	190
Brazil	47	47	45	40	39	36
Chile	43	44	45	45	42	40
Colombia	51	47	48	52	54	57
Ecuador	19	20	20	20	21	22
Paraguay	106	107	87	83	73	67
Peru	16	16	15	16	16	15
Uruguay	165	172	187	157	146	151
Venezuela	34	38	39	43	43	44
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	48	50	49	49	53	61
France	64	61	64	67	70	73
Germany, West	40	40	42	44	46	47
Italy	26	28	30	32	35	43
Netherlands	40	40	41	43	47	50
EEC	43	43	45	47	49	54
Austria	40	40	41	41	45	44
Denmark 2/	36	36	35	37	45	44
Finland	4/	34	34	38	40	43
Greece	8	8	9	11	14	21
Ireland	28	32	31	30	18	18
Norway	31	30	31	33	33	33
Portugal	10	12	13	15	15	15
Spain	12	12	12	14	15	19
Sweden	42	42	43	43	44	45
Switzerland	44	44	45	48	52	54
United Kingdom 2/	65	60	62	64	65	67
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	22	22	15	19	22	23
Czechoslovakia	31	34	32	38	41	40
Germany, East	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Hungary	23	24	27	26	25	26
Poland	23	26	25	23	26	29
Yugoslavia	14	14	13	13	17	15
USSR (Europe and Asia)	26	28	29	25	28	30
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	55	55	53	52	52	54
Asia:						
Japan	3	4	3	3	3	4
Philippines	6	6	6	8	8	8
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	125	126	105	93	100	104
New Zealand 6/	107	99	98	97	106	111

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

PORK 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	51	57	53	50	50	51
United States 2/ 3/	64	68	65	62	64	65
Mexico	13	11	12	11	12	12
South America:						
Argentina	17	15	17	18	15	15
Brazil	17	16	16	16	17	17
Chile	8	8	7	7	7	7
Colombia	8	8	9	9	8	8
Ecuador	7	8	9	9	9	9
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	7	8	8	7	8	9
Uruguay	16	18	18	18	19	18
Venezuela	11	12	12	11	11	11
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	48	48	51	48	51	54
France	48	49	45	46	48	48
Germany, West	64	62	66	67	71	69
Italy	20	21	23	21	22	22
Netherlands	47	44	54	51	54	50
EEC	45	45	46	46	48	48
Austria	65	67	69	69	69	69
Denmark 2/	83	92	91	89	82	84
Finland	4/	30	28	31	33	32
Greece	7	6	7	7	8	9
Ireland	48	46	50	51	48	45
Norway	34	33	35	35	34	35
Portugal	24	23	24	24	23	26
Spain	18	18	19	18	20	23
Sweden	57	57	56	56	57	57
Switzerland	54	55	58	58	57	58
United Kingdom 2/	43	44	45	46	49	48
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	25	26	28	30	31	31
Czechoslovakia	57	61	63	58	57	56
Germany, East	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Hungary	62	67	47	52	62	62
Poland	56	54	53	59	57	47
Yugoslavia	23	24	28	26	23	22
USSR (Europe and Asia)	26	29	26	28	30	32
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	7	7	6	6	6	6
Asia:						
Japan	4	4	4	5	7	7
Philippines	13	13	12	12	12	13
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	19	20	19	20	23	22
New Zealand 6/	32	33	34	33	33	33

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

MUTTON, LAMB AND GOATMEAT 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	2	2	2	3	4	4
United States 2/ 3/	4	5	5	5	5	5
Mexico	3	3	3	4	3	4
South America:						
Argentina	14	14	14	13	13	11
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile	8	7	8	7	6	5
Colombia	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Ecuador	3	4	4	4	4	4
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	8	8	8	8	8	8
Uruguay	39	36	38	36	35	34
Venezuela	1	4/	4/	1	1	1
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	6	6	6	6	6	6
Germany, West	1	1	1	1	1	4/
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	4/
EEC	3	3	3	3	3	3
Austria	1	4/	4/	4/	1	4/
Denmark 2/	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	5/	6/ 6	6/ 2	6/ 3	1	1
Greece	21	20	21	21	21	27
Ireland	20	21	24	18	17	18
Norway	9	9	9	9	10	9
Portugal	5	5	6	5	6	5
Spain	7	7	9	8	9	8
Sweden	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	2
United Kingdom 2/	24	25	25	25	24	24
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	14	15	13	14	14	14
Czechoslovakia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany, East	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	1
Poland	2	2	2	2	2	2
Yugoslavia	6	7	7	5	6	5
USSR (Europe and Asia)	8	9	8	8	9	9
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	16	16	16	15	17	15
Asia:						
Japan	4/	4/	1	1	1	1
Philippines	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Oceania:						
Australia 7/	84	87	103	102	98	93
New Zealand 8/	83	88	95	93	96	96

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 4/ Less than .5 pound. 5/ Included in total consumption. 6/ Includes horsemeat. 7/ Year ending June 30. 8/ Year ending September 30.

HORSEMEAT 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
South America:						
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	6	7	5	7	7	7
France	5	4	5	6	5	5
Germany, West	2/	2/	1	1	2/	1
Italy	2	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	3	3	3	3	3	4
EEC	2	2	2	2	3	2
Austria	2	2	2	2	1	1
Denmark 3/	1	2	2	2	1	1
Finland	4/	5/	5/	5/	1	2
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway	1	1	1	2	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2/	1
Spain	1	1	1	2/	1	1
Sweden	4	4	4	4	4	3
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	1	1	2/	2/	2/	2/
Germany, East	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Hungary	3	5	6	4	2	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
USSR (Europe and Asia)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia:						
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Oceania:						
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Less than .5 pound. 3/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Included in lamb, mutton, and goatmeat.

TOTAL MEAT 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/ 3/	135	137	139	134	134	140
United States 2/ 4/	159	160	161	161	163	169
Mexico	42	39	40	39	40	43
South America:						
Argentina	218	182	189	212	202	216
Brazil	65	64	62	57	57	54
Chile	59	59	60	59	55	52
Colombia	59	56	57	61	62	65
Ecuador	29	32	33	33	34	35
Paraguay	106	107	87	83	73	67
Peru	31	32	31	31	32	32
Uruguay	220	226	243	211	200	203
Venezuela	46	50	51	55	55	56
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	103	106	106	105	112	123
France	123	120	120	125	129	132
Germany, West	105	103	110	113	118	117
Italy	50	52	56	57	61	69
Netherlands	91	88	99	98	105	104
EEC	93	93	96	98	103	107
Austria	108	109	112	112	116	114
Denmark 2/	121	131	129	129	129	130
Finland	69	70	64	72	75	78
Greece	36	34	37	39	43	57
Ireland	96	99	105	99	83	81
Norway	75	73	76	79	78	78
Portugal	40	41	44	45	44	47
Spain	38	38	41	40	45	51
Sweden	103	103	103	103	105	105
Switzerland	101	102	106	109	113	116
United Kingdom 2/	132	129	132	135	138	139
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	61	63	56	63	67	68
Czechoslovakia	91	98	97	98	100	98
Germany, East	93	103	97	102	103	109
Hungary	89	97	81	84	91	90
Poland	82	83	81	85	86	79
Yugoslavia	43	45	48	44	46	42
USSR (Europe and Asia)	62	68	65	63	69	73
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	78	78	75	73	75	75
Asia:						
Japan	8	9	9	10	12	13
Philippines	19	19	18	20	20	21
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	228	233	227	215	221	219
New Zealand 6/	222	220	227	223	235	240

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Total consumption includes canned meat. 4/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service.
Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.

U.S. FEED GRAINS EXPORTS
SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN JULY

U.S. feed grains exports in July 1964 totaled 1.2 million metric tons -- slightly more than 1 percent above July 1963.

Table A shows exports of feed grains by country of destination, comparing July 1964 with July 1963. Shipments to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows quantities and destination of U.S. feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to reflect transhipments during July 1964 as compared with July 1963. During July 1964 transhipments through Canadian ports were for corn only in the amount of 140,000 metric tons. This is 40 percent less than transhipments in 1963.

Corn exports totaled 833,000 tons, down 8 percent from the 903,000 tons shipped during July 1963. Shipments to all the countries of the Common Market were much less, with the exception of West Germany which showed a substantial increase. Exports to other countries of Western Europe decreased by 27 percent. However, Austria and Spain increased 21,000 tons but was not enough to overshadow the considerable decrease. Bulgaria was the only East European country to receive exports of corn in July 1964. Exports of corn to Asian countries increased by 29 percent over the 136,000 tons during July 1963. The greatest increases were to Japan and India. Egypt received 89,000 tons as compared to none in July 1963.

Exports of oats totaled 4,000 tons, down 82 percent from the 22,000 tons exported during July 1963. Reduced shipments to most of the major markets, particularly Italy and the Netherlands, accounted for the sharp drop.

Barley shipments of 39,000 tons were up 19 percent over the 31,000 tons shipped during July 1963. The increase was attributed to larger shipments to Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, and the Republic of Korea. However, this was partly offset by smaller shipments to Canada and West Germany.

Sorghum shipments during July 1964 totaled 321,000 tons and showed a substantial increase of 42 percent over the 225,000 tons shipped during the same month a year earlier. Countries of the European Common Market and the United Kingdom showed substantial increases in shipments which amounted to 113,000 tons over July 1963. In contrast, exports to Poland and the Asiatic countries declined. African countries increased from 1,000 tons to 9,000 tons.

Preliminary forecast for July-August 1964 indicates that feed grain exports will be about 2.6 million tons--21 percent larger than the 2.1 million tons during July-August 1963.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports to principal countries, July 1963 and July 1964

Destination	July 1963					July 1964				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	296,397	--	14,735	62	311,194	218,778	--	--	157	218,935
Mexico	23,368	73	--	1,660	25,101	3,810	22	1,331	370	5,533
Others	3,762	62	--	505	4,329	10,362	103	15	2,216	12,696
Total	323,527	135	14,735	2,227	340,624	232,950	125	1,346	2,743	237,164
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	43,493	1,219	--	17,306	62,018	12,233	--	--	74,651	86,884
France	2,286	--	--	--	2,286	25	--	--	665	690
Germany, West	3,334	526	3,591	2,032	9,483	59,572	2,856	2,126	4,656	69,210
Italy	183,630	9,702	--	--	193,332	103,579	--	--	--	103,579
Netherlands	78,795	7,998	3,410	76,294	166,497	61,455	1,016	5,269	115,296	183,036
Total	311,538	19,445	7,001	95,632	433,616	236,864	3,872	7,395	195,268	443,399
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	8,574	--	--	--	8,574
Denmark	1,062	--	--	--	1,062	147	--	5,367	--	5,514
Greece	24,592	--	--	--	24,592	18,570	--	--	--	18,570
Ireland	14,619	--	--	--	14,619	57	--	--	--	57
Norway	5,877	--	--	--	5,877	11	--	--	--	11
Spain	9,021	--	--	--	9,021	21,628	--	--	--	21,628
Sweden	82	--	--	--	82	206	--	--	--	206
Switzerland	--	1,020	--	203	1,223	2,924	--	--	--	2,924
United Kingdom	50,097	--	--	--	50,097	32,173	--	--	12,891	45,064
Others	10,193	--	113	--	10,306	120	--	--	--	120
Total	115,543	1,020	113	203	116,879	84,410	--	5,367	12,891	102,668
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	11,684
Poland	--	--	9,570	20,218	29,788	--	--	10,618	16,322	26,940
Total	--	--	9,570	20,218	29,788	11,684	--	10,618	16,322	38,624
Total Europe	427,081	20,465	16,684	116,053	580,283	332,958	3,872	23,380	224,481	584,691
Asia:										
India	--	--	--	10	10	15,335	--	--	--	15,335
Israel	33,584	--	--	25,819	59,403	33,890	--	--	22,555	56,445
Japan	87,351	--	--	66,394	153,745	113,461	--	--	62,003	175,464
Korea, Republic of	3,104	1,186	--	1,530	5,820	--	--	14,063	--	14,063
Pakistan	252	--	--	--	252	--	--	--	--	--
Others	12,207	--	--	12,446	24,653	13,292	--	4	--	13,296
Total	136,498	1,186	--	106,199	243,883	175,978	--	14,067	84,558	274,603
Africa:										
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	88,626	--	--	--	88,626
Others	15,984	--	--	1,000	16,984	2,424	--	--	8,958	11,382
Total	15,984	--	--	1,000	16,984	91,050	--	--	8,958	100,008
World total	903,090	21,786	31,419	225,479	1,181,774	832,936	3,997	38,793	320,740	1,196,466

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Table 8.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports July 1963 and July 1964

Destination	Inspected for Export from Canadian ports										
	July 1963					July 1964				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	15,037	--	--	--	15,037
France	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	38,964	--	--	--	38,964	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	29,947	--	--	--	29,947	83,058	--	--	--	83,058
EEC sub-total	68,911	--	--	--	68,911	98,095	--	--	--	98,095
Ireland	25,375	--	--	--	25,375	5,029	--	--	--	5,029
Poland	--	--	2,351	--	2,351	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	58,115	--	--	--	58,115	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	83,058	--	8,252	--	91,310	37,160	--	--	--	37,160
Total	235,459	--	10,603	--	246,062	140,284	--	--	--	140,284
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	43,493	1,219	--	17,306	62,018	27,270	--	--	74,651	101,921
France	2,286	--	--	--	2,286	25	--	--	665	690
Germany, West	3,334	526	3,591	2,032	9,483	59,572	2,856	2,126	4,656	69,210
Italy	222,594	9,702	--	--	232,296	103,579	--	--	--	103,579
Netherlands	108,742	7,998	3,410	76,294	196,444	144,513	1,016	5,269	115,296	266,094
EEC sub-total	380,449	19,445	7,001	95,632	502,527	334,959	3,872	7,395	195,268	541,494
Ireland	39,994	--	--	--	39,994	5,086	--	--	--	5,086
Poland	--	--	9,570	20,218	29,788	--	--	10,618	--	10,618
Spain	67,136	--	--	--	67,136	21,628	--	--	--	21,628
United Kingdom	133,155	--	--	--	133,155	69,333	--	--	12,891	82,224
Total	620,734	19,445	16,571	115,850	772,600	431,006	3,872	18,013	208,159	661,050

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exoorts for relief.

JULY EXPORTS OF U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR
SLIGHTLY ABOVE PREVIOUS YEAR

Exports of United States wheat and flour (grain equivalent) totaled 58 million bushels during July 1964. This represented only a 1 percent increase over those reported for July 1963. Increased shipments to the Western Hemisphere, the EEC countries, Eastern Europe, and Asia were mainly responsible for this increase. However, shipments to the other Western European and African countries were substantially under those for July 1963 by 62 percent.

Wheat and flour shipments to European countries were 14 percent higher this year than they were at the same time last year, due largely to the amount going to Eastern Europe. Yugoslavia received 5 million bushels of wheat and flour in the first month of this fiscal year as compared with less than 1 million last year. Exports to Yugoslavia amounted to 51 percent of the over-all European total. An estimated decrease of about 15 percent in the 1964 crop caused by high temperatures followed by heavy rainfall will result in larger imports to supply their needs. These will be needed earlier than last year for mixing with domestically produced wheat, which is of a very poor quality. Shipments to the EEC countries accounted for another 26 percent of the European total, with France and Italy showing sizable increases.

Exports of wheat and flour to countries in the Western Hemisphere aggregated 14 million bushels between July 1 and July 31, 1964 as compared with 10 million bushels last July. Increases were most noticeable in shipments going to countries in South America, particularly to Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela.

Wheat and flour exports to the Asiatic countries were substantially the same in July 1964 as they were in July 1963. Over 60 percent of the total 30 million bushels forwarded to this area went to India alone, with another 29 percent being exported to Pakistan, Japan, and Korea.

Shipments to African countries dropped considerably this year. Only 3 million bushels were exported during July 1964 as compared with 8 million bushels during the same time last year. This decrease was evidenced in exports to most countries. A larger increase was shown in the exports to the Canary Islands.

Wheat grain exports amounted to 53 million bushels in July 1964 which was a slight increase over the same month of 1963. Eighteen million bushels or 34 percent were shipped to India, Pakistan, Brazil, and Yugoslavia, accounting for another 26 percent.

(Continued on page 28)

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U. S. Exports by country of destination, July 1963 and July 1964

Destination	July 1963			July 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	2,590	23	2,613	3,606	19	3,625
Mexico	--	18	18	10	39	49
Central America	378	150	528	331	172	503
Bahamas	4/	--	4/	--	3	3
Barbados	10	2	12	--	21	21
Dominican Republic	226	--	226	355	2	357
Haiti	--	5	5	101	7	108
Jamaica	--	24	24	--	91	91
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	4/	4/	--	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	--	20	20	--	31	31
Trinidad and Tobago	--	2	2	--	81	81
Bolivia	--	118	118	--	1,041	1,041
Brazil	3,631	98	3,729	4,940	19	4,959
British Guiana	--	15	15	--	102	102
Chile	969	70	1,039	--	181	181
Colombia	735	4/	735	1,468	2	1,470
Paraguay	154	30	184	--	--	--
Peru	367	10	377	742	23	765
Surinam	--	26	26	--	33	33
Venezuela	237	39	276	528	6	534
Total	9,297	650	9,947	12,081	1,884	13,965
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	364	--	364	66	--	66
France	46	--	46	269	--	269
Italy	1	131	132	1,061	9	1,070
Netherlands	1,320	95	1,415	807	61	868
West Germany	673	2	675	493	1	494
Total	2,404	228	2,632	2,696	71	2,767
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	--	216	216	--	4	4
Iceland	1	37	38	1	69	70
Portugal	--	6	6	720	211	931
Spain	2,261	--	2,261	--	--	--
Switzerland	265	--	265	37	--	37
Turkey	57	--	57	39	4/	39
United Kingdom	331	7	338	405	8	413
Total	2,915	266	3,181	1,202	292	1,494
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	2,639	123	2,762	913	15	928
Yugoslavia	745	--	745	5,391	31	5,422
Total	3,384	123	3,507	6,304	46	6,350
Total Europe	8,703	617	9,320	10,202	409	10,611
Asia:						
India	15,369	1	15,370	18,184	53	18,237
Iran	--	3	3	1,565	93	1,658
Israel	833	3	836	--	16	16
Jordan	--	288	288	--	241	241
Kuwait	--	54	54	11	79	90
Lebanon	--	21	21	--	211	211
Pakistan	577	--	577	3,527	49	3,576
Philippines	562	35	597	38	100	138
Saudi Arabia	--	248	248	7	333	340
Vietnam	6	226	232	73	181	254
Japan	7,368	170	7,538	2,845	96	2,941
Korea	3,013	96	3,109	2,150	76	2,226
Taiwan	507	--	507	--	59	59
Other	109	124	233	--	364	364
Total	28,344	1,269	29,613	28,400	1,951	30,351
Africa:						
Algeria	681	2	683	--	7	7
Sudan	367	959	1,326	110	--	110
United Arab Republic	3,462	825	4,287	1,249	459	1,708
Angola	309	2	311	147	6	153
Cameroon	--	5	5	--	6	6
Canary Islands	--	4	4	449	--	449
Congo (Leopoldville)	4	793	797	--	103	103
Ghana	--	12	12	--	5	5
Liberia	--	4	4	--	12	12
Madeira Islands	92	3	95	111	--	111
Nigeria	191	--	191	--	6	6
Other	68	294	362	12	97	109
Total	5,174	2,903	8,077	2,078	701	2,779
Oceania	--	3	3	--	7	7
World Total	51,518	5,442	56,960	52,761	4,952	57,713

1/ Data includes shipments for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table 8. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Flour shipments to all destinations were 10 percent lower in July 1964 than in the same month a year ago. For the past several years, the United Arab Republic (Egypt) has been the chief market for U. S. flour. However, for the month of July 1964, Bolivia has taken over this spot, with approximately 21 percent of the total exports. Shipments to Egypt accounted for about 9 percent.

Shipments of wheat to Canada are predominately for transhipment to other destinations. However, a separate table showing quantities and destinations of wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports is omitted this month. The only transhipment through Canadian ports of U. S. wheat during July 1964 was approximately 2 million bushels for the USSR. Inspections for transhipment during July 1963 were less than 1 million bushels which was destined for the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Nigeria.

It is anticipated that United States exports of wheat and flour will reach 111 million bushels by August 31, 1964 as compared with 102 million bushels in the first 2 months of the 1963-64 fiscal year.

FRENCH EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR DOWN 11 PERCENT IN 1963-64 FISCAL YEAR

France exported approximately 11 percent less wheat and flour (grain equivalent) in the fiscal year 1963-64 than in the previous fiscal year. Total exports amounted to 2.7 million metric tons this year as compared with 3.0 million metric tons in the 1962-63 fiscal year. Production of the 1963 crop which was 28 percent below the record crop in 1962 was a large factor causing this decrease.

Shipments to European countries were 64 percent higher in the last twelve months than were reported in the previous fiscal year. Those to the West European countries outside of the EEC showed the largest increase -- 75 percent over last year. At the same time the amount going to the EEC and East European countries increased 33 and 10 percent respectively. As long as the present regulations on grain trade within the EEC continues, French wheat producers cannot expect to reap much advantage from France's membership. Also, since no export subsidies are paid on exports of French wheat to the other EEC countries, exporters often find it more profitable to take the subsidy paid on exports to third countries and export outside of the market than to attempt to sell in neighboring EEC wheat markets which are protected by an intra-community variable levy.

(Continued on page 30)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination, July 1962-June 1963 and July 1963-June 1964

Destination	July 1962-June 1963			July 1963-June 1964		
	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
West Indies	--	50,927	50,927	229	54,642	54,871
Central America	--	7,175	7,175	--	3,671	3,671
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	15,098	15,098
British Guiana	--	28,814	28,814	--	5,445	5,445
Bolivia	--	1,369	1,369	--	--	--
Chile	--	13,490	13,490	--	2,513	2,513
French Guiana	--	2,423	2,423	--	2,767	2,767
Peru	--	74	74	--	734	734
Surinam	--	590	590	--	--	--
Total	--	104,862	104,862	229	84,870	85,099
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	30,986	106	31,092	184,037	446	184,483
Italy	--	--	--	105,610	--	105,610
Netherlands	14,697	67	14,764	70,515	--	70,515
West Germany	95,818	18,058	113,876	135,783	24,836	160,619
Total	141,501	18,231	159,732	495,945	25,282	521,227
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra	--	546	546	--	1,845	1,845
Austria	24,950	--	24,950	53,491	--	53,491
Brit. Terr. in Europe	3,550	--	3,550	2,870	--	2,870
Denmark	4,150	1,087	5,237	102,221	--	102,221
Ireland	3,350	138	3,488	13,404	--	13,404
Norway	71,391	551	71,942	7,188	726	7,914
Portugal	37,222	--	37,222	18,732	--	18,732
Sweden	19,775	--	19,775	--	--	--
Switzerland	180,534	11,306	191,840	123,493	4,357	127,850
United Kingdom	124,383	17,232	141,615	544,469	6,129	550,598
Total	469,305	30,860	500,165	865,868	13,057	878,925
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	62,108	--	62,108	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	12,716	--	12,716
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	13,400	--	13,400
East Germany	--	--	--	49,441	--	49,441
Hungary	173,277	--	173,277	51,120	--	51,120
Poland	338,938	--	338,938	354,481	--	354,481
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	--	148,277	148,277
Total	574,323	--	574,323	481,158	148,277	629,435
Total Europe	1,185,129	49,091	1,234,220	1,842,971	186,616	2,029,587
Asia:						
Aden	--	2,799	2,799	--	7,138	7,138
Arabia	--	2,156	2,156	--	--	--
Bahrein	--	193	193	--	--	--
Burma	--	1,223	1,223	--	--	--
Cambodia	--	5,299	5,299	--	2,784	2,784
Ceylon	--	40,912	40,912	--	13,559	13,559
India	--	31,207	31,207	--	--	--
Jordan	--	--	--	--	861	861
Malaysia	--	20,390	20,390	--	14,226	14,226
North Vietnam	--	9,321	9,321	--	9,219	9,219
Philippines	1,280	--	1,280	--	--	--
South Vietnam	--	2,050	2,050	--	--	--
Thailand	--	83	83	--	--	--
Syria	525	--	525	--	4,258	4,258
China	869,671	--	869,671	187,194	34,311	221,505
Others	104	37,550	37,654	--	9,017	9,017
Total	871,580	153,183	1,024,763	187,194	95,373	282,567
Africa:						
Algeria	80,001	398	80,399	--	--	--
Egypt	--	101,808	101,808	--	--	--
Libya	2,000	12,978	14,978	--	4,354	4,354
Morocco	96,259	--	96,259	--	--	--
Sudan	--	5,742	5,742	8,064	8,574	16,638
Tunisia	25,750	--	25,750	--	--	--
Cameroon	--	3,179	3,179	--	13,704	13,704
Congo (Brazza)	--	--	--	6,950	6,392	13,342
Gabon	--	2,971	2,971	--	3,274	3,274
Ivory Coast	1,100	1,940	3,040	11,410	--	11,410
Malagasy Republic	--	29,729	29,729	--	18,156	18,156
Senegal	145,486	--	145,486	139,381	--	139,381
Zanzibar	--	--	--	--	9,515	9,515
Others	19,867	65,712	85,579	1,428	25,163	26,591
Total	370,463	224,457	594,920	167,233	89,132	256,365
Oceania	--	15,924	15,924	--	18,666	18,666
Unspecified	281	3,376	3,657	612	4,801	5,413
World total	2,427,453	550,893	2,978,346	2,198,239	479,458	2,677,697
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	89,193	20,241	109,434	80,771	17,617	98,388

The United Kingdom provided the largest market for French wheat, taking 551,000 metric tons or 27 percent of the European total. Shipments to the EEC totalled 521,000 metric tons, almost all of which went to Belgium-Luxembourg, Italy, and West Germany, with Italy taking only 70,500 metric tons. Poland was the largest market for French wheat in the East European area. Seventeen percent of the European total or 354,000 metric tons, was shipped to Poland, and 7 percent or 148,000 metric tons was shipped to the USSR.

Exports of wheat and flour to the Western Hemisphere dropped from 105,000 metric tons in 1962-63 to 85,000 metric tons in 1963-64. Most of this decrease was in shipments to Central America, British Guiana, Bolivia, Chile, and Surinam. Exports to other countries in the Western Hemisphere such as the West Indies and Jamaica increased sharply.

French exports to the Asiatic countries decreased tremendously during fiscal year 1963-64. Only 283,000 metric tons went to this area in the past twelve months as compared with 1.0 million metric tons in fiscal year 1962-63. This was largely because of sharply reduced exports to China. These exports decreased from 870,000 metric tons to 222,000 metric tons during the year. Sharp decreases were also noted in shipments to Ceylon, Malaysia, and South Vietnam.

French exports to African countries also dropped sharply from 595,000 metric tons in 1962-63 to 256,000 metric tons in 1963-64. Most of the reduction was a result of no wheat or flour being shipped to Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia. By contrast, shipments to Cameroon, Congo (Brazza), and the Ivory Coast, among others increased substantially.

Exports of wheat as grain made up 82 percent of the total amount shipped to all areas. Approximately 25 percent or 544,000 metric tons went to the United Kingdom. Another 23 percent or 496,000 metric tons went to the other EEC countries.

Shipments of flour (grain equivalent) were 15 percent less in this fiscal year than in the previous 12 months. Flour shipments totaled 479,000 metric tons in the current fiscal year, of which 31 percent or 148,000 metric tons went to the USSR.

Exports of hard wheat semolina and groats during fiscal year 1963-64 totalled 11,000 metric tons. The largest markets for these products were Libya and the United Kingdom.

Production of the 1964 crop will increase sharply over the past year but is not expected to reach the record 14.1 million metric tons of 1962. With these increased supplies, exports during 1964-65 are likely to also increase.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS 21 PERCENT
ABOVE PRECEDING YEAR'S RECORD

Record U.S. rice exports in the 1963-64 marketing year (August-July) were 1,385,000 metric tons in terms of milled, compared with the previous largest exports of 1,145,000 tons during 1962-63. This is an increase of 21 percent, and an increase of 77 percent over the 783,000 tons exported during the 5-year average 1955-59.

The record exports to Asia, at 721,000 metric tons, increased 60,000 tons over the 1962-63 marketing year, and 321,000 tons over the 1955-56 average. The Asian market took over 52 percent of total U.S. rice exports. The largest shipments were 354,000 tons to India and 105,000 to Japan. This is the first significant export to Japan in 8 years. Exports to Indonesia dropped sharply--from 254,000 tons to 62,000 tons--due to the curtailment of PL 480 sales by the United States.

Shipments to the EEC countries in 1963-64 were up 11,000 tons from the 87,000 tons during the 1962-63 marketing year, but were substantially less than in 1961-62. The Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg increased their receipts of rice while West Germany had a sharp decline. Exports to the other West European countries were moderately above the high level of 63,700 tons in 1962-63.

Due to substantial shipments to the USSR and Poland which totaled 83,300 tons, the exports to Europe set a record of 246,000 tons compared with the previous high of 200,000 tons in 1961-62.

Quantities to Africa have increased sharply. Nearly 235,000 tons were shipped to that area in 1963-64, compared with 204,000 tons in 1962-63, and the 1955-59 average of 41,500 tons. The largest exports were 94,000 tons to West Aftica--more than double the amount ahipped in 1962-63--and 57,000 to the Republic of South Africa. These exports more than offset the substantial decline to the Republic of Congo.

Exports to the Western Hemisphere are the largest since 1955-59 when Cuba was a major market for U.S. rice. The principal destinations were Canada, Dominican Republic, and Peru. The increase of U.S. rice to Peru was outstanding. The record exports in 1963-64 of almost 38,000 tons were more than double the 1955-59 average of 15,000 tons.

The July 1964 exports declined 50 percent from the same month of 1963. The largest decline was to Asia--26,500 tons. Indonesia, India, and Nansei and Nanpo Islands received no rice during July 1964 as compared to 10,600, 10,300, and 8,100 tons respectively in July 1963.

Africa accounted for the other major decline of 25,700 tons. The Republic of the Congo dropped from 26,700 tons to 9,400 tons.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U. S. exports to specified countries, July 1964, with comparisons

Destination	August-July			July	
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1963	1964
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	30.5	43.4	45.8	3.3	2.0
Nicaragua	4.0	2.5	9.2	0.5	0.2
Bahamas	3.3	3.8	5.0	.4	.5
Jamaica	3.7	6.7	9.5	.6	1.0
Dominican Republic	2/	34.4	45.5	1.9	2/
Trinidad	2/	5.2	0.2	0	2/
Netherlands Antilles	4.1	4.1	4.8	.2	.4
Venezuela	2.9	3.3	2.7	2/	2/
Peru	1.5	0.8	37.5	2/	2/
Chile	5.9	7.8	6.9	.2	.6
Other countries	8.8	10.6	7.7	2.7	1.4
Total	64.7	122.6	174.8	9.8	6.1
Western Europe:					
EEC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.7	14.2	15.7	.8	2.1
France	2.6	3.2	0.5	3.2	0
Germany, West	90.4	54.1	45.4	1.1	3.8
Italy	2/	.3	2/	0	0
Netherlands	24.7	15.2	36.3	3.0	.5
Total	128.4	87.0	97.9	8.1	6.4
Other Western Europe:					
Portugal	0	5.4	3.3	0	0
Sweden	2.7	2.7	4.0	2/	.7
United Kingdom	41.4	43.8	42.4	2.9	3.6
Switzerland	3.4	6.0	8.9	.4	.4
Other countries	3.8	5.8	6.2	.6	.6
Total	51.3	63.7	64.8	3.9	5.3
Eastern Europe:					
Poland	20.3	0	15.0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	68.3	0	0
Total	20.3	0	83.3	0	0
Total Europe	200.0	150.7	246.0	12.0	11.7
Asia:					
Iraq	30.0	3.2	27.3	0	2/
Israel	5.4	8.7	8.9	.5	0
Kuwait	15.3	4.3	4.3	.8	2/
Saudi Arabia	15.8	26.5	43.5	2.5	2.0
Aden	1.0	6.0	6.0	.6	.7
India	144.0	281.3	353.8	10.3	0
Indonesia	161.3	254.4	61.7	10.6	0
Japan	2/	1.4	105.2	2/	2.5
Malaysia	7.7	4.4	19.1	2.0	0
Nansei-Nanpo Islands	27.7	69.0	63.9	8.1	0
Philippines, Republic of	2/	2/	24.9	0	3.9
Other countries	66.2	1.4	2.3	.4	.2
Total	474.4	660.6	720.9	35.8	9.3
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c.	44.6	43.0	93.5	9.1	5.8
Ghana	58.4	31.0	26.8	2/	.7
Liberia	27.9	35.4	31.2	8.1	5.3
Congo, Republic of	30.6	33.4	12.9	26.7	9.4
South Africa, Republic of	36.5	48.7	56.9	5.5	4.9
Other countries	6.0	12.9	13.2	3.6	1.2
Total	204.0	204.4	234.5	53.0	27.3
Oceania	4.3	6.3	8.9	.3	1.0
World Total	947.4	1,144.6	1,385.1	110.9	55.4

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent.
2/ Less than 50 tons.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT
AND FLOUR DURING JULY 1964
ALMOST TRIPLE EXPORTS DURING JULY 1963

Canada exported during the month of July 1964 almost 66 million bushels of wheat and flour to all destinations, nearly 3 times as large an amount as in July 1963.

Huge purchases by the USSR were largely responsible for this tremendous rise in Canadian exports. The Russians received over 26 million bushels of wheat and flour out of a total 47 million bushels shipped to Europe. Large amounts also went to other countries in the Soviet Bloc, i.e., Albania, Bulgaria, and Poland. Cuba, under Russian sponsorship, took over 2 million bushels of Canadian wheat and flour. Second largest recipient in this area was the United Kingdom which took almost 10 million bushels of wheat and flour during July 1964. However, shipments to the EEC countries dropped.

More than twice as much wheat and flour was exported to Asiatic countries in July 1964 as in the first month of the 1963-64 fiscal year. Out of 11 million bushels shipped to this area, 43 percent or 5 million bushels was for Communist China. Another 41 percent went to Japan.

Markets for Canadian wheat and flour in Africa also went up sharply, from less than a million bushels in July 1963 to more than 2 million bushels in July 1964. Almost all of the shipments went to the Republic of South Africa. However, the United Arab Republic and Nigeria took large amounts this year as compared with the same month last year.

Shipments of wheat grain made up 93 percent of the total with 41 percent of all wheat grain going to the Soviet Union. Substantial amounts also went to West Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland, Communist China, and Japan.

Canada exported almost 5 million bushels of flour to all destinations in July 1964, more than twice as much as in July 1963. The USSR took over 26 percent, the United Kingdom 25 percent, and Cuba 24 percent. Since many countries, including some underdeveloped countries, have constructed their own flour mills, Canada anticipates that they will export less flour. However, shipments of wheat should continue at about the same rate to supply needs to these mills.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1963 and July 1964

Destination	July 1963			July 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	20	64	84	--	37	37
Miquelon and St. Pierre	--	2	2	--	1	1
Central America	--	186	186	289	78	367
Bahamas	--	25	25	--	14	14
Barbados	--	12	12	2/	18	18
Bermuda	--	13	13	--	11	11
Cuba	--	--	--	1,126	1,084	2,210
Dominican Republic	196	14	210	193	3	196
Haiti	--	11	11	--	5	5
Jamaica	1	103	104	1	111	112
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	59	59	--	79	79
Netherlands Antilles	--	17	17	--	19	19
Trinidad and Tobago	--	110	110	--	110	110
British Guiana	--	2/	2/	--	3	3
Chile	--	2	2	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	1	1
Ecuador	59	--	59	--	--	--
Peru	--	2	2	--	5	5
Surinam	--	3	3	--	5	5
Venezuela	322	--	322	1,196	--	1,196
Total	598	623	1,221	2,805	1,584	4,389
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,013	30	1,043	943	18	961
France	1,098	--	1,098	608	--	608
Italy	246	--	246	--	--	--
Netherlands	369	1	370	19	--	19
West Germany	1,586	--	1,586	2,721	--	2,721
Total	4,312	31	4,343	4,291	18	4,309
Other Western Europe:						
Gibralter	--	6	6	--	--	--
Greece	--	1	1	--	1	1
Ireland	498	--	498	--	--	--
Malta and Gozo	--	--	--	452	--	452
Portugal	--	6	6	--	12	12
Switzerland	336	--	336	995	--	995
United Kingdom	5,883	1,055	6,938	8,702	1,136	9,838
Total	6,717	1,068	7,785	10,149	1,149	11,298
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	756	--	756
Bulgaria	--	--	--	1,829	--	1,829
Poland	--	--	--	3,059	--	3,059
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	24,981	1,198	26,179
Yugoslavia	3,920	--	3,920	--	--	--
Total	3,920	--	3,920	30,625	1,198	31,823
Total Europe	14,949	1,099	16,048	45,065	2,365	47,430
Asia:						
Aden	--	4	4	--	--	--
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	126	126
Israel	128	--	128	536	--	536
Kuwait	--	13	13	--	3	3
Lebanon	--	37	37	--	135	135
Malaysia	124	56	180	98	44	142
Philippines	813	--	813	711	--	711
Saudi Arabia	82	2/	82	62	--	62
Thailand	--	18	18	--	13	13
Communist China	489	--	489	4,855	--	4,855
Hong Kong	58	66	124	54	72	126
Japan	2,907	27	2,934	4,646	5	4,651
Total	4,601	221	4,822	10,962	398	11,360
Africa:						
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	109	109
Cameroon	--	2	2	--	--	--
Angola	--	1	1	--	1	1
Congo (Leopoldville)	--	7	7	--	7	7
Ghana	--	17	17	--	30	30
Liberia	--	7	7	--	2	2
Nigeria	123	--	123	131	2/	131
Portuguese Africa n.e.c.	--	4	4	--	9	9
Sierra Leone	--	26	26	--	28	28
Togo	--	2/	2/	--	6	6
British East Africa	--	2	2	--	3	3
Mozambique	123	2	125	--	4	4
Tanganyika	--	--	--	--	2	2
Northern Rhodesia	--	3	3	9	--	9
Republic of South Africa	407	--	407	1,925	--	1,925
Total	653	71	724	2,065	201	2,266
Oceanie	53	1	54	114	--	114
World total	20,854	2,015	22,869	61,011	4,548	65,559

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

EXPORTING COUNTRIES' JULY 1
GRAIN STOCKS SLIGHTLY LARGER

Total grain stocks in the four leading exporting countries on July 1, 1964 were about 2 percent above the mid-1963 level, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Despite the slight increase, stocks were still considerably below the high level of 1959-1962. The increase over 1963 is principally in corn; wheat stocks are the smallest since 1953.

An estimated total of 139 million short tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn for the current season is 3 million above stocks on July 1, 1963. Principal changes are in corn and wheat; an increase of 7.7 million short tons of corn is largely offset by a reduction of 6.7 million tons of wheat. Moderate increases were estimated for barley, oats, and rye. An 11 percent increase in U.S. corn stocks is the main factor, accounting for 85 percent of the increase in corn. The United States also accounts for most of the decline in wheat stocks.

In addition to the five grains under consideration here, July 1 stocks of grain sorghum add another 20 million tons to U.S. total grain stocks. Argentina is the only other producer of any significance and, even with recent expansion there, production is still less than 10 percent of U.S. production.

Current grain supplies continue to offer large surpluses for export. Import requirements for the current season, however, are expected to be somewhat smaller than the large 1963-64 imports.

A good wheat crop in the Soviet Union this year will reduce import needs to normal levels, after the sizable imports of a year ago, when the harvest was much below average. Western Europe's wheat requirements will also be down since total production there is estimated to be a near-record one. Japan's wheat production is 70 percent above the poor 1963 harvest. Although not yet back to average, an increase of that magnitude will reduce import needs below the 139 million bushels of wheat imported during the year ended June 30, 1964. Mainland China's wheat production is also reported to be somewhat larger than last year and should reduce imports below the high level of the past 2 years. India, in contrast, had a reduced outturn and will need larger imports.

Increased competition for existing markets can be expected from European exporters, especially France. A good outturn in that country is expected to increase exports to about 115 million bushels during the current marketing season. Sweden's crop is larger this year and that country will be back on a net export basis. Spain is the one exception to the good harvests in Europe's exporting countries this year. A poor outturn there will keep Spain a net importer again this season.

Total U.S. supplies of wheat for 1964-65 are estimated at 2,190 million bushels, 6 percent below the 1963-64 supply because of reduced carryover. Canada's supply of 1,057 million bushels at the beginning of its 1964-65 season was 13 percent less than a year earlier, with both carryover stocks and production less than a year ago.

Mid-season wheat stocks in Argentina are double those of July 1, 1963 but the outlook for the crop to be harvested beginning in November is for a somewhat smaller outturn. Australia's crop is expected to be up to the record level of 1963 but July 1 stocks are less than a year ago, reflecting the heavy export movement.

A regional breakdown of July 1 stocks shows the U.S. total of 101 million short tons of the five grains accounting for 73 percent of the total for the four countries. This is the smallest volume since 1958 and is 29 million tons less than the record 1961 stocks. Wheat stocks are down 295 million bushels from the 1963 level, offsetting an increase of 230 million bushels of corn. Stocks of oats are up 41 million bushels, while barley and rye stocks are moderately smaller than a year ago.

July 1 grain stocks in Canada are estimated at 23 million tons, compared with 21 million in 1963. The increase was shared by all the grains. A record outturn of wheat in 1963 built supplies to a new high, but unprecedented exports brought July stocks considerably below the high level of 1954-1961.

Grain stocks in the 2 Southern Hemisphere exporting countries on July 1 are in a different category from those in North America. In Southern Hemisphere countries these are mid-season supplies which must cover all needs to the end of the current crop season and for carryover. Thus, stocks of small grains in Argentina and Australia are for consumption or export up to December 1 and corn to April 1 of the following year, the beginning of the new season. In contrast, July 1 stocks in North America approximate the year-end carry-over of small grains. Stocks represent actual carryover into the new season in the United States, while in Canada the marketing season starts August 1. For corn, the U.S. marketing season begins October 1.

Argentina's grain stocks remaining on July 1, 1964 are estimated at 10 million short tons compared with 6 million a year earlier. Wheat and corn stocks were much larger than in July 1963. Harvests in 1963-64 showed good increases for both crops but exports did not increase proportionately.

Grain stocks of 4.8 million bushels in Australia were smaller than at the beginning of July 1963. Production of wheat was at an all-time high but heavy export movement brought stocks down, and a minimum carryover is expected on November 30, the end of the marketing season.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, July 1, 1945-1964

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 1/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49	193	6	72	254	742	32,526
Average 1950-54	524	8	74	249	1,256	56,872
1955	1,036	16	131	303	1,601	84,348
1956	1,033	17	117	346	1,740	88,530
1957	909	7	127	240	1,965	89,374
1958	881	10	168	324	2,091	94,474
1959	1,295	13	196	366	2,188	111,038
1960	1,314	10	167	267	2,522	118,596
1961	1,411	14	153	325	2,816	130,442
1962	1,322	8	124	277	2,473	116,536
1963	1,195	7	147	274	2,115	103,178
1964 2/	900	5	133	315	2,345	101,032
Canada:						
Average 1945-49	155	4	41	100	3/	7,446
Average 1950-54	345	14	100	135	3/	15,437
1955	570	22	110	110	3/	22,226
1956	620	20	130	150	3/	24,830
1957	770	18	160	245	3/	31,609
1958	685	14	140	185	3/	27,447
1959	620	11	145	155	3/	25,023
1960	630	10	140	130	3/	24,750
1961	645	9	130	145	3/	25,187
1962	425	6	70	110	3/	16,468
1963	520	5	105	180	3/	21,320
1964 2/	540	7	135	205	3/	23,121
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49	134	11	26	40	187	10,828
Average 1950-54	107	16	21	39	91	7,334
1955	165	10	25	25	85	8,610
1956	130	25	30	35	125	9,380
1957	160	25	30	50	95	9,680
1958	175	16	25	35	190	12,178
1959	160	20	25	30	200	12,040
1960	140	20	22	23	140	9,576
1961	100	10	20	40	140	8,320
1962	70	10	15	20	145	7,120
1963	70	3	5	10	125	5,964
1964 2/	150	5	14	15	170	9,976
Australia:						
Average 1945-49	75	3/	6	13	3/	2,602
Average 1950-54	110	3/	9	20	3/	3,836
1955	160	3/	6	32	3/	5,456
1956	183	3/	14	50	3/	6,626
1957	115	3/	20	32	3/	4,442
1958	70	3/	14	12	3/	2,628
1959	135	3/	30	75	3/	5,970
1960	145	3/	12	45	3/	5,358
1961	150	3/	25	40	3/	5,740
1962	98	3/	15	35	3/	3,860
1963	155	3/	20	35	3/	5,690
1964 2/	125	3/	15	40	3/	4,750
Total:						
Average 1945-49	557	21	145	407	929	53,402
Average 1950-54	1,086	38	204	443	1,347	83,479
1955	1,931	48	272	470	1,686	120,640
1956	1,966	62	291	581	1,865	129,366
1957	1,954	50	337	567	2,060	135,105
1958	1,811	40	347	556	2,281	136,727
1959	2,210	44	396	626	2,388	154,071
1960	2,229	40	341	465	2,662	158,280
1961	2,306	33	328	550	2,956	169,689
1962	1,915	24	224	442	2,618	143,984
1963	1,940	15	277	499	2,240	136,152
1964 2/	1,715	17	297	575	2,515	138,879

1/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds.
2/ Preliminary estimates 3/ Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS,
OILS, AND FATS AGAIN AT NEW HIGH

A record volume of oilseeds, oils and fats is moving in trade channels in 1964. The present forecast of 10.4 million short tons, oil equivalent basis, represents an increase of 4 percent from estimated exports in 1963 and is one-fourth larger than average exports in 1955-59.

The estimated additional 375,000 tons expected to be traded in 1964 reflects a relatively modest increase in the movement of edible vegetable oils, a relatively sizable gain in animal fats, and a slight increase in industrial oils. Marine oil exports will decline substantially, but exports of the palm oils are not expected to vary significantly from last year's level.

World production in 1964 is estimated at about 35 million tons, 2 percent more than in 1963 and one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. The major portion of the estimated 640,000-ton increase will be in edible vegetable oils and the remainder in animal fats and marine oils. Production of the palm oils is expected to decline somewhat but the industrial oils probably will approximate last year's outturn.

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World trade in oilseeds, oils and fats in 1964 is highlighted predominantly by: (1) the significant expansion in exports of U.S. soybeans, soybean oil, tallow, lard, and cottonseed oil; (2) the sharp gain in exports of Mediterranean Basin olive oil; (3) the sizable decline in exports of sunflowerseed oil, primarily from the USSR; and (4) the further reduction in supplies of Antarctic baleen whale oil.

The United States, as in the last 5 years, will account for one-third of world exports of oilseeds, oils and fats--in terms of oil--compared with about one-fourth of the world total in the 1955-59 period.

Exports of edible vegetable oils probably will set a new record in 1964. At the current forecast of 3.9 million tons, edible oil exports would exceed those of last year by 6 percent and the 1955-59 average by almost one-half.

Cottonseed and cottonseed oil exports in 1964 are expected to increase about one-fifth from last year's reduced level due largely to the sharp expansion foreseen in oil exports from the United States. U.S. cottonseed oil output in 1963-64 was substantially greater than domestic and export requirements, and stocks rose to 611 million pounds by August 1, 1964, roughly 100 million above the year-earlier stock position. U.S. oil exports are expected to increase sharply mainly because of larger dollar sales to West Germany and the Netherlands and a substantially larger movement under the Food for Peace Program.

Exports of cottonseed, as such, from the Sudan are expected to decline still further this year, while exports from Nigeria, Nicaragua, and Syria probably will vary but little from the levels of 1963.

Exports of peanuts and peanut oil in 1964 probably will set a record for the fourth successive year, although the increase from last year is expected to be small. Nigeria's exports probably will exceed last year's record, despite impediments to movement of supplies to ports of shipments. Commercial purchases of peanuts from the 1963 crops were 10 percent less than those from the record crop of 1962, but heavy carry-in stocks on November 1, 1963 resulted in a total supply for 1963-64 slightly in excess of that of the previous marketing year. The entire crop reportedly was sold as of late July.

Exports from Senegal are expected to be up substantially from last year's reduced level. Commercial purchases for crushing and export from the 1963 crop were 5 percent above those from the 1962 crop but 12 percent below the record purchases from the 1961 crop. Senegal's marketing agreement with France calls for delivery in 1964 of the same quantity of peanuts and oil as last year, and this will account for over 80 percent of total purchases.

Larger peanut crops in Mali and Niger in 1963 than a year earlier probably will result in increased exports this year. The harvest in South Africa in early 1964, reduced by drought and smaller acreage, will provide less for export than last year.

India produced a record crop of peanuts in 1963, but because of the strong domestic demand, exports were prohibited as of mid-July. Prior to the ban, oil exports reportedly had reached almost 70,000 tons, reflecting a significant gain from the comparable period of the previous year. Unless the ban is lifted, exports will fall far short of the 1963 tonnage, which mainly because of the heavy sales to Spain, was the largest since 1955.

Because of devastation to crops, resulting from prolonged drought, Brazilian exports of peanuts and peanut oil, as well as other commodities, were banned in January. Consequently, no exports of peanuts or oil are expected this year.

The moderate increase in Argentina's 1964 peanut crop may permit exports of oil to approximate the 1963 reduced level. On the other hand, the pending increase in the export tax on peanut oil, effective late this year, probably will restrict the export movement of Argentine oil.

Present prospects are that a record world peanut production will be attained in 1964. Reports from the important exporting areas of Africa are especially favorable. The biggest crop in history is expected in Nigeria should weather continue favorable, and the same conditions would favor a large output in Senegal. In India weather and crop prospects in general continue favorable, and trade circles expect an outturn even larger than last year's high.

A new record of over 1.8 million tons of soybeans and soybean oil, oil equivalent basis, is expected to be traded in 1964. This volume of exports would exceed that of 1963 by over 200,000 tons and the 1955-59 average by 755,000 tons.

U.S. exports at an estimated 1.7 million tons in aggregate are expected to exceed last year's record by 200,000 tons, and, as in 1963, to account for 95 percent of the world total compared with about 75 percent of the 1955-59 average exports. The heavy movement of U.S. exports in calendar 1964 stems from: (1) the erstwhile record soybean crop of 1963; (2) the record carry-in stocks of soybean oil on October 1, 1963; (3) another large soybean crop now being harvested; (4) the continued strong demand for soybeans in Western Europe and Japan; (5) the favorable price relationship of soybean oil to competitive oils; (6) the large movement of oil under the Food for Peace Program (all Titles of P.L. 480); and (7) the substantial sales for dollars.

Exports of soybeans from Mainland China, which in 1963 dropped to a modern day low, are expected to increase slightly this year. The volume of soybeans that Mainland China has contracted to supply Japan this year (9.2 million bushels); plus some beans (possibly 2 million bushels) that Japan will buy outside the agreement, will mean that total shipments to Japan will be at least 3 million bushels above last year's. Exports to other countries may increase slightly; movement of Chinese beans through the Suez Canal during January-July at 4.0 million bushels were a million bushels above the comparable period last year. As in the last 2 years, exports of Chinese beans to the Soviet Union this year are expected to be negligible.

This year's world supply of soybeans probably will reach a new high. A record U.S. crop of 704 million bushels (September estimate) plus carryover stocks on September 30, estimated at 40 million bushels, will result in a total supply of 744 million bushels, 28 million bushels more than last year's. The absence of any reports of crop damage emanating from Mainland China this year leads to the possible assumption that a substantial soybean harvest also is underway in that country.

Sunflowerseed and oil exports will drop sharply in 1964. The reduction from the 1963 record is primarily attributed to smaller shipments of both seed and oil from the USSR, reflecting the reduced 1963 crop. Reduced movements from Bulgaria and Argentina will accent this decline, offset in part by a probable increase from Rumania. Production is expected to recover from 1963, reflecting increased acreage in the USSR. Growing conditions this season in the USSR have in general been favorable, and above average yields are expected. Although of less consequence, production in Canada, Yugoslavia, and Turkey appears to be on an uptrend.

Exports of rapeseed and rapeseed oil, which declined substantially last year, may possibly increase in 1964 primarily because of an expected increase in shipments from Sweden and net exports from France. These gains will be partly offset by reduced shipments from Denmark, which were at a high level last year due to disposal of stocks. Canadian exports in the first half of 1964 were significantly below those in the comparable periods of the 3 preceeding years. However, heavier shipments from this year's record crop could offset this decline. Overall production may increase slightly as a result of sharp acreage expansion in Canada, France, and Sweden which may be largely offset by reduced outturns in India and Pakistan.

A relatively substantial decrease in world exports of sesameseed and oil is anticipated in 1964 as exportable supplies from the Sudan and Mexico are likely to be down, offsetting slight increases from Nigeria. In Mexico, which exported substantial quantities for the first time in 1963, production is forecast at some 15 percent below 1963. Production in other exporting countries probably will change very little from a year earlier. Imports into Venezuela, in view of the increased production there, are likely to be down.

Trade in safflowerseed this year is expected to approximate or slightly exceed the high level of the previous year. Shipments from the United States, the leading exporter, are likely to expand slightly with recent sales to Western Europe and a continued high level of demand from Japan.

World net olive oil exports, which declined markedly last year, reflecting a sharply reduced Mediterranean Basin outturn in 1962-63, will rise sharply, possibly setting a new record this year. Because of the exceptionally high outturn in both countries in 1963-64, Spain exports in the first half of 1964 were up sharply while Italian net imports were reduced. Tunisian exports will also show a substantial gain from 1963, reflecting increased availabilities. Partly offsetting the above gains, olive oil exports from Morocco will drop sharply, while net imports into France will increase, reflecting reduced prices from last season. Overall prospects for olive oil production in the 1964-65 season currently indicate usual "off-year" declines. However, because of heavy stocks accumulated early this year a greater degree of price stability than customarily would seem assured.

World trade in corn oil is of minor significance and is often not separately classified in trade statistics. Shipments, largely from the Netherlands, Western Germany, and the Republic of South Africa, have expanded in recent years but declined in 1963. Exports this year are expected to decline further.

A probable decrease in copra and coconut oil exports will possibly account for a slight decline in world trade of the palm oils in 1964. Although there has been an improvement in coconut output in Ceylon, a further deterioration in Malaysia, and an apparent slight improvement in Indonesia, the supplies of coconut oil in 1964 will be determined largely by the extent to which Philippine coconut output declines.

Less-than-average rainfall in the Philippines from November 1962 through 1963 reduced coconut palm yields sufficiently to offset production gains resulting from the increase in the number of productive palms. This was reflected in reduced supplies during the first seven months of 1964 as exports declined 33,200 long tons (oil basis) from the comparable period of 1963. This decline was partly offset by an increase in supplies from Ceylon, whose exports through May were over 20,000 tons (oil basis) greater. The situation in the Philippines was further aggravated by a typhoon at the end of June which reportedly caused considerable damage in the Luguna-Quezon and Bicol coconut areas of Luzon. Exports during the remainder of 1964 are expected to be below last year's August-December level.

World supplies of palm oil are expected to be larger this year, reflecting primarily a higher level of output from Nigeria and continued increases from the Malay States and possibly Indonesia. Exports from the Congo (Leopoldville) were well maintained through June. Palm kernel exports will also be larger this year despite the continued reduced movement from the Congo, with increased supplies stemming from Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Palm kernel oil exports from the Congo through June were 7,000 short tons greater than in the comparable period a year ago.

Only a slight increase from last year appears to be in prospect for exports of industrial oils this year. The indicated gain in exports of castorbeans and oil and in oiticica oil may be partially offset by some decline in exports of flaxseed and linseed oil.

Whether the 1964 export tonnage of flaxseed and linseed oil will reach last year's level depends largely on the export activity from Argentina the remainder of the year. On the basis of supplies in producing countries and reduced stocks in importing countries, exports could well exceed those of last year. However, movement from Argentina to foreign markets has lagged far behind that of a year earlier, due in part to Argentina's holding for higher prices.

Exports from North America probably will exceed last year's level. The U.S. flaxseed crop is down 10 percent (September estimate) from last year's, but carry-in stocks of seed and oil on July 1 (largely in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation) were up more than one-third from a year earlier. Consequently, the total supply is a million bushels more than last year's. The CCC is currently offering flaxseed for export sale on a competitive bid basis in limited quantities. In Canada, while the crop is down 7 percent compared with a year earlier, carry-in stocks on August 1 were up by two-thirds. Thus, the total supply there also is a million bushels above last year's level. In Argentina, export availabilities, largely from the 1963 crop, are believed to be only slightly less than those of a year earlier.

Prices in Argentina have strengthened, reacting to prospects of reduced crops in North America and the reduced level of oil stocks from last year in Rotterdam. Exports probably will increase prior to November when the increase in the Argentine export tax on linseed oil becomes effective. However, with exports through early September down over 40 percent from the comparable period last year, it would appear unlikely that the tonnage for the entire year will reach last year's level.

Exports of castorbeans and oil may increase moderately from last year to a possible record level. Prospects favor a large castorbean crop in Brazil this year. The major producing state of Bahia, which accounts for about one-third to one-half of Brazil's total production, is expected to have a record outturn, up about 75,000 tons (35,000 oil basis) from last year. Consequently, the total movement of oil from Brazil should exceed last year's.

Exports of oil from India fluctuate considerably, although castorbean production maintains a relatively constant level from year to year, according to official figures. Exports in 1963 rose sharply from the 2 previous years with a record tonnage going to the USSR. Export incentives introduced in 1963 to boost exports have continued in effect this year in view of the government's desire to earn foreign exchange. Thus, shipments may approximate last year's, with a large portion continuing to move to Communist countries against rupee payments. However, movements thus far have lagged behind last year's comparable tonnage, with limited purchases by the USSR. Shipments from the major exporters of castorbeans as such, Thailand, Tanganyika and Ecuador, are expected to about equal the 1963 levels.

World tung oil exports in 1964 may increase slightly reflecting anticipation of further increases in shipments from Mainland China. Exports from Paraguay and Brazil which gained markedly last year probably will decline significantly in 1964 because of reduced supplies available for export in the latter months of the year. Argentina's exports, which through July have been significantly above those for the comparable period in the last 3 years, are expected to increase from 1963 despite reports of a reduced oil outturn in 1964-65. Shipments from Nyasaland are expected to approximate the 1963 level while those from Malagasy will decline.

Total exports of animal fats in 1964 will rise to a record volume because of increased shipments of tallow and greases as well as lard.

World exports of butter are expected to rise slightly as imports into the United Kingdom, the world's largest market, are expected to be larger than in 1963 owing to the increase in the quota allotments. Production this year is anticipated to be up slightly, reflecting an upward trend in European production and some recovery in North America from the low levels reached in 1963.

The rise forecast for world exports of inedible tallow and grease is chiefly accounted for by increased exports from the United States with slight gains from Australia and New Zealand. Shipments from the United States, which accounted for 68 percent of the total in 1963, may amount to as much as 80 percent of the total this year. No significant change in exports is expected from Western Europe, but exports from South America may decline somewhat.

The decline in lard production this year reflects smaller output in the United States, yet available supplies are expected to be somewhat larger than in 1963 since the decline in U.S. lard output is expected to be reflected in reduced consumption and stock levels in the United States. World production of lard may recover late in 1964 or early 1965 as European output rises.

World exports of marine oils will decline for the second consecutive year owing to the further reduction in baleen whale oil supplies and the possible slight decline in exportable supplies of fish oil. The production of baleen whale oil during the 1963-64 Antarctic season was some 43,000 tons less than in the previous season. The output of sperm oil, in contrast, increased some 24,000 tons. (Continued on page 46)

OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports 1/, average 1955-59, annual 1956-63 and forecast 1964

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/	Forecast 1964
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils:										
Cottonseed	332	410	330	177	353	310	282	310	285	340
Peanut	906	927	850	938	905	810	922	1,045	1,050	1,065
Soybean	1,049	975	1,020	1,150	1,450	1,556	1,160	1,655	1,600	1,805
Sunflower 3/	131	118	115	158	182	242	289	346	448	325
Rapeseed	96	69	106	129	127	96	83	158	137	140
Sesame	57	58	66	57	68	89	81	96	91	77
Safflower	13	10	10	12	29	36	24	44	85	90
Olive 4/	5/ 52	43	62	39	60	76	93	94	30	95
Corn	3	1	1	5	6	10	12	15	9	8
Total	2,639	2,611	2,560	2,665	3,180	3,225	2,946	3,763	3,735	3,945
Palm oils:										
Coconut	1,366	1,532	1,565	1,248	1,116	1,306	1,448	1,389	1,493	1,455
Palm kernel	454	461	431	473	463	443	430	395	400	410
Palm	610	615	595	626	623	645	623	558	575	590
Babassu kernel	3	6/	2	3	5	0	0	10	1	0
Total	2,433	2,608	2,593	2,350	2,207	2,394	2,501	2,352	2,469	2,455
Industrial oils:										
Linseed	502	416	598	449	522	472	502	504	460	455
Castor	149	129	168	147	155	175	184	177	205	220
Oiticica	8	10	8	7	3	10	13	21	7	19
Tung	71	69	71	84	68	59	44	42	48	49
Perilla	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	1	6/	6/	6/	6/
Total	730	624	845	687	748	717	743	744	720	743
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content)	467	430	450	470	485	470	490	465	520	525
Lard	388	400	386	330	432	449	362	350	415	500
Tallow and greases	915	975	928	813	1,020	1,186	1,248	1,170	1,385	1,500
Total	1,770	1,805	1,764	1,613	1,937	2,105	2,100	1,985	2,320	2,525
Marine oils:										
Whale	427	425	440	435	417	418	428	390	280	230
Sperm whale	119	120	110	135	130	122	120	130	136	155
Fish (including liver)	160	154	144	147	194	259	307	398	414	395
Total	706	699	694	717	741	799	855	918	830	780
Grand total	8,278	8,347	8,456	8,032	8,813	9,240	9,145	9,762	10,074	10,448

1/ Exports from producing countries. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised to include exports of "edible vegetable oils" from the USSR and Rumania, believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil. 4/ Net exports. 5/ 1955-58 average. 6/ Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1956-63 and forecast 1964 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/	Forecast 1964
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:										
Cottonseed	2,085	2,120	2,030	1,970	2,205	2,280	2,290	2,410	2,505	2,585
Peanut	2,310	2,140	2,295	2,565	2,520	2,190	2,400	2,520	2,695	2,765
Soybean	3,024	2,745	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,180	4,215
Sunflowerseed	1,419	1,410	1,560	1,370	1,890	1,575	1,940	2,140	2,225	1,960
Rapeseed	1,211	1,095	1,255	1,235	1,265	1,280	1,360	1,420	1,330	1,345
Sesameseed	590	585	555	500	605	585	525	560	585	565
Safflowerseed	89	86	84	86	112	127	140	202	215	190
Olive oil	4/ 1,089	820	1,200	1,250	1,195	1,305	1,480	1,450	1,020	1,670
Corn oil	165	157	165	168	184	188	200	213	233	250
Total	11,982	11,158	12,129	12,344	13,641	13,345	13,995	14,935	14,988	15,545
Palm oils 5/:										
Coconut	2,286	2,450	2,485	2,170	2,035	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,445	2,400
Palm kernel	447	470	425	460	455	440	440	405	410	420
Palm	1,394	1,380	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,395
Babassu kernel	51	40	51	57	53	66	65	68	70	67
Total	4,178	4,340	4,361	4,092	3,968	4,201	4,310	4,163	4,315	4,282
Industrial oils 3/:										
Linseed	1,138	1,090	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,065	1,040	1,100	1,070
Castorbean	230	215	245	245	240	295	250	260	285	290
Oiticica	9	14	11	8	1	22	18	28	25	28
Tung	128	101	145	150	141	135	120	108	105	121
Perilla	6	6	5	7	7	6	5	6	6	4
Total	1,511	1,426	1,811	1,510	1,514	1,533	1,458	1,442	1,521	1,513
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content)	4,014	3,930	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,275	4,295
Lard 6/	3,727	3,650	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,000	4,045	4,075	4,075	4,050
Tallow and grease	3,243	3,265	3,265	3,250	3,465	3,440	3,640	3,645	3,945	4,050
Total	10,984	10,845	10,925	11,200	11,635	11,690	11,980	12,095	12,295	12,395
Marine oils:										
Whale	427	425	440	435	417	418	428	390	280	230
Sperm whale	119	120	110	135	130	122	120	130	136	155
Fish (including liver)	428	456	384	384	475	511	669	750	655	710
Total	974	1,001	934	954	1,022	1,051	1,217	1,270	1,071	1,095
Estimated world total	29,629	28,770	30,160	30,100	31,780	31,820	32,960	33,905	34,190	34,830

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U. S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ 1955-58 average. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Current predictions are that world production of fish oil will recover somewhat from 1963 but will probably not exceed the 1962 output. South Africa, South West Africa, Norway, and Iceland have increased their production. Output in Peru and Chile continued to be hampered by variable oil yields, and currently output is at its seasonal low. Production in the United States through July was only slightly above that of the corresponding period a year ago. World exportable supplies probably will be down owing to the much reduced level of stocks in all major exporting countries, particularly the United States. (Tables following)

WORLD RICE TRADE
LARGEST IN 3 YEARS

International trade in rice during calendar year 1963 increased 12 percent over 1962 and was 6 percent above average during the 5 years ended 1960. Prospects for exports in 1964 are for as large a volume, or larger, than in 1963.

The increase in 1963 was due generally to good crops in 1962-63 in the exporting countries. This was especially true in the case of Thailand, the United States, Egypt, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

World exports were only 1 percent below the postwar record of 1960. In that year, the sharp oupturn in exports was caused largely by expanded exports of Communist China in the "leap forward" years 1958-60. In 1959, China was the second highest exporter, with 1.7 million tons, or one-fourth of the world total and in 1960, it exported 18 percent of the world rice trade.

However, in 1963 the rise in exports was the result of gradual expansion during recent years in several of the leading exporters. Burma maintained its lead in 1963, with 24 percent of world exports. Thailand exported 20 percent, and the United States ranked third, with 17 percent. Communist China's exports, although the largest in 3 years, were 9 percent of the total, while those of Egypt, Cambodia, and Vietnam increased to 6, 5, and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Exports.--World rice exports in 1963, including reexports, are estimated at 7.09 million metric tons of milled rice compared with 6.29 million in 1962, and the average of 6.67 million in 1956-60.

The postwar record exports of 1960 were 7.15 million tons. It is of interest that these highest postwar exports were only 79 percent of average (1936-40) exports of 9.06 million tons prior to World War II.

Exports of countries in Free Asia in 1963 -- six-tenths of world exports -- were at a postwar record level. Exports of Burma and Thailand, at 1.67 and 1.38 million tons, were above average, and Cambodia's and South Vietnam's combined exports of 695,000 tons were the largest in several years.

The United States and Egypt had record shipments. At 1,197,000 tons, U.S. exports were nearly 150,000 larger than in 1962, and 386,000 above the average. Egypt's 414,000 tons (November-October 1962-63) were more than double those of the preceding year and were 68 percent above the average.

In one important surplus country -- Italy -- exports have declined in recent years. Brazil had no rice for export in 1963 compared with exports of 150,000 tons 2 years before. Exports of British Guiana, Ecuador and Surinam were above average.

Imports.--Nearly 70 percent of world rice imports in 1963 were by countries of Free Asia. Principal importers were Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Japan, Ceylon, the Philippine Republic, and Pakistan.

Imports into West Europe were moderately below 1962, but were nearly as large as in the 1956-60 average period. West Germany and the United Kingdom were the major importers, followed by the EEC countries -- Netherlands, France, Belgium-Luxembourg -- Austria, and Switzerland.

Imports into the USSR, at 193,300 tons, were below the 337,500 in 1962, and the average of 539,800 tons. The USSR imported no rice from Communist China in 1963 for the first time since 1954. The USSR imported 150,000 tons of Chinese rice in 1962, and an average of 416,000 tons in 1956-60.

Rice imports into East Europe totaled nearly 350,000 tons. This was 100,000 more than in 1962, and moderately above the average. In contrast with heavy imports from Communist China in the last decade, there is no evidence of imports by East Europe from that country in 1963.

On the contrary, these countries obtained substantial quantities from Egypt, Cambodia, Burma, Italy, Ecuador, Spain, the United States and lesser exporting countries.

Outlook for 1964 and 1965.--World rice exports during the first half of 1964 continued at the high 1963 level, and the total could exceed the 7.1 million tons of 1963. Thailand, the United States, and Egypt had even larger crops in 1963-64 than in the year before.

Exports of South Vietnam and Cambodia were slow at the beginning of 1964. Even though 1963-64 crops were reported to be very good, availability on the export market was held up by delayed domestic distribution.

Rice crop prospects in the exporting countries at the beginning of the 1964-65 season so far are generally favorable. Production continues to increase in Thailand, the United States, and Egypt. Italy is expected to have a larger crop with more for export in 1965.

RICE (in terms of milled 1/): International trade, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1961		1962 2/		1963 2/	
	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:								
Canada	1,325	44,527	—	38,633	—	38,765	—	47,441
Mexico	5,314	4,644	3,000	236	63,003	100	4/	3,293
United States	810,717	12,561	835,088	6,101	1,050,313	9,595	1,197,246	472
British Honduras	2	1,620	—	1,047	—	1,134	—	1,814
Costa Rica	0	4,418	0	86	743	281	175	91
El Salvador	761	3,130	1,514	2,092	1,005	3,846	1,710	2,727
Honduras	368	1,202	506	1,756	792	894	172	1,564
Nicaragua	1,122	1,665	433	5,619	3,600	3,357	650	3,300
Panama	1	126	4/	4,961	—	5,000	—	4,300
Bahamas	—	2,551	—	3,567	—	3,700	—	4,600
Cuba	—	167,103	—	172,000	—	175,000	—	—
Dominican Republic	3	10	9,108	4/	0	5,750	0	39,329
Guadeloupe	—	9,510	0	10,123	0	10,554	0	9,408
Martinique	—	2,779	—	3,108	—	3,121	—	3,529
Netherlands Antilles	46	3,794	62	4,182	—	4,478	—	4,744
Barbados	—	8,284	—	8,620	—	8,710	—	8,385
Jamaica	89	18,672	1	18,049	—	19,007	—	22,564
Trinidad and Tobago	81	25,097	57	26,533	57	32,244	—	27,696
Other West Indies	—	5,720	—	7,300	—	6,500	—	6,400
Total North America	819,831	321,087	851,320	315,381	1,119,613	333,299	1,200,263	383,280
South America:								
Argentina	18,763	700	10,773	0	12,091	2	3,087	—
Bolivia	—	7,813	—	4,251	—	—	—	—
Brazil	32,746	0	150,762	—	43,675	—	0	0
British Guiana	44,036	0	91,692	—	80,170	—	85,288	—
Chile	102	5,733	6,354	6,327	25,010	6,222	140	10,342
Colombia	1	2,802	—	39,141	4,191	2,739	3,137	48
Ecuador	23,821	—	21,007	—	5,202	—	34,049	—
French Guiana	—	723	—	855	—	860	—	770
Peru	—	20,115	0	14,360	0	1,218	0	930
Surinam	16,193	859	19,322	4/	21,000	—	21,800	—
Uruguay	12,505	10	20,341	0	24,490	0	13,580	0
Venezuela	—	17,040	—	11,583	—	3,792	—	361
Total South America	148,361	55,795	320,271	76,517	215,879	14,833	161,681	12,451
Europe:								
Austria	1	33,636	1	38,147	1	34,179	—	35,070
Belgium-Luxembourg	25,445	70,185	15,100	53,975	19,174	56,105	7,796	41,626
Denmark	378	6,248	42	6,016	13	6,416	21	6,724
Finland	—	13,808	4/	12,583	0	15,488	0	11,152
France	13,343	80,130	10,690	63,219	23,495	69,935	5,768	54,232
Germany, West	4,921	126,521	5,197	131,701	7,977	157,636	11,376	144,469
Greece	708	8,778	0	9,626	49	2,164	0	3,324
Ireland	—	2,760	—	2,027	—	2,508	—	2,358
Italy	192,401	895	217,742	209	180,035	511	147,182	3,006
Netherlands	29,882	72,881	24,748	60,905	25,581	72,236	18,681	55,051
Norway	5	5,324	7	5,327	4	6,748	4	5,928
Portugal	4,845	1,756	21	14,626	71	2,420	—	24,059
Spain	61,842	4/	92,797	0	46,265	1	41,928	0
Sweden	6	10,025	7	10,673	3	10,892	—	9,583
Switzerland	103	25,461	107	29,158	153	32,254	311	29,926
United Kingdom	775	87,211	—	101,990	—	119,606	—	112,619
Total Western Europe	334,655	546,856	367,459	541,282	303,821	590,299	234,067	540,427
Bulgaria	18,870	5,113	5,231	12,397	2,325	13,033	—	—
Czechoslovakia	5/40,925	111,980	—	164,700	—	82,000	—	88,000
Germany, East	—	86,660	—	30,300	—	30,380	—	30,300
Hungary	32,713	23,354	3,300	21,123	—	17,500	—	—
Poland	2,140	58,165	—	60,200	—	51,400	—	99,186
Rumania	—	12,520	—	15,800	—	23,100	—	43,100
Yugoslavia	1,511	33,790	261	18,950	2,100	32,600	256	38,901
Total Eastern Europe	86,159	332,682	31,492	324,570	9,625	251,113	15,256	344,787
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5/24,000	539,800	600	19,900	11,800	337,500	—	193,300
Africa:								
Egypt	246,458	11,529	6/256,735	—	6/202,940	—	6/413,790	—
Somali Republic	2	13,200	1	15,700	6	15,700	—	—
Congo (Leopoldville)	850	1,033	—	22,332	—	31,968	—	38,903
Gambia	—	7,756	—	8,102	—	10,615	—	—
Ghana	18	21,142	36	46,928	—	71,832	—	26,700
Guinea	—	14,492	—	23,500	—	—	—	50,000
Ivory Coast	—	24,597	—	34,315	—	43,199	—	25,567

RICE (in terms of milled 1/): International trade, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63 (Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1961		1962 2/		1963 2/	
	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports	Exports 3/	Imports
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Africa (continued):								
Kenya	288	7,720	350	4,038	--	4,127	--	4,446
Liberia	3	16,660	--	23,317	--	30,000	--	40,000
Malagasy Republic	33,757	8,395	25,129	0	49,691	--	27,488	--
Mauritius	--	59,274	--	67,300	--	68,300	--	69,700
Mozambique	2,023	65	850	446	3,281	0	7,285	0
Reunion	--	34,420	--	43,784	--	37,078	--	43,500
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	686	1,553	1,174	988	1,982	1,377	2,500	1,600
Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania	31	95,030	33	109,785	39	118,137	2	100,770
Seychelles Islands	--	2,777	--	4,880	--	4,050	--	4,060
Sierra Leone	70	54,494	389	4,174	--	27,258	--	21,130
Togo	179	2,305	283	3,089	72	3,159	228	2,965
Uganda	6	4,203	274	3,603	--	3,384	--	3,406
Zanibar	279	11,536	17	10,750	--	14,240	--	10,240
South Africa, Republic of	5/ 92	40,641	--	51,597	--	43,700	--	59,506
Total Africa	298,943	491,039	294,228	558,381	284,230	623,768	469,902	607,256
Asia:								
Aden	20,557	23,663	17,721	20,179	17,728	26,561	16,580	28,500
Other Arabian Peninsula 7/	--	163,300	--	175,000	--	200,000	--	175,000
Cyprus	--	3,243	--	3,429	--	3,638	--	3,923
Iran	3,404	239	150	11,000	350	15,000	70,000	1,000
Iraq	2,078	25,946	15	69,683	--	69,155	--	30,000
Israel	--	11,743	--	14,153	--	15,132	--	13,000
Jordan	--	18,205	--	23,911	--	18,056	--	23,500
Lebanon	43	14,629	27	16,700	250	19,262	--	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	47	2,906	0	13,500	0	1,000	--	--
Syria	454	24,575	0	25,937	18	35,252	--	20,604
Burma	1,694,787	--	1,591,313	--	1,722,730	--	1,670,500	--
Brunei	--	5,421	2	5,892	4/	6,489	--	4,125
Cambodia	191,053	--	237,392	--	128,500	--	374,500	--
Ceylon	2,039	521,660	660	515,000	278	410,662	203	402,952
China, Taiwan	124,302	3,584	65,000	55,952	42,087	0	119,441	1,999
Hong Kong	25,697	339,295	49,193	393,545	66,721	426,699	22,769	411,974
India	13,794	531,235	1,925	405,104	1,500	402,625	4,989	509,789
Indonesia 7/	--	894,000	--	1,118,600	--	1,050,000	--	1,160,000
Japan	56	412,843	110	125,779	303	177,753	472	444,076
Korea, South	6,184	46,496	3,687	497	59,707	--	4,604	117,187
Laos	--	10,857	--	16,212	--	43,114	--	--
Malaysia:								
Malaya and Singapore	96,705	663,480	73,313	644,100	106,350	586,600	142,583	754,483
North Borneo	77	20,044	48	24,430	201	24,953	25	32,260
Sarawak	10	44,345	1	58,187	32	52,146	--	62,700
Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet	24,038	2,760	21,004	1,925	12,025	1,506	28,689	2,153
Pakistan	45,866	368,247	123,860	225,670	155,773	205,636	116,925	243,909
Philippines	343	71,495	53	9,200	52	30,560	--	256,000
Ryukyu Islands	--	66,600	--	77,100	--	75,000	--	--
Thailand	1,258,467	1	1,588,246	--	1,284,193	--	1,378,748	--
Vietnam, South	176,466	13,142	154,451	2,450	83,962	--	320,680	--
Total above	3,686,467	4,331,415	3,928,171	4,085,171	3,682,660	3,926,966	4,271,708	4,888,108
China, Mainland 8/	1,154,200	--	350,000	55,000	563,000	30,000	660,000	--
Total Asia	4,916,467	4,347,415	4,305,671	4,140,171	4,270,660	3,956,966	4,941,708	4,888,108
Oceania:								
Australia	45,827	--	71,105	--	76,528	--	63,604	--
British Solomon Islands	--	2,623	--	2,700	--	2,805	--	3,000
Fiji Islands	--	4,495	--	4,216	--	4,410	--	5,119
French Polynesia	--	1,422	--	2,444	--	1,926	--	2,431
New Caledonia	--	2,988	--	1,255	--	2,722	--	3,091
New Guinea and Papua 9/	--	18,604	--	21,630	--	23,030	--	23,225
New Hebrides	--	2,185	--	2,125	--	2,107	--	2,517
New Zealand	17	3,013	1	3,129	--	2,743	--	3,516
Total Oceania	45,844	41,975	71,106	48,756	76,528	62,764	63,604	67,378
World total	6,674,260	6,676,649	6,242,147	6,024,958	6,292,156	6,170,542	7,086,781	7,036,987
Non-Communist countries	5,334,101	5,788,167	5,832,555	5,625,488	5,682,731	5,551,929	6,401,225	6,498,900
Communist countries 10/	1,340,159	888,482	409,592	399,470	609,425	618,613	685,556	538,087

1/ Includes milled, semi-milled, broken, and rough rice in terms of milled. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes reexports. 4/ Less than 0.5 ton. 5/ Less than 5-year average. 6/ November-October. 7/ Compiled from statistics of exporting countries. 8/ Based on incomplete data of importing and exporting countries. 9/ July-June. 10/ Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RECORD 1964 WORLD BREAD
GRAIN CROP FORECAST

Breadgrain production for 1964 promises to set a new record, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Northern Hemisphere harvests are nearing completion, and there is little doubt that total production will be at a new high. Principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere have a favorable outlook and expect good outturns if growing conditions continue favorable through November.

World production of wheat and rye, together is forecast at 303 million short tons. This has been approached only once; in 1958 it was almost that large. The high level of the current forecast is due to the prospective record harvest of wheat. As currently placed at 8,985 million bushels this would exceed the previous record in 1962 by 250 million bushels. Rye production continues at the reduced level of 1.2 billion bushels, 17 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Present forecasts are tentative and subject to change as revised estimates become available for Northern Hemisphere countries and as crops develop in the later harvesting Southern Hemisphere. Thus, growing conditions through late November will determine yields in Argentina and Australia, the largest producers of that hemisphere.

In contrast with last year, when Europe's wet season resulted in quantities of wet, low quality wheat, most areas report good quality grain, harvested this season. This in itself would reduce Western Europe's import needs this season and coupled with an increase of almost 200 million bushels in this year's production there, it seems likely that import needs will be restricted to strong wheat for blending with the weaker indigenous wheat, in milling.

The outlook is for much reduced wheat import requirements in a number of countries that were quite active in the market during 1963-64. Foremost is the Soviet Union where crop failures made large imports imperative and about 380 million bushels were imported during 1963-64. A normal outturn this year is expected to curtail imports to a relatively small amount shipped from the west coast of Canada to areas that present transportation problems for home grown wheat. At the same time exports are also expected to be well below average.

Mainland China was another large importer outside usual trade patterns. Imports came to about 205 million bushels during 1963-64. The crop outturn there this year is reported larger but imports will probably continue, though at a reduced rate.

Usual markets in Western Europe will, as mentioned above, be curtailed. An exception is the Iberian Peninsula where crops are down. Both Spain and Portugal have smaller crops and larger import requirements.

Japan's outturn is much larger than the poor 1963 harvest and import requirements should be smaller. In contrast, India's production is less than a year ago and imports may increase.

Total wheat production in North America is estimated at 1,960 million bushels, a near record. Canadian production is 18 percent below the record harvest last year but U.S. and Mexican crops are considerably larger than a year ago. The United States harvest of 1,290 million bushels from 49 million acres gives yields averaging 26.3 bushels per acre, the second largest of record. Canada's crop of 596 million bushels from a record area of 29.7 million acres shows yields of only 20.1 bushels per acre, compared with the high yield of 26.2 bushels per acre in 1963. Mexico's outturn is reported at an all-time high of 73 million bushels with yields of 37.2 bushels.

Rye production is slightly above the 1963 total with the increase in the United States. Canada's crop shows little change from a year ago.

Wheat production in Western Europe, as estimated at 1,560 million bushels, has been exceeded only once, in 1962. Yields of 33.9 bushels per acre are 8 percent above the 1963 average and quality of the grain is generally much better than a year ago. Larger crops than last year are reported for all important producers except Spain and Portugal. The largest numerical increase is in France, up 112 million bushels. Rye production in Western Europe, as estimated at 240 million bushels, is moderately larger than in 1963 but about 10 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Eastern Europe's total wheat production shows little change from a year ago despite variations from country to country. According to preliminary information the principal differences are increased production in Hungary and a smaller outturn in Yugoslavia. Little net change is estimated for rye production, compared with 1963.

The Soviet Union's wheat acreage for the 1964 harvest was reported in July as about 7 million acres above total 1963 acreage. The latest reported figure for 1963 was approximately 160 million acres, indicating a total this year of 167 million acres. This would be a near-record acreage but with a smaller than normal proportion in high-yielding winter wheat. The acreage increase took place despite considerable damage to winter wheat planted during a dry fall, which necessitated extensive reseeding. A late spring delayed seeding of acreage in many regions.

Growing conditions varied considerably among different regions; in the west and south there was an early summer drought, whereas the east, including much of the new lands area, had abundant moisture; in fact, excessive wetness interferred with the harvest and crops suffered from lodging. It is tentatively expected that wheat production this year will approximate the 1959-62 average. During that period the
(Continued on page 55)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	22,730	26,817	27,566	29,686	20.4	21.1	26.2	20.1	465,618	565,554	723,442	596,119
United States	49,128	43,541	45,256	49,041	22.3	25.1	25.1	26.3	1,095,357	1,093,667	1,137,641	1,289,982
Mexico	2,214	1,818	1,945	1,977	20.2	30.4	33.4	37.2	44,615	55,190	64,890	73,490
Estimated total 5/	74,160	72,260	74,860	80,790	21.6	23.7	25.7	24.3	1,605,000	1,715,000	1,927,000	1,960,000
Europe:												
Austria	634	668	679	680	32.8	38.8	37.3	42.3	20,800	25,950	25,340	28,760
Belgium	498	522	493	521	53.6	58.7	56.6	61.0	26,670	30,660	27,880	31,790
Denmark	179	381	334	306	58.8	62.1	54.5	59.4	10,520	23,660	18,190	18,190
Finland	314	706	--	--	23.9	21.9	--	--	7,510	15,490	14,600	15,500
France	10,432	11,294	9,459	10,959	34.3	45.1	39.4	44.3	358,210	509.040	373,020	485,000
Germany, West	3,045	3,245	3,400	3,545	45.5	51.8	52.5	53.9	138,680	168,000	178,570	191,000
Greece	2,704	2,697	2,311	2,978	21.4	24.1	22.1	27.1	57,760	65,020	50,960	80,840
Ireland	361	319	233	216	42.3	50.6	47.4	48.6	15,280	16,130	11,050	10,500
Italy	12,145	11,257	10,859	11,013	27.2	31.0	27.5	30.0	329,880	348,950	298,610	330,000
Netherlands	250	328	312	374	57.2	67.6	62.5	67.3	14,290	22,160	19,490	25,170
Norway	35	24	17	20	32.4	31.2	38.2	39.0	1,130	750	650	780
Portugal	2,009	1,801	1,675	1,507	12.1	13.2	11.1	10.3	24,290	23,700	18,540	15,580
Spain	10,728	10,507	10,218	10,057	15.4	16.8	17.5	14.4	165,400	176,800	178,600	145,100
Sweden	831	776	619	673	33.7	41.3	37.7	47.4	28,030	32,030	23,360	31,920
Switzerland	243	266	265	268	44.7	56.4	42.3	53.3	10,860	14,990	11,200	14,290
United Kingdom	2,098	2,256	1,929	2,202	48.5	60.1	58.0	59.9	101,720	146,010	111,960	131,970
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,560	47,100	43,520	46,070	28.2	34.4	31.4	33.9	1,313,000	1,620,000	1,365,000	1,560,000
Bulgaria	3,466	3,074	3,015	--	22.8	24.7	22.9	--	79,000	76,000	69,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,818	1,693	1,700	--	30.0	35.7	37.6	--	54,500	60,400	63,900	--
Germany, East	1,026	1,045	1,090	--	41.1	43.4	37.1	--	42,160	45,400	40,400	--
Hungary	3,112	2,706	2,412	--	22.0	26.6	23.2	--	68,500	72,000	56,000	--
Poland	3,581	3,442	3,810	--	23.4	28.8	29.6	--	83,900	99,200	112,800	--
Rumania	7,302	7,519	7,100	--	16.2	19.8	19.6	--	118,600	148,900	139,000	--
Yugoslavia	4,750	5,263	5,288	5,140	21.5	22.8	27.4	--	102,000	120,000	145,000	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,310	24,990	24,670	25,660	21.8	25.0	25.5	24.7	552,000	625,000	630,000	635,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,870	72,090	68,190	71,730	25.9	31.1	29.3	30.6	1,865,000	2,245,000	1,995,000	2,195,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	166,500	160,000	167,000	12.0	12.0	9.4	--	1,910,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	--

Asia:												
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,950	99,210	110,230	101,050
Iraq	2,540	3,931	--	--	10.7	10.1	--	--	27,120	39,890	16,530	29,400
Israel	137	119	131	--	17.6	16.0	15.3	--	2,420	1,900	2,010	3,500
Jordan	636	704	--	--	8.6	5.8	--	--	5,460	4,110	2,760	10,500
Lebanon	162	146	138	146	10.4	12.6	12.0	10.1	1,680	1,840	1,650	1,470
Syria	2,540	3,314	3,311	--	10.2	12.9	8.9	--	25,940	42,880	29,400	34,000
Turkey	16,990	16,000	17,500	--	13.4	15.7	16.6	--	228,000	250,000	290,000	260,000
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900,000	--	--	--
India	30,393	33,410	33,748	32,878	10.9	13.2	11.8	10.8	329,930	442,350	397,890	356,700
Japan	1,551	1,585	1,442	1,262	32.5	37.8	18.2	35.5	50,480	59,890	26,290	44,830
Korea, Republic of	317	328	--	--	14.1	16.2	--	--	4,470	5,300	--	--
Pakistan	11,496	12,310	12,592	12,151	11.6	12.1	12.3	12.3	133,190	149,410	154,860	150,000
Estimated total 5/	141,960	144,860	145,300	146,560	13.3	13.8	13.5	13.6	1,890,000	1,995,000	1,965,000	1,995,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,522	--	--	10.0	10.0	--	--	46,364	45,000	53,300	35,000
Egypt	1,561	1,510	1,634	1,453	34.4	38.8	38.5	37.9	53,780	58,540	62,980	55,120
Morocco	3,888	3,677	4,084	3,917	9.2	12.5	10.8	11.3	35,720	45,830	43,930	44,230
Tunisia	2,908	2,100	2,790	--	6.1	6.9	7.5	--	17,800	14,500	21,000	--
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,906	3,136	3,387	--	9.5	8.2	9.3	--	27,550	25,730	31,470	--
Estimated total 5/	17,610	16,880	18,530	17,120	11.1	12.4	12.4	11.7	195,000	210,000	230,000	200,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	8,495	--	--	19.5	22.2	--	--	225,680	190,000	300,000	--
Brazil	2,386	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	24,460	10,000	5,000	--
Chile	2,030	2,082	2,105	--	20.0	22.5	19.2	--	40,600	46,820	40,420	--
Colombia	412	371	279	--	12.8	16.0	11.8	--	5,290	5,950	3,300	--
Peru	365	390	368	--	14.2	14.8	15.0	--	5,170	5,770	5,510	--
Uruguay	1,604	990	875	--	11.8	16.8	9.9	--	18,950	16,610	8,700	--
Estimated total 5/	18,740	14,140	17,620	16,540	17.2	19.8	20.7	17.8	323,000	280,000	365,000	295,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,629	16,469	16,400	--	17.5	18.6	20.2	--	168,320	306,910	331,000	--
New Zealand	103	225	203	--	46.7	40.7	49.0	--	4,810	9,160	9,950	--
Total Oceania	9,732	16,694	16,603	17,910	17.8	18.9	20.5	19.0	173,130	316,070	340,950	340,000
Estimated world total 5/	493,070	503,420	501,100	517,650	16.1	17.4	16.6	17.4	7,960,000	8,760,000	8,325,000	8,985,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	577	624	652	680	16.2	19.3	19.7	18.8	9,362	12,044	12,848	12,788
United States	1,729	1,987	1,611	1,767	15.6	20.5	18.3	19.5	27,030	40,803	29,407	34,404
Total	2,306	2,611	2,263	2,447	15.8	20.2	18.7	19.3	36,392	52,847	42,255	47,192
Europe:												
Austria	525	516	385	385	31.0	35.7	33.0	38.4	16,254	18,420	12,700	14,800
Belgium	170	97	101	100	45.5	49.2	48.0	48.7	7,732	4,770	4,850	4,870
Denmark	270	430	287	227	40.5	47.0	43.8	45.1	10,946	20,200	12,560	10,240
Finland	217	202	--	--	22.9	19.7	--	--	4,969	3,990	4,880	6,300
France	888	600	563	568	20.3	23.4	24.2	26.2	18,055	14,020	13,620	14,880
Germany, West	3,634	2,696	2,812	2,849	40.5	43.3	45.3	49.1	147,130	116,630	127,390	140,000
Greece	115	63	51	48	14.9	15.1	15.7	17.7	1,719	950	800	850
Italy	178	138	130	--	23.5	26.5	23.3	--	4,190	3,660	3,020	3,150
Netherlands	380	264	261	261	46.2	50.6	47.2	54.4	17,540	13,350	12,330	14,200
Norway	2	4	3	3	33.0	40.0	33.3	46.7	66	160	100	140
Portugal	636	764	764	756	11.3	8.8	10.8	7.6	7,185	6,750	8,230	5,750
Spain	1,420	1,201	1,100	1,045	14.1	14.8	15.4	13.7	20,050	17,830	16,930	14,280
Sweden	258	186	103	109	32.2	37.0	31.5	39.3	8,320	6,890	3,240	4,280
Switzerland	31	37	35	38	44.6	64.0	48.3	59.0	1,382	2,370	1,690	2,250
United Kingdom	22	17	21	23	37.1	40.0	41.9	43.8	816	680	880	920
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	8,760	7,220	6,840	6,820	30.5	31.9	32.9	35.2	267,000	230,000	225,000	240,000
Bulgaria	320	147	148	--	13.9	13.1	13.3	--	4,440	1,930	1,970	--
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,090	1,040	--	29.8	33.1	33.1	--	38,140	36,060	34,400	--
Germany, East	2,672	2,005	1,980	--	30.4	31.9	28.7	--	81,152	63,900	56,800	--
Hungary	1,019	573	515	610	18.1	16.0	16.5	--	18,410	9,170	8,500	--
Poland	12,668	11,614	10,830	--	22.5	22.7	25.9	--	285,280	263,200	280,000	--
Rumania	395	190	198	--	15.1	15.5	15.7	--	5,960	2,950	3,100	--
Yugoslavia	628	437	388	371	15.7	15.2	16.0	--	9,864	6,650	6,200	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,020	16,090	15,130	15,040	23.3	23.9	25.8	25.6	443,000	385,000	390,000	385,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	27,780	23,310	21,970	21,860	25.6	26.4	28.0	28.6	710,000	615,000	615,000	625,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	44,735	41,800	37,000	--	14.2	12.9	12.8	--	635,000	540,000	475,000	--
Asia:												
Turkey	1,611	1,525	1,650	1,780	15.0	16.1	20.3	14.9	24,086	24,600	33,500	26,600
South America:												
Argentina	2,660	708	--	--	12.0	9.2	--	--	31,816	6,500	21,180	--
Estimated world total 5/	79,470	70,340	64,980	65,260	18.1	17.7	18.4	18.4	1,440,000	1,245,000	1,195,000	1,200,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

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Soviet Union exported considerable quantities of grain and imports were insignificant. The current situation represents a marked improvement over the poor 1963 harvest. Official statements indicate that the Soviet Government intends to concentrate on replenishment of depleted grain stocks, and exports are not expected to be large.

Asia's wheat production is estimated at an all-time high of 1,955 million bushels. Better prospects than last year in mainland China account for most of the increase. Japan's crop is also much larger than a year ago. Crops in India and Turkey are somewhat below the 1963 level. Turkey is the only rye producer of significance in the area and the rye crop is also smaller than in 1963.

Wheat production is smaller than last year in Africa mainly because of reductions in Algeria and Egypt. Rye production is insignificant in Africa.

South America's harvest will begin in November and the present outlook is for an average wheat crop, but considerably below the large 1963 harvest.

Early season prospects are good in Australia and a wheat outturn approaching the record 1963 harvest is expected. A record acreage is reported and conditions to date are generally favorable.

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Statistical Report

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WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION
AGAIN RISES TO RECORD

World production of soybeans is expected to rise to a record high in 1964. The present estimate of 1.1 billion bushels is 2 percent above the previous record of 1963 and one-fifth above the 1955-59 average.

The net gain of 20 million bushels from last year is attributed to the expected increase in Mainland China. U.S. production is down 3 million bushels from last year's as is production in Brazil, while Japan's crop is down 2 million bushels.

The United States accounts for about two-thirds of the world's production of soybeans and Mainland China for almost one-third.

Soybean production in the United States, according to the October 1 estimate, is 699 million bushels, less than one percent below the record crop of 1963, but nearly 45 percent above the 1955-59 average.

The record area for harvest of beans at 30.9 million acres is 8 percent larger than the previous record of last year. Expanded plantings were reported in most producing states, but the sharpest increases were in Minnesota and Iowa. However, high temperatures and lack of rain, particularly in the heart of the soybelt, reduced early prospects of a record outturn. The estimated average yield of 22.6 bushels is nearly 2 bushels below last year's yield of 24.5 bushels per acre but almost the same as the 1955-59 average.

On the basis of conditions on or about September 15, Canada's crop, grown entirely in Ontario, is 6.7 million bushels, up one-third from the 1963 reduced outturn. Acreage increased only slightly, but the estimated average yield per acre at 28.8 bushels is almost 7 bushels above last year's average. Canadian farmers would find no difficulty in marketing all the soybeans they could produce, but they apparently find it uneconomic at this time to expand production to that extent. Thus, probably three-fourths of Canada's soybean requirements this marketing year will be purchased from the United States.

Soybean acreage in Mainland China between 1960-63 is believed to have been considerably smaller than the 1955-59 average. This belief is based on data published by the Communist press. According to the Communist release, the 1963 soybean area figure for Heilungkiang, a leading producing province, was almost 3.0 million acres compared with the 1955-59 average of 3.6 million acres. The low acreage level of Heilungkiang reportedly is strong evidence that the national acreage of soybeans in 1963, and, consequently, total production were at considerably lower levels than the 1955-59 averages. As for 1964, the Communists reported the area in Shantung, another leading producing province, at 3.3 million acres, which approximates the 1931-37 average. As the acreage of the Yellow-Huai plains (Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Hanan) of 8.4 million acres in 1960 also approximates the 1931-37 level, it is believed that the soybean acreage in

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average		1962	1963	1964 1/	Average		1962	1963	1964 1/	Average		1962	1963	1964 1/
	1950-54	1955-59				1950-54	1955-59				1950-54	1955-59			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	188	245	221	228	231	22.0	25.3	29.9	21.9	28.8	4,131	6,187	6,608	5,002	6,653
United States 4/	14,747	21,344	27,604	28,628	30,884	20.2	22.7	24.2	24.5	22.6	298,422	483,901	669,211	701,465	698,502
Mexico	---	5/ 1	26	99	125	---	5/ 26.0	20.1	19.3	19.3	---	5/ 39	521	1,919	2,390
South America:															
Argentina	2	2	24	48	6/ 45	14.2	14.5	17.3	14.6	13.5	30	28	412	695	625
Brazil	5/ 157	234	775	731	776	5/ 22.1	19.7	16.4	15.1	10.9	5/ 3,471	4,600	12,683	11,023	8,450
Colombia	---	5/ 23	38	49	56	---	5/ 12.7	21.9	22.3	22.3	---	5/ 294	827	1,102	1,250
Paraguay	---	5/ 2	4	10	---	---	5/ 20.3	24.0	26.0	---	---	5/ 34	107	257	---
Europe:															
Italy	2	1	1	7/	---	22.0	26.2	26.5	26.9	---	34	18	14	9	---
Rumania	55	55	21	21	---	6.6	6.9	5.4	---	---	378	367	110	---	---
Yugoslavia	12	15	19	17	15	10.3	17.6	15.5	14.9	---	90	277	291	257	---
Other European (excl. U.S.S.R.)	28	6	19	14	14						59	51	145	100	100
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	813	899	1,920	2,000	---	5/ 6.0	6.8	5.2	5.2	---	5/ 4,825	6,467	10,000	10,400	---
Africa:															
Congo (Leopoldville) 8/	9	5/ 17	---	----	---	7.4	5/ 10.3	---	---	---	69	5/ 174	---	---	---
Nigeria 9/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	353	995	400	---
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	8	15	11	16	---	12.9	12.4	12.9	13.1	---	104	188	147	204	---
China, Mainland	28,219	27,630	19,520	19,770	21,250	11.7	12.6	14.5	14.5	14.9	330,000	344,000	283,000	287,000	315,000
Cambodia	5/ 25	50	40	---	---	---	8.6	8.7	---	---	228	438	354	---	---
China, Taiwan	62	106	135	136	---	9.2	11.6	14.5	14.2	---	576	1,248	1,948	1,934	---
Indonesia	1,066	1,359	1,481	1,461	---	10.2	10.2	9.6	9.4	---	10,829	13,893	14,277	13,715	14,700
Japan	1,036	898	656	577	520	16.0	18.3	18.8	20.3	18.0	16,521	16,449	12,338	11,681	9,335
Korea, South	625	669	710	698	---	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.2	---	4,835	5,484	5,728	5,750	---
Thailand	54	56	67	6/ 65	6/ 63	13.0	15.1	16.3	15.8	15.7	700	839	1,101	1,029	990
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea 10/	18,065	25,130	31,970	32,935	35,250	---	---	---	---	---	340,735	534,985	728,170	757,470	752,845
Estimated world total 10/	48,020	54,695	54,780	56,070	59,865	---	---	---	---	---	683,655	894,340	1,031,425	1,065,115	1,085,590

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres. 8/ Includes Rwandu and Burundi. 9/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. 10/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

the general area probably has recovered to the 1960 level. For the Northeast and other growing areas, it is assumed that there was a further recovery of acreage that had been lost after 1960 so that the total area for the 1964 crop is estimated to have reached 21.2 million acres. In general, weather conditions have been better than normal. Consequently, barring any natural calamaties that could occur before harvesting, the 1964 crop should be better than that of 1963. The outturn is estimated at 315 million bushels, which represents a 10 percent increase from the estimated outturn last year.

Continuing the decline that has occurred every year since 1954, Japan's soybean area in 1964 at 520,000 acres was down 10 percent from a year earlier. Increased damage from diseases and insects in recent years resulting in low average yields have discouraged soybean production and encouraged diversion to feed crops. Growing conditions this year in the main producing areas were unfavorable in varying degrees because of heavy rains, below normal temperature and severe droughts. Consequently, production is estimated at 9.3 million bushels, one-fifth less than last year's outturn.

Soybean production in the USSR is expected to be sharply less than last year's 10.4 million bushels. In the Soviet Far East, where the bulk of the commercial crop is grown, heavy rains prevailed from mid-August until at least mid-September, according to official sources. Moreover, temperatures have been unusually low.

Soybean production in Indonesia has been estimated at 14.7 million bushels, 7 percent more than the estimated outturn of 1963. With the new production drive to expand certain food crops, including soybeans, higher prices and lowered per capita availability of rice, soybean production in Indonesia is expected to increase in the future. Soybeans are not an oil crop in Indonesia; they are consumed directly as such, and in the preparation of traditional epicurean dishes.

Trade sources indicate that Thailand's 1964 soybean plantings declined slightly from a year earlier as a result of unfavorable prices received by farmers in 1963 and early in 1964. Production at an estimated 990,000 bushels is down 4 percent from last year's. Production is expected to continue at a level which will provide small surpluses for export, even though soybeans also are consumed widely as food in Thailand.

Following a spectacular climb in recent years to a record 12.7 million bushels in 1962, Brazil's soybean output dropped to 11.0 million bushels in 1963 because of poor weather, then declined further to 8.5 million bushels in 1964. Acreage increased moderately this year, but unfavorable weather reduced the outturn by almost one-fourth from that of the previous year.

Soybean area in 1964-65 is expected to be the largest of record. And, if weather conditions return to normal, production in Rio Grande do Sul, which accounts for over 90 percent of Brazil's total, may approximate 12.5 million bushels, and total outturn may approach 14 million bushels. Farmers in recent weeks have been receiving market prices about double the minimum support price for the 1964 crop. Although the new minimum price for the 1965 crop is almost double the 1964 level, it is still not as high as the market price.

Soybean production in Mexico, Colombia, and Argentina has expanded sharply in the last decade. Mexico's outturn has risen from a negligible quantity in 1958 to over 2 million bushels in 1964. Colombia's production has increased from a negligible volume in the early 1950's to over a million bushels in 1964. In about the same period Argentina's production rose to almost 700,000 bushels by 1963 but declined almost 10 percent this year.

RECORD COCOA BEAN CROP
EXPECTED IN 1964-65

The 1964-65 world cocoa bean crop is forecast at 1,269,500 metric tons, 3 percent above the record 1963-64 harvest. Bumper crops are expected in West Africa and production in Latin America and in Asia and Oceania is forecast to be above that of last season.

North America: The North American crop is forecast at 92,300 tons, up 5,000 tons over the previous season. The 1963-64 outturn was reduced because of smaller crops in Mexico and in Trinidad and Tobago.

The Costa Rican crop is expected to approximate that of last season. The Atlantic Cocoa Growers Cooperative is encouraging the use of "tray" fermentation and has built several artificial drying facilities in efforts to improve quality. Mexican production is forecast at 24,000 tons. Unfavorable weather reduced the 1963-64 crop to 21,000 tons, 19 percent below the previous season's record outturn.

Production in Jamaica is forecast at 2,500 tons, compared with the small 1963-64 crop of 1,600 tons which was reduced by heavy rains. Through the Cocoa Expansion Scheme, 4,330 acres of cocoa were planted during the 1962-63 season, bringing the total acreage planted since 1957 to 18,700 acres.

Production in Haiti is expected to show further increases this season. New plantings coming into bearing increased 1963-64 output to 2,500 tons, up 400 tons over the previous season. No change in production is anticipated for the Dominican Republic this season. Although the Republic is relatively free of the major diseases of cocoa, little interest is being shown by producers to make new plantings. Almost 80 percent of the trees are over 70 years of age.

A slight increase is expected for Trinidad and Tobago this season. Hurricane damage last fall devastated many plantations on Tobago and reduced production from estates in northern Trinidad.

South America: South American production is forecast at 210,600 tons, 8 percent above the 1963-64 outturn. More favorable weather in Brazil and in Venezuela has increased output, and new plantings coming into bearing in Colombia and Peru will result in higher production this season. Heavy rains reduced Ecuador's harvest last season, but a more normal outturn is expected this year.

Brazil's crop is forecast at 132,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the 1963-64 outturn. The October-April Bahia main-crop is forecast at 1.0 million bags (60,000 tons), compared with last season's main-crop outturn of 905,000 bags (54,300 tons). Rainfall this year has been more favorable than in the past several years, when extended periods of dry weather reduced output. The May-September 1965 Temporao crop is forecast at 1.1 million bags (66,000 tons), slightly above the 1964 Temporao harvest of 1,025,000 bags (61,500 tons). Production from other States usually amounts to 100,000 bags (6,000 tons).

A larger crop is expected in Colombia this season, but production will fall far short of annual consumption of 26,000 tons. Production in Ecuador is forecast at 39,000 tons. The 1963-64 crop was reduced to 36,000 tons because of heavy rainfall which resulted in heavy monilia pod-rot infection. The government recently combined the 14 various taxes levied on cocoa into a single export tax equivalent to 9.2 percent of the f.o.b. value.

Production continues to increase in Peru. The 1964-65 crop is forecast at 4,300 tons, more than double the 1955-59 average. The Venezuelan crop is forecast at 17,000 tons, slightly above the large 1963-64 outturn. Favorable weather has been responsible for the increasing output.

Africa: African production -- which comprises nearly three-fourths of the world crop -- is forecast at 935,700 tons, 1.5 percent above the record 1963-64 outturn. Increases are expected for all major producers.

Production in Cameroon is forecast at 90,000 tons, slightly above the large 1963-64 harvest. Producer prices for Grade 1 cocoa have been increased to 15.6 U.S. cents per pound from 13.8 cents last season. Increased spraying to control pod-rot is helping to boost production.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for the crop year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Forecast 1964-65
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1.000 metric tons
North America:						
Costa Rica	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.0
Cuba	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0
Dominican Republic	34.0	35.2	35.0	37.0	38.0	38.0
Grenada	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.9
Haiti	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.0
Jamaica	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.5
Mexico	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	21.0	24.0
Panama	1.5	1.4	1.2	.7	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	8.4	6.4	6.0	6.4	5.4	5.5
Other North America 2/	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total North America	77.1	82.1	86.5	91.7	87.1	92.3
South America:						
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	173.3	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.0	132.0
Colombia	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.0	16.0
Ecuador	32.0	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	39.0
Peru	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3
Surinam	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	15.6	12.1	12.4	14.6	16.9	17.0
Total South America	237.7	195.7	189.5	187.4	195.4	210.6
Africa:						
Angola	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	60.7	71.5	73.0	76.2	87.0	90.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.3	.6	.9	.7	.8	.8
Congo, Leopoldville	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	22.7	25.4	26.0	31.5	33.5	34.0
Gabon	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.5
Ghana	258.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	6/445.0	445.0
Ivory Coast	61.3	93.8	84.8	102.4	97.0	107.0
Liberia	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malagasy Republic	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5
Nigeria 4/	127.0	198.4	193.9	178.8	219.5	220.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.0	10.5	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Togo 5/	6.5	12.8	11.3	9.1	14.0	14.0
Total Africa	557.3	867.4	830.4	851.9	921.7	935.7
Asia and Oceania:						
Ceylon	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Indonesia	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
New Guinea	3.6	7.6	10.7	14.2	16.2	18.0
New Hebrides	.9	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
Philippines	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6
Western Samoa	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	5.0	5.0
Total Asia and Oceania	14.4	19.1	22.3	25.6	28.9	30.9
World total	886.5	1,164.3	1,128.7	1,156.6	1,233.1	1,269.5

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 5/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo. 6/ Includes purchases made up to the opening of the 1964-65 season.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Ghana's crop is expected to approximate the record 1963-64 harvest of 445,000 tons. Weather conditions for the main-crop this season have been favorable and pod-rot infection is reported to be less pronounced than in previous years. The 1963-64 main-crop totaled 423,000 tons (417,000 long tons), of which a significant portion was included with mid-crop purchases. Producer prices remain unchanged from last season at 12.6 cents per pound.

The Ghanaian Ministry of Agriculture has launched a drive to remove trees infected with "swollen shoot" disease and has acquired funds for hiring 8,000 workers to implement the program. While no subsidy will be paid for the removed trees, the government will bear the full cost of cutting and will provide farmers with replacement plants.

Production in the Ivory Coast is forecast at 107,000 tons, 10 percent above the 1963-64 outturn. Prices to growers for the 1964-65 season are to remain at 12.8 U.S. cents per pound.

Nigeria's crop is forecast at 220,000 tons, unchanged from the record 1963-64 harvest. Favorable weather, together with spraying, has greatly reduced the incidence of pod-rot and capsid damage this season. Approximately 10,000 tons of mid-crop cocoa is expected to be carried over into the 1964-65 marketing year in order to take advantage of the 1.25 U.S. cents per pound increase in producer prices. Prices to growers this season will be 15 cents per pound for Grade 1 and 13.35 cents per pound for Grade 2 cocoa.

Asia and Oceania: Production in this area is relatively small; however, expanding output in New Guinea, and to a lesser extent in Western Samoa and the Philippines, has more than doubled the 1955-59 average.

WORLD COTTON CROP IN 1964-65 AT RECORD 51.5 MILLION BALES

The world cotton crop for 1964-65 is estimated at 51.5 million bales (480 pounds net), up from the previous alltime record of 50.1 million bales produced last season, and 17 percent above the 1955-59 average of 43.7 million bales. A major portion of the expected increase in world production this season is in Communist China. Despite an increase in world consumption to an estimated 50.3 million bales in 1964-65, the big crop is expected to swell world stocks again.

World area devoted to cotton in 1964-65 is set at 81.2 million acres -- up 0.7 million from a year earlier and only slightly below the 1955-59 average. The increase in acreage from last season is attributed chiefly to higher plantings in Communist China. Small increases in area in other countries were offset by reduced acreage in the United States, Greece, Spain, and a few African countries.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963 and 1964 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average 1955-59	1963 3/	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1963 3/	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1963 3/	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,613	14,212	14,034	428	516	522	13,013	15,327	15,274
El Salvador	107	260	270	673	618	640	150	335	360
Guatemala	48	215	225	600	670	725	60	300	340
Honduras	14	21	32	343	709	630	10	31	42
Mexico	2,270	1,964	2,002	430	515	545	2,032	2,109	2,275
Nicaragua	209	285	325	423	691	679	184	410	460
West Indies	11	5	5	175	192	192	4	2	2
Total 5/	17,323	17,069	17,103	429	521	527	15,465	18,542	18,783
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,323	1,440	1,500	196	150	170	539	450	530
Brazil	4,320	5,750	6,000	166	192	188	1,490	2,300	2,350
Colombia	224	400	405	330	402	379	154	335	320
Ecuador	44	50	---	142	134	---	13	14	---
Paraguay	133	200	---	159	132	---	44	55	---
Peru	588	680	680	423	441	441	518	625	625
Venezuela	100	100	---	134	120	---	28	25	---
Total 5/	6,737	8,630	8,945	199	212	211	2,788	3,811	3,927
EUROPE:									
Greece	383	570	350	338	362	425	270	430	310
Italy	104	40	40	208	288	---	45	24	---
Spain	454	650	460	221	325	389	209	440	373
Bulgaria	219	---	---	153	---	---	70	45	---
Yugoslavia	33	28	28	175	223	257	12	13	15
Total 5/	1,426	1,184	1,074	217	318	366	644	982	818
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,270	6,100	6,100	616	637	630	6,750	8,100	8,000
AFRICA:									
Angola	129	100	100	130	120	96	35	25	20
Cameroon	128	140	---	120	240	---	32	70	---
Central African Republic	375	400	---	81	54	---	63	45	---
Chad	580	715	---	83	111	---	100	165	170
Congo, Leopoldville	848	300	200	138	96	96	243	60	40
Egypt	1,858	1,689	1,672	467	577	622	1,807	2,029	2,165
Kenya	102	135	135	56	64	71	12	18	20
Morocco	16	37	---	270	298	---	9	23	---
Mozambique	744	775	775	105	105	105	162	170	170
Nigeria	790	800	800	100	132	135	164	220	225
Rhodesia & Malawi	45	68	100	117	226	226	11	32	47
South Africa, Republic of	100	125	---	139	180	---	29	47	---
Sudan	784	1,100	---	306	205	---	500	469	---
Tanganyika	370	475	500	171	217	221	132	215	230
Uganda	1,670	1,986	1,950	89	76	80	308	315	325
Total 5/	8,709	9,159	9,063	201	210	228	3,654	4,007	4,304
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	37	50	---	298	240	---	23	25	---
Afghanistan	175	200	---	192	240	---	70	100	---
Australia	18	45	---	133	171	---	5	16	22
Burma	336	500	550	104	62	79	73	65	90
China, Mainland	14,428	10,300	11,000	238	219	249	7,160	4,700	5,700
India	19,720	19,600	19,600	97	127	127	3,991	5,200	5,200
Iran	656	988	980	224	257	247	306	530	505
Iraq	127	100	---	170	120	---	45	25	---
Israel	13	31	32	738	960	960	20	62	64
Korea, South	208	80	---	129	180	---	56	30	---
Pakistan	3,490	3,670	3,670	189	254	235	1,376	1,940	1,800
Syria	623	721	755	340	466	477	441	700	750
Thailand	100	140	---	211	237	---	44	69	---
Turkey	1,554	1,553	1,630	228	355	353	738	1,150	1,200
Total 5/	41,562	38,079	38,908	166	185	193	14,376	14,651	15,625
World total 5/	81,027	80,521	81,193	259	299	304	43,677	50,093	51,457
Foreign Free World 5/	46,249	49,659	49,809	173	211	216	16,643	21,875	22,377
Communist countries 5/	20,165	16,650	17,350	334	372	382	14,021	12,891	13,806

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowance for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The United States crop of 15,274,000 bales (October estimate) is about 50,000 bales smaller than that produced in 1963-64, but is 17 percent above the 1955-59 average. Acres for harvest, at slightly over 14.0 million, is nearly 200,000 below a year earlier; however, average yield is estimated at 522 pounds per acre, a record for the second consecutive year. About 24 percent of the 1964 crop was ginned by October 1, compared with 31 percent in 1963 and a 26 percent average for the years 1958-62. Production of American Egyptian cotton is expected to total about 125,000 bales in 1964, compared with 165,000 bales last season.

Foreign Free World Cotton production in 1964-65 is estimated at 22.4 million bales, an increase of 0.5 million from the alltime record of 21.9 million bales produced in each of the two preceding years. Principal increases in production are likely in Argentina, Brazil, Central America, Egypt, Mexico, Sudan, Syria, and Turkey.

Mexico's 1964 crop of around 2.3 million bales is 8 percent above last year's production. The increase is due largely to shifts in cotton production from lower to higher yielding districts. Production in the Central American countries is expected to climb higher as new areas continue to be brought under cultivation. Argentina and Brazil may harvest slightly larger crops in 1964-65 if normal weather prevails. In Egypt, the world's largest grower of extra long staple cotton, production is estimated at 2,165,000 -- up 7 percent from 1963-64 despite a slightly smaller area. The Sudanese crop is likely to return to more normal levels this season following the poor 1963-64 harvest. Larger acreage in Syria and Turkey indicates a modest increase in production in these countries.

Production decreases are expected in Greece, Spain, and Pakistan. In Greece, sizable areas of non-irrigated land devoted to cotton in 1963-64 were shifted to wheat and other crops. In Spain, grower dissatisfaction with the support price is reportedly responsible for the acreage decline. Rain and flood damage to the Pakistani crop now being harvested most likely will reduce production below the alltime record crop of a year ago.

Aggregate production in Communist countries is expected to increase from 12.9 million bales last season to 13.8 million bales in 1964-65. The increase is in Mainland China, where, reportedly, larger plantings and favorable growing conditions will result in a crop of 5.7 million bales.

RAW WOOL STOCKS UP IN PRODUCING COUNTRIES; UNCHANGED IN CONSUMING COUNTRIES

Carryover stocks of wool in the five major producing countries at the start of the 1964-65 season (July 1, in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay), are estimated at 129 million pounds, nearly double the total in the same countries last year.

There was a slight rise in stocks in Australia, but the bulk of the increase is expected in Argentina and Uruguay. In both countries exports have been below average for practically every month of the marketing year.

World demand for wool remained strong during most of the 1963-64 season and growers in most countries received the best prices in several years. The rise in carryover stocks does not reflect any sudden drop in demand, but rather because of uncertainties in the market situation in Argentina and Uruguay.

Raw wool stocks in the major consuming countries remained about the same as a year earlier. The increase in the United Kingdom offset declines in France, Japan, and Belgium.

RAW WOOL: Stocks held in selected countries on July 1, clean basis, average 1951-55, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1951-55	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Major suppliers:					
Australia	9	35	33	28	37
New Zealand	27	16	15	14	11
So. Africa, Rep. of 2/	2	1	1	1	1
Argentina 3/	79	25	22	14	40
Uruguay 3/	29	11	14	13	40
Total	146	88	85	70	129
Major countries:					
United Kingdom:					
Dealers and mills	159	186	163	152	167
Others 4/	72	39	20	6	7
Total U.K.	231	225	183	158	174
France	5/ 40	111	111	115	107
Japan	25	43	41	38	32
Germany, West	37	35	30	29	29
Belgium	20	27	35	28	26
Total 6/	378	438	400	368	368

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May 30. 3/ October 1. 4/ Includes government strategic reserve and Wool Marketing Board Stocks. 5/ Excludes scoured wool. 6/ Includes estimates of scoured wool stocks in France prior to 1958 and estimates for West Germany in 1961.

WORLD HOG
SLAUGHTER TO RISE

Pork production in 44 countries in 1964 will be around 5 percent less than the record 44 billion pounds produced a year earlier on the basis of a current survey of slaughter prospects in important countries. Pork production in 1965 is likely to rise 3 to 5 percent above 1964 but is not likely to reach the 1963 level. Decreased output in the USSR, the United States, Belgium, France, and a few other countries in 1964 was partially offset by increased output in most countries of Western Europe, South America, Canada, Japan, the Philippines, and New Zealand.

A general increase in hog slaughter is expected in 1965 with the United States the main large producing country expected to show a decline.

Record production in Western Europe may cause pork surpluses in some European countries. Reduced U.S. exports of pork to Canada and West Europe are expected. Increased European supplies may release larger supplies of European pork products for export to the United States, mainly as canned hams. Large European production will tend to reduce U.S. exports of variety meats, lard, hog grease, and tallow to that area.

Hog slaughter in 33 countries in 1964, excluding the USSR, is expected to total about 252 million head, 1 million more than a year earlier, but an insignificant percentage change. The total in 1965 is forecast at 3 percent above 1964. Slaughter in Western Europe added up to 89.5 million head in 1963, but is expected to rise to 91 million in 1964 and may reach 97 million in 1965. Slaughter in the United States was 87.3 million head in 1963 but is now expected to decrease to about 85 million in 1964 and may drop another two million in 1965. While the kill in the United States is decreasing, slaughter in Canada is increasing. An increase of 9 percent is expected from 1963 to 1964 and a further increase of 3 percent is in prospect for 1965.

Slaughter in the USSR is down sharply this year reflecting the sharp reduction in numbers on farms in 1963 and the feed grain shortages from last year's small crops. Undoubtedly farrowings have been stepped up this year which will sharply increase slaughter in 1965. Hog production is increasing materially in Communist China after reaching low levels in the past few years. Data for these two countries are not included in the hog slaughter table but USSR production is included in pork production in the 44 countries.

Pork production in 1964 is increasing in nearly all countries of Western Europe. A further general increase is expected next year. The European Common Market Commission has estimated that during this winter and spring there will be a surplus of around 500 million pounds of pork within the Common Market of which over 60 percent will be in Western Germany. Outside the Common Market a smaller surplus of about 240 million

pounds is expected. To deal with the pork surplus, the EEC may authorize member countries to offer premiums to encourage killing hogs at lighter weights. Italy has introduced a pork stockpiling program. Danish producers have urged the imposition of quotas on pork production and the Netherlands Government has been requested to restrict imports from Eastern Europe.

European beef production is expected to continue small relative to unusually strong demand. Small supplies of beef will offer considerable support to pork prices. Consumers may shift temporarily from beef to pork in contrast to the trend in recent years to switch from pork to beef.

Canada's hog population on September 1, 1964 was 5.9 million head, 6 percent more than a year earlier. Farmers indicated about September 1 that fall quarter farrowings would be up as much as 16 percent above a year earlier. Since the drought of 1961 Canadian pork production has been relatively low and large amounts of pork have been imported from the United States. With relatively lower prices expected in Canada next year, U.S. exports to that country are almost certain to decline.

U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders from Denmark, Netherlands, and Poland may rise reflecting relatively large supplies of pork. Denmark's hog slaughter is forecast at 11.3 million head in 1964 or about 10 percent above last year's record. 1965 slaughter may increase even more. Danish exports of pork to its most important market, the United Kingdom, are regulated by the British Bacon Agreement. Production in excess of the quota must be sold on markets outside the United Kingdom. The Danish canning industry has faced serious competition in foreign countries. Prices which the industry must pay for raw materials have increased significantly and it has not been able to increase export prices correspondingly. Production of canned meats has been held down and exports of canned hams and luncheon meat have been relatively small. The United States is the No. 1 market for Danish canned hams receiving about 90 percent of Danish exports.

Meat shortages in the Netherlands will be relieved considerably by the increased availabilities of pork in November-June. A substantial shift in consumption from beef to pork is expected. Hog slaughter in 1964 as a whole may total about the same as a year earlier and a slight increase next year is expected.

Poland reportedly had 10 percent more hogs in June 1964 than a year earlier, partly as a result of lower slaughter in the first 5 months of the year. Breeding sow numbers were up by a larger percentage. Polish meat supplies continue relatively small although the country continues to export pork under its managed economy.

Feed grain supplies in Yugoslavia this year are expected to be the largest of record. Producers' prices for hogs have been increased two times this year and the total increase has been about 25 percent. Therefore, farrowings next year are expected to be up sharply and increased

HOGS: Total number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961, 1962 and 1963, indicated 1964 and forecast 1965

Countries	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963	Indicated 1964	Forecast 1965	Percent change 1964 of 1963	Percent change 1965 of 1964
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
North America:								
Canada	7,610	7,522	7,648	7,601	8,320	8,530	+9	+3
Mexico	3,019	3,042	3,246	3,376	3,500	3,600	+4	+3
United States 1/	82,465	82,050	83,543	87,252	85,000	83,000	-3	-2
Total	93,094	92,614	94,437	98,229	96,820	95,130	-1	-2
South America:								
Argentina	2,308	2,393	1,995	1,870	2,250	2,500	+20	+11
Brazil 2/	7,136	8,007	8,832	9,125	9,300	9,500	+2	+2
Colombia	1,056	1,183	1,192	1,172	1,180	1,180	+1	--
Uruguay	260	298	306	227	230	230	+1	--
Total	10,760	11,881	12,325	12,394	12,960	13,410	+5	+3
Europe:								
Western								
Belgium & Luxembourg	2,654	2,898	3,208	2,880	2,340	2,450	-19	+5
France	13,640	13,170	16,753	15,740	14,680	17,200	-7	+17
Germany, West 3/	19,604	22,320	23,289	22,997	23,850	25,100	+4	+5
Italy	4,645	5,117	5,086	5,150	5,250	5,500	+2	+5
Netherlands	4,262	4,706	4,865	5,120	5,120	5,180	--	+1
Total EEC	44,805	48,211	53,201	51,887	51,240	55,430	-1	+8
Austria	2,920	3,189	3,252	3,251	3,370	3,440	+4	+2
Denmark	8,235	10,100	10,508	10,600	11,300	11,500	+7	+2
Ireland	1,292	1,569	1,672	1,656	1,670	1,700	+1	+2
Norway	681	828	842	805	830	890	+3	+7
Portugal	1,056	1,099	1,061	1,164	1,180	1,200	+1	+2
Spain	2,610	2,678	2,676	3,403	3,800	4,140	+12	+9
Sweden	2,982	2,976	3,201	2,996	3,080	3,300	+3	+7
Switzerland	1,383	1,621	1,511	1,563	1,650	1,850	+6	+12
United Kingdom 2/	10,356	10,728	12,079	12,204	12,800	13,100	+5	+2
Total Western Europe	76,320	82,999	90,003	89,529	90,920	96,550	+2	+6
Eastern								
Czechoslovakia 2/	4,759	5,538	5,326	---	---	---	--	--
Germany, East 2/	6,931	7,410	---	---	---	---	--	--
Hungary	4,373	4,000	5,000	---	---	---	--	--
Poland	11,996	14,238	14,261	12,356	---	---	--	--
Yugoslavia	5,329	6,959	6,135	6,108	6,800	---	+11	--
Total Eastern Eur. 4/	33,388	38,145	36,622	34,634	34,260	36,020	-1	+5
Total Europe 4/	109,708	121,144	126,625	124,163	125,180	132,570	+1	+6
Africa:								
So. Africa, Rep. of	5/ 968	5/ 961	1,005	991	1,000	1,040	+1	+4
Asia:								
China, Taiwan	2,100	2,352	2,557	2,555	---	---	--	--
Japan 2/	2,870	3,948	6,247	5,389	6,000	---	+11	--
Philippines	3,293	3,966	3,682	4,000	4,400	---	+10	--
Total 4/	8,263	10,266	12,486	11,944	12,900	12,970	+8	--
Oceania:								
Australia	1,964	2,347	2,572	2,310	2,200	2,400	-5	+9
New Zealand 6/	816	839	835	921	990	1,010	+7	+2
Total	2,780	3,186	3,407	3,231	3,190	3,410	-1	+7
Total specified countries 4/	225,573	240,052	250,285	250,952	252,050	258,530	--	+3

1/ Excludes slaughter in Hawaii and Virgin Islands. 2/ Commercial slaughter. 3/ Includes imported animals for slaughter. 4/ Includes allowance for missing data for countries shown. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.

marketings are expected. Higher prices to consumers are reducing domestic pork consumption and increasing availabilities for export. Total exports of pork in 1964 are estimated at about 110 million pounds or 16 percent over 1963.

Pork supplies are expected to be large enough in Japan during the remainder of 1964 that no pork will be imported. A year ago prices were unusually high and relatively large amounts were imported from the United States. Even though a sharp increase in slaughter is expected, government officials doubt that there will be a sharp decline in wholesale prices.

Larger production of lard in Continental Europe will permit larger exports to the United Kingdom in 1964 and 1965 as other markets are not likely to absorb the surplus output. The United States significantly increased lard exports to the United Kingdom in 1964 and imports from the United States have supplied over 90 percent of the import requirements. Larger lard production in the United Kingdom will also tend to reduce amounts required from foreign countries.

Larger lard and hog grease production in Eastern and Western Europe and the USSR will tend to reduce U.S. exports of tallows and greases to that area. U.S. exports have been booming in 1964 because of reduced production of beef tallow, strong demand by industrial users (except soapmakers) and increasing use in animal and poultry feed.

With large supplies in most exporting and importing countries, hog prices in Europe have fallen from the high levels prevailing at the beginning of 1964. Since April 1, EEC import levies on hogs and pork have been increased appreciably after being reduced during the preceding 4 months. During the first 4 months of 1964 the United States was able to export carcass pork products to France and other European countries for the first time in a number of years.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION

Apples: Production of dessert and cooking apples in 1964 is now estimated to be about 1.7 percent below that of 1963 in the Northern Hemisphere.

The decrease in Northern Hemisphere production is attributed mainly to decreased production in West Germany which was caused by a drought in the apple producing area. The 1964 U.S. production shows a more significant gain in volume than any other Northern Hemisphere producer.

The short apple crop in Germany should stimulate increased sales of Italian apples to Germany, thus reducing the volume available for sale to the United Kingdom. In turn, the U.S. should experience some improvement in its competitive position in the United Kingdom.

Pears: Pear production in the Northern Hemisphere this year shows an increase of about 14.7 percent over last years short crop.

The 1964 U.S. production shows an increase of more than 50 percent over that of 1963. This gain accounts for the larger part of the increase in Northern Hemisphere production.

APPLES: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Dessert & Cooking				
North America:				
Canada	16.0	20.0	22.8	20.6
Mexico	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4
United States 2/	116.2	125.6	125.5	141.2
Total	135.1	148.9	151.6	165.2
Europe:				
Austria	11.7	11.0	10.8	10.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.2	5.8	6.9	7.6
Denmark	9.1	2/ 3.4	2/ 3.8	2/ 3.8
France	20.2	39.4	45.3	46.7
Germany, West	54.7	77.8	90.1	58.1
Greece	3.9	6.4	6.1	7.2
Italy	64.5	100.2	107.3	108.4
Netherlands	12.5	10.3	13.1	16.1
Norway	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.5
Spain	9.5	11.8	12.8	13.3
Sweden	9.0	12.6	10.0	12.0
Switzerland	16.8	22.1	18.8	19.0
United Kingdom	23.1	23.5	24.5	29.3
Yugoslavia	9.5	8.1	12.9	6.9
Total	255.4	335.3	364.6	341.8
Total specified countries dessert & cooking 3/	390.5	484.2	516.2	507.0
Cider				
Austria	4.9	3.0	3.7	3.1
France	113.4	175.7	100.6	107.0
Spain	2.0	.9	4.1	1.2
United Kingdom	2.9	4.1	2.1	4.0
Total	123.2	183.7	110.5	115.3

PEARS: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Dessert & Cooking				
North America:				
Canada	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mexico	.8	.9	.9	.9
United States	29.9	29.3	19.3	30.2
Total	32.1	31.9	21.9	32.9
Europe:				
Austria	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.1	2.3	4/ 2.2	4/ 3.1
Denmark	.6	2/ .3	2/ .3	2/ .4
France	7.8	13.6	14.7	14.3
Germany, West	15.0	20.3	18.7	19.1
Greece	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.3
Italy	20.6	38.6	42.4	44.2
Netherlands	4.4	4.0	4.6	5.5
Norway	.4	.4	.3	.3
Spain	4.2	5.5	4.5	6.2
Sweden	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.2
Switzerland	9.2	9.7	7.1	8.0
United Kingdom	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.7
Yugoslavia	2.9	4.5	3.5	4.4
Total	78.0	108.8	107.5	115.3
Total specified countries dessert & cooking 5/	110.1	140.7	129.4	148.2
Cider				
Austria	5.6	3.5	4.4	4.0
France	18.0	27.5	15.7	16.7
United Kingdom	.2	.2	.1	.2
Total	23.8	31.2	20.2	20.9

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Commercial crop.
3/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately.
4/ Belgium only.
5/ May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately.

WORLD RAISIN
PACK LARGE

The 1964 world raisin pack is forecast at 569,100 short tons, approximately 14,000 tons larger than the 1963 pack of 555,200 tons and nearly 45,000 tons larger than the 5-year average (1958-62). Should the present forecast be realized, this year's pack would be the second largest on record, only exceeded by the previous peak of 577,900 tons attained in 1959.

The foreign production estimate of 333,100 tons is about 44,000 tons above last year's short pack though well below the bumper 1962 harvest.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production,
average 1958-62, annual 1962-64

Country	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia:				
Lexias	8,200	8,500	7,600	8,700
Sultanas	71,600	89,500	61,300	94,000
Cyprus	9,200	12,000	12,000	2/ 9,200
Greece	61,800	96,500	60,000	75,000
Iran	60,600	55,000	65,000	50,000
South Africa, Republic of	7,100	7,700	7,700	8,200
Spain	13,000	9,400	11,600	11,000
Turkey	88,800	99,000	64,000	77,000
Foreign total	320,300	377,600	289,200	333,100
United States	204,400	191,000	1/266,000	3/236,000
Grand total	524,700	568,600	555,200	569,100

1/ Includes rain-damaged raisins. 2/ 1958-62 average; 1964 estimate unavailable. 3/ Unofficial estimate; includes 224,000 tons officially estimated sun-dried production.

Most of the major foreign producers have a larger pack than last year. Australia's sultana crop of 94,000 tons, which was harvested early in 1964, was the largest in Australian history and over half again as large as the below-average 1963 crop. The Greek crop is 15,000 tons above the near-average 1963 crop, and the Turkish crop may be 13,000 tons above the below-average 1963 crop. Only Iran has a smaller crop--possibly 15,000 tons below that of 1963. There is also some uncertainty about actual size of the Turkish crop.

The 1964 California figure of 236,000 tons will not be confirmed until the dehydrated pack is officially determined. At 236,000 tons, the California pack, in terms of marketable raisins, would be larger rather than smaller than the 1963

pack of 266,000 tons because the 1963 figure included about 51,000 tons of raisins of substandard quality rain-damaged raisins. The 1964 California pack may thus be 21,000 tons larger than the 1963 pack--in terms of merchantable raisins; in that case, 1964 world production would actually be about 65,000 tons greater than 1963 production.

September 1 old-crop stocks in the producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere were of moderate size, and the same as a year earlier--about 26,000 tons. These were almost entirely in California, as was also the case in 1963.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries, average 1958-62, annual 1960-63 seasons 1/

Country	Average 1958-62	1960	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia	64,000	48,300	56,900	74,200	57,700
Greece	53,300	26,800	52,700	87,000	56,000
Iran	37,400	33,000	42,000	34,000	44,000
Turkey	76,500	68,000	78,900	91,200	53,300
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain	17,200	19,800	18,100	19,100	9,000
Foreign total	248,400	195,900	248,600	305,500	220,000
United States	47,900	61,200	65,400	45,000	56,100
Grand total	296,300	257,100	314,000	350,500	276,100

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

World raisin exports in 1964-65 should be considerably larger than the below average volume, exported in 1963-64. Based on estimates obtained from the trade in each of the major producing countries of the export volume which that country was likely to achieve, it appears that 1964-65 raisin exports may approximate 320,000 tons. Such a volume, though considerably above average, would still be well below the 1962-63 level of 350,500 tons. World exports appear on an upward trend; the 1956-60 average export level of 269,200 tons will have been exceeded in each of the 4 subsequent seasons.

The above export statistics do not include the relatively minor exports of Argentina (usually less than 2,000 tons annually) or those of Afghanistan which is believed to export 10 to 15,000 tons; but unfortunately complete data on Afghan exports are not obtainable. The sharp reduction in 1963-64 exports by the secondary producers (Cyprus, South Africa, and Spain) was due to a drastic decline

in Cyprus' exports. In the 10 months, September 1963 through May 1964, Cyprus exported only 1,195 tons of raisins compared with 10,236 tons in the similar period of 1962-63. In the 4 seasons preceding 1963-64, Cypriot raisin exports averaged 9,378 tons annually.

U.S. raisin exports in the 12 months, September 1963 through August 1964 amounted to 56,069 tons.

Turkish, Greek and Australian raisin prices are substantially higher than in any of the last 3 years. Though they are well above the opening prices of the 1963-64 season, i.e. September 1963 prices, they are not much different from midseason 1963-64 prices, i.e. those of January 1964. The main difference from prices prevailing in the latter half of the 1963-64 season is a reduction of about 1.2 and 1.4 cents per pound for Australian 4 crown and 5 crown, respectively, and a rise of about 1 cent for Iranian raisins. However, as was the case a year ago and in most previous seasons, California raisins are highest priced, Australian next highest priced, and Iranian cheapest.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London, average, September 1961-64

Origin and type	September Price			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
Turkey:				
No. 9	14.0	12.6	15.6	17.0
No. 10	14.5	12.8	16.0	17.4
Greece:				
No. 2	14.4	13.2	16.6	17.8
No. 4 Natural	13.8	12.4	16.1	15.0
Australia:				
4-Crown	---	---	16.0	17.4
5-Crown	15.4	13.0	16.2	17.6
Iran:				
Maragha/Urmia	13.6	11.6	12.0	14.4
California:				
Natural Thompson Seedless	18.4	18.6	19.2	18.8

Turkey, Greece, and Australia agreed to continue minimum export prices--for the 1964 and 1965 seasons--at a meeting held in Munich June 15-20, 1964. Under this agreement the minimum f.o.b. export prices for the 1964 season were established as follows:

Turkish Grade	10	-	$335 per metric ton
Turkish Grade	9	-	$325 " " "
Greek Grade	0	-	$350 per metric ton
Greek Grade	1	-	$343 " " "
Greek Grade	2	-	$335 " " "
Greek Grade	4	-	$325 " " "

Australia agreed to slightly higher prices than the Greek and Turkish minimums.

The Australian Dried Fruits Export Control Board, the Greek Sultana Board, in collaboration with the Confederation of Sultana Cooperatives (KSOS), and Izmir Exporters Association for Sultanas together with the Turkish cooperative, Taris, have been taking measures in their respective countries to prevent export prices from falling below the agreed minimums.

WORLD CURRANT
PACK HIGHER

The 1964 dried currant pack--in Greece, Australia, and South Africa--is estimated at 108,400 short tons which, though larger than last year's short crop of 93,300 tons, is still below the average (1958-62) of 114,900 tons.

Greece, the all-important country in the world currant picture, has a 95,000-ton pack this year as against a small 85,000-ton pack last year; however, the 1964 pack is 7,400 tons less than average. Australia had a larger than usual pack in contrast to a small pack last year. Production in the Republic of South Africa continued to be minor.

World trade in 1963-64 as a result of the short Greek and Australian crops--was much below the heavy 1962 volume and 11 percent below average. (Calendar year exports for Australia are added to September - August year exports for Greece in order to make these comparisons.) Exports in 1964-65 are expected to be higher than in 1963-64 but still below average.

Prices in September 1964 of Greek currants were materially higher than those of a year previous as well as those of earlier years. Greek prices opened higher in September 1963 and continued to rise during the 1963-64 season in response to the small 1963 currant crop and high sultana prices. The Greek Government has raised the grower support price for 1964 currants; prospects, therefore, are for continuation of the high export-price level for the 1964-65 season.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries average 1958-62, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia	11,500	14,500	8,700	7,500	12,600
Greece	102,400	102,000	120,000	85,000	95,000
South Africa, Republic of	1,000	900	800	800	800
Total	114,900	117,400	129,500	93,300	108,400

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries average 1958-62, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia:				
(Year beginning Jan. 1)	7,100	9,300	4,800	3,600
Greece:				
(Year beginning Sept. 1)	72,500	71,500	81,700	66,900

DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London, average September 1961-64

Type	September 1961	September 1962	September 1963	September 1964
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
Vostizza (Aegion)	14.2	13.5	15.8	18.0
Pyragas	11.8	11.5	13.8	16.3
Kalamata	11.6	11.3	13.5	16.2

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION
AT RECORD HIGH

World production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1964 is estimated at a record 24.8 million short tons. This volume of production would be 4 percent above the previous record of last year and one-sixth above the 1955-59 average outturn.

Major increases from 1963 are presently indicated for Mainland China, the United States, Central America, Brazil, Argentina, the Sudan, Syria and Turkey. Offsetting these increases somewhat are the decreases foreseen for Pakistan, Greece, Spain and Iran.

North American cottonseed production is expected to be slightly larger than last year's outturn because of increased cotton crops in all major producing areas. The October estimate places U.S. production at 6.3 million tons, up 2 percent from last year's and one-sixth from the 1955-59 average. Moreover, at this volume, production is the largest since the 6.7 million-ton outturn of 1953. Cotton acreage was one percent less than in 1963, but the average per-acre yield is an alltime high. The above-average outturn is attributed to adequate soil moisture and effective insect-control measures.

In Central America, cotton production and the resulting seed outturn have trended upward during the last decade, and record crops are in prospect this year in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Mexico's crop is expected to be a near-record, up significantly from last year's, despite a moderate decline in acreage.

Early indications are that cottonseed production in South America also will gain slightly from last year's with the sharpest expansion foreseen in Argentina. However, in Argentina, the expected increase reflects a return to a more normal level of production following a poor crop in 1963.

Brazil's output may increase slightly but Peru's is expected to approximate last year's reduced level.

Europe's relatively small production of cottonseed is expected to decline sharply this year because of the sizable reduction of cotton crops in Greece and Spain. In Greece, expanded production in 1963 resulted largely from diversion of some wheat lands to cotton. This year the land was returned to wheat, and, as a consequence, cotton production was reduced. This year's decline in Spain is attributed largely to farmers' discontent with government support prices.

In the Soviet Union cotton acreage and production are estimated to have increased substantially in 1963. Acreage this year is believed to have been maintained at the same level, and with favorable yields, production is estimated at approximately last year's volume.
(Continued on page 26)

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1961-64

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average					
	1950-54	1955-59	1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
United States	5,808	5,370	5,978	6,139	6,197	6,301
El Salvador	25	72	124	151	161	173
Guatemala	11	32	77	134	160	182
Honduras	1	5	9	11	17	22
Mexico	640	970	958	1,164	1,012	1,092
Nicaragua	44	94	130	173	209	235
Haiti	4	3	3	3	3	3
Total 3/	6,535	6,555	7,295	7,785	7,770	8,020
South America:						
Argentina	283	275	253	316	230	270
Brazil	794	715	1,212	1,104	1,104	1,128
Colombia	37	82	187	200	179	171
Paraguay	30	22	23	26	28	---
Peru	240	277	352	360	334	334
Venezuela	7	15	15	15	13	---
Total 3/	1,400	1,395	2,050	2,030	1,900	1,955
Europe:						
Greece	70	138	228	209	219	158
Italy	17	24	13	10	13	---
Spain	30	100	233	248	211	179
Bulgaria	45	37	21	36	24	---
Total 3/	210	325	510	520	490	405
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	2,845	3,240	3,410	3,215	3,890	3,840
Africa:						
Egypt	772	830	726	945	910	---
Sudan	175	221	445	324	225	---
Angola	13	18	10	15	13	10
Chad and Central African Rep.	69	83	62	102	107	---
Congo (Leopoldville)	113	124	40	38	31	20
Mozambique	75	83	95	69	87	87
Nigeria	58	84	84	128	112	115
Rhodesia & Malawi	7	6	13	12	16	24
Tanganyika	28	67	71	89	110	117
Uganda	148	157	78	151	161	166
Total 3/	1,505	1,740	1,715	2,000	1,910	2,035
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran	99	163	283	227	283	270
Iraq	14	24	21	20	13	---
Syria	126	235	305	368	374	400
Turkey	318	376	484	551	587	612
China, Mainland	2,755	4,010	2,800	2,632	2,632	3,192
Afghanistan	31	39	45	44	56	---
Burma	51	41	48	50	36	50
India	1,906	2,235	2,268	2,744	2,912	2,912
Korea, South	39	29	21	14	15	---
Pakistan	673	702	743	862	989	918
Thailand	17	23	31	33	37	---
Australia	1	2	4	5	8	11
Total 3/	6,045	7,915	7,140	7,630	8,010	8,575
Estimated world total 3/	18,540	21,170	22,120	23,180	23,970	24,830

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for the United States, Egypt and the Sudan were compiled from official reports; data for other countries were calculated from lint-production estimates.

The moderate gain foreseen in Africa this year is due mainly to the expansion from last year's relatively low level indicated for cotton production in the Sudan. Acreage there was probably about the same as that of the previous year. The outturn, however, is not expected to recover to the high levels of 1961 and 1962.

Production in Egypt, the largest cotton growing country of Africa, also is expected to be somewhat larger than last year's. Cotton acreage was down slightly.

The moderate gain foreseen in Asia this year stems largely from the expansion that is believed to have taken place in Mainland China. Cotton acreage and production in China reportedly declined in the early 1960's. Indications are that acreage increased this year. Moisture conditions were satisfactory during the planting season, but prolonged rainfall and low temperatures may have delayed plantings somewhat. However, weather conditions in general reportedly have been better than normal. Consequently, cottonseed outturn is estimated at about 3 million tons, about one-fifth more than that of last year.

India's cotton acreage is about the same as last year's record. Favorable weather has prevailed and seed production is expected to approximate last year's record.

Acreage in Pakistan is about the same as a year earlier when seed production reached a record. Unprecedented rains and floods in the growing season damaged the crop somewhat, and cottonseed output is expected to be down moderately but still above-average.

Increased cottonseed production this year in Syria and Turkey is attributed largely to increased cotton acreage.

RECORD WORLD BARLEY,
OATS PRODUCTION

Combined production of barley and oats in 1964 is expected to be at the same level as the record world production in 1963, according to forecasts of the Foreign Agricultural Service. A record barley crop is expected to offset a reduced outturn of oats, a continuation of the downward trend in oats since the mid-Fifties.

Production of these two grains for the current season is forecast at 149 million short tons, the same as a year ago, and moderately above the 1955-59 average of 143 million tons. Compared with last year's total, the barley crop forecast is about 4 million tons larger, and oats 4 million tons smaller.

World barley production is forecast at the record total of 4,210 million bushels. Record production in Western Europe and the Soviet Union accounts for the high level of the barley crop. Higher yields than in 1963 made the increase possible.

World production of oats, as forecast at 2,970 million bushels, is the smallest total of the past 50 years. Acreage has been reduced sharply, diminishing over 40 million acres from the 1955-59 level. Acreage reductions have been reported for most important producing areas, but have been largest in the Soviet Union, North America, and Western Europe.

World trade in these grains is expected to remain near the total of the past marketing season. It seems likely, however, that there will be larger import requirements for oats and smaller imports of barley than during 1963-64.

Production of barley and oats in North America amounted to a little less than a fourth of the 1964 world total. Both crops were smaller than last year. Barley production of 562 million bushels was 67 million bushels less than in 1963. Acreage was smaller in both Canada and the United States. Barley yields in the United States were at an all-time high of 36.2 bushels per acre; this held production near the 1963 level despite an acreage cut. In Canada, in contrast, both acreage and yields were somewhat below the 1963 figures and production was about 30 percent below average.

Oats production of 1,251 million bushels in 1964 is well below the 1963 total of 1,440 million and the 1955-59 average of 1,660 million. The 1964 area of 29.2 million acres is below the 31.5 million acres in 1963 and only two-thirds of the 1955-59 average.

Barley production established a new record in Western Europe with 1,305 million bushels, a gain of 505 million bushels over the 5-year average. Gains were in both acreage and yields. Production gains over 1963 were especially marked in the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, and West Germany. Those increases more than offset substantial reductions in France and Spain.

Western Europe's production of oats is estimated at 790 million bushels, compared with 850 million a year ago and the 1955-59 average of 935 million. Reductions were fairly widespread but the largest was in France where reduced acreage and smaller yields resulted in a 44 million bushel crop reduction.

Total barley production in Eastern Europe is estimated to be the same as in 1963, with larger outturns in some countries offsetting reductions in others. Acreage is estimated slightly larger and yields slightly smaller than in 1963. Oats production in this region is slightly below the 1963 total, because of reduced acreage.

Prospects are good for a record barley crop in the Soviet Union this year. Barley acreage almost doubled from 1960 to 1963; it is probable that the 1964 acreage was at least as great as the 50.6 million acres harvested in 1963. Growing conditions were better than average, and much better than last year, especially in Siberia and Kazakhstan. The oat crop in the Soviet Union probably will be somewhat better than last year -- due to improved growing conditions -- but still much below the 1955-59 average. A precipitous decline in the acreage sown to oats since 1959 is the principal reason for the decline in output. (Continued on page 32)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	8,971	5,287	6,160	5,455	26.5	31.4	35.8	30.2	237,926	165,888	220,664	164,607
United States	14,391	12,430	11,538	10,722	29.5	35.1	34.7	36.2	424,448	436,448	399,921	388,491
Mexico	594	583	586	593	14.3	11.0	14.0	--	8,500	6,430	8,180	8,800
Estimated total 5/	23,960	18,300	18,290	16,770	28.0	33.3	34.4	33.5	671,000	610,000	629,000	562,000
Europe:												
Austria	419	477	566	561	40.8	53.6	50.1	55.9	17,110	25,580	28,370	31,380
Belgium	229	319	332	311	63.4	71.9	66.6	75.1	14,520	22,930	22,120	23,340
Denmark	1,692	2,051	2,318	2,323	65.1	73.9	67.3	73.5	110,090	151,520	156,110	170,630
Finland	518	508	648	623	29.0	24.4	34.9	32.0	15,010	12,400	22,610	19,950
France	4,452	5,377	6,270	5,757	44.4	50.3	54.1	53.3	197,890	270,670	339,140	307,040
Germany, West	2,142	2,813	2,826	2,842	52.1	61.1	57.9	63.2	111,700	172,000	163,510	179,720
Greece	491	459	451	452	22.3	25.2	24.7	27.7	10,950	11,570	11,160	12,530
Ireland	279	406	429	455	57.7	68.2	63.1	63.1	16,110	27,670	27,300	28,700
Italy	571	518	504	489	23.2	25.3	25.5	25.0	13,240	13,100	12,870	12,220
Netherlands	183	247	249	215	70.9	80.1	71.4	79.6	12,970	19,780	17,770	17,110
Norway	312	405	443	462	43.2	38.9	48.0	50.0	13,480	15,740	21,270	23,110
Portugal	370	332	329	321	10.4	10.0	9.2	6.7	3,850	3,310	3,030	2,150
Spain	3,785	3,580	3,472	3,388	21.8	27.7	27.4	21.7	82,470	99,300	95,070	73,490
Sweden	655	914	1,215	1,163	40.9	48.7	46.5	51.6	26,760	44,500	56,450	60,060
Switzerland	63	87	80	79	54.4	65.8	59.1	59.9	3,430	5,720	4,730	4,730
United Kingdom	2,611	3,987	4,713	5,063	56.8	67.6	65.3	66.4	148,200	269,360	307,950	336,330
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	18,800	22,510	24,870	24,530	42.6	51.8	51.9	53.2	800,000	1,167,000	1,290,000	1,305,000
Bulgaria	656	750	740	--	28.6	30.0	31.1	--	18,770	22,500	23,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,639	1,710	1,620	--	37.6	47.1	44.7	--	61,700	80,470	72,340	--
Germany, East	825	925	1,050	--	45.8	54.3	52.4	--	37,760	50,250	55,000	--
Hungary	1,172	1,355	1,200	1,300	31.8	38.8	33.3	--	37,280	52,540	39,920	--
Poland	1,857	1,638	1,850	--	28.9	36.9	36.7	--	53,630	60,400	67,980	--
Rumania	781	620	550	--	21.7	31.0	29.2	--	16,940	19,240	16,080	--
Yugoslavia	923	867	865	865	23.7	25.2	27.8	29.7	21,890	21,820	24,070	25,720
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	7,880	7,890	7,900	7,930	31.7	39.0	38.0	37.8	250,000	308,000	300,000	300,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	26,680	30,400	32,770	82,460	39.4	48.5	48.5	49.4	1,050,000	1,475,000	1,590,000	1,605,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	25,000	40,000	50,600	--	17.6	18.0	14.8	--	440,000	720,000	750,000	--

Asia:												
Cyprus	142	160	--	--	21.5	25.0	--	--	3,050	4,000	4,100	--
Iran	2,015	--	--	--	21.1	--	--	--	42,530	43,600	46,000	41,000
Iraq	2,821	2,939	--	--	15.9	17.6	--	--	44,990	51,680	43,500	--
Israel	134	150	163	--	22.0	14.7	11.3	--	2,950	2,200	1,700	4,300
Turkey	6,295	6,350	6,500	--	22.1	23.1	27.7	--	139,000	147.000	180,000	130,000
Syria	1,213	1,236	1,236	--	13.2	27.9	26.0	--	16,060	34,500	32,150	23,000
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	311,000	--	--	--
India	8,269	8,191	7,498	6,904	15.1	17.7	15.2	13.2	124,600	144,760	113,630	91,170
Japan	2,336	1,513	1,396	1,183	40.0	48.1	24.2	43.7	93,530	72,830	33,820	51,750
Korea, Republic of	1,933	2,054	2,176	--	18.8	21.7	--	--	36,260	44,500	--	46,400
Pakistan	561	544	561	490	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.4	6,620	6,200	6,670	5,600
Estimated total 5/	43,780	44,900	43,620	42,010	19.3	19.5	18.8	18.0	845,000	875,000	820,000	755,000
Africa:												
Algeria	3,111	2,430	--	--	10.9	--	--	--	34,000	--	37,400	--
Morocco	4,438	3,840	4,782	4,497	12.4	14.3	14.0	10.2	55,250	55,000	67,000	46,000
Tunisia	1,550	800	1,450	--	5.4	5.9	7.4	--	8,440	4,700	10,800	--
Egypt	141	135	125	129	43.2	49.6	59.2	48.1	6,090	6,700	7,400	6,200
South Africa, Republic of	68	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--	1,150	1,850	--	--
Estimated total 5/	11,270	10,050	12,200	11,650	11.1	13.4	12.7	10.7	125,000	135,000	155,000	125,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,213	894	--	--	22.8	17.7	--	--	50,510	15,850	46,880	--
Chile	157	163	179	--	31.4	33.1	34.6	--	4,930	5,400	6,200	--
Colombia	120	138	143	--	27.4	35.9	37.8	--	3,290	4,960	5,400	--
Ecuador	295	240	222	--	13.3	15.8	14.4	--	3,930	3,800	3,200	--
Peru	439	494	507	--	19.5	18.6	19.7	--	8,550	9,200	10,000	--
Uruguay	118	99	116	--	12.3	16.2	7.3	--	1,460	1,600	850	--
Estimated total 5/	3,700	2,390	3,420	3,530	20.8	18.8	21.9	21.2	77,000	45,000	75,000	75,000
Oceania:												
Australia	2,183	2,027	2,035	--	20.8	20.3	22.3	--	45,400	41,230	45,310	--
New Zealand	58	87	84	--	51.2	50.3	56.3	--	2,970	4,380	4,730	--
Total Oceania	2,241	2,114	2,119	2,125	21.6	21.6	23.6	23.5	48,370	45,610	50,040	50,000
Estimated world total 5/	136,630	148,150	163,020	159,140	23.8	26.4	26.0	26.5	3,255,000	3,910,000	4,070,000	4,210,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the hasis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada 5/	9,716	10,591	9,488	8,308	38.6	46.6	47.8	42.6	374,764	493,610	453,102	353,837
United States	33,093	22,675	21,757	20,694	38.6	45.0	45.1	43.1	1,278,145	1,020,371	980,910	892,552
Mexico	231	211	222	178	23.0	20.6	24.8	25.2	5,308	4,340	5,510	4,480
Estimated total 6/	43,040	33,480	31,470	29,180	38.6	45.3	45.8	42.9	1,660,000	1,518,000	1,440,000	1,251,000
Europe:												
Austria	447	372	376	353	53.1	61.5	62.6	66.3	23,740	22,890	23,540	23,420
Belgium	365	309	285	283	86.2	95.1	95.6	97.5	31,470	29,400	27,240	27,600
Denmark	575	405	460	516	89.1	103.6	100.5	101.5	51,210	41,960	46,230	52,360
Finland	1,111	1,127	1,097	1,161	43.3	37.7	51.6	47.4	48,160	42,500	56,560	54,990
France	4,424	3,351	3,165	2,802	50.7	53.2	62.6	55.0	224,270	178,430	198,140	154,050
Germany, West	2,211	1,990	1,903	1,898	70.8	80.8	84.0	81.0	156,630	160,700	159,830	153,770
Greece	355	326	289	292	31.0	32.7	32.3	37.3	11,000	10,660	9,350	10,900
Ireland	490	346	333	325	70.2	78.9	76.1	79.7	34,380	27,300	25,340	25,900
Italy	1,039	1,015	988	956	36.1	40.5	38.2	36.6	37,490	41,140	37,750	34,970
Luxembourg	49	42	--	--	59.0	60.7	65.1	--	2,890	2,550	3,580	--
Netherlands	368	294	278	254	87.3	108.8	105.2	111.3	32,140	32,000	29,240	28,260
Norway	157	131	108	106	59.4	56.1	71.9	69.1	9,320	7,350	7,770	7,320
Portugal	756	710	712	677	9.9	10.1	9.2	8.4	7,450	7,140	6,810	5,660
Spain	1,408	1,357	1,285	1,225	26.3	26.0	24.7	21.8	37,000	35,340	31,690	26,730
Sweden	1,299	1,275	1,290	1,278	45.2	58.7	63.0	65.1	58,750	74,860	81,250	83,220
Switzerland	48	36	32	25	80.2	94.2	84.0	88.2	3,850	3,390	2,690	2,210
United Kingdom	2,348	1,519	1,295	1,131	69.6	80.5	77.7	84.9	163,310	122,290	100,660	95,970
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	17,450	14,600	13,950	13,330	53.6	57.5	60.9	59.3	935,000	840,000	850,000	790,000
Bulgaria	394	395	395	--	28.8	29.1	29.1	--	11,340	11,500	11,500	--
Czechoslovakia	1,290	1,110	1,080	--	50.2	56.2	56.1	--	64,800	62,350	60,630	--
Germany, East	1,152	920	780	--	57.9	74.1	71.8	--	66,740	68,200	56,000	--
Hungary	374	208	222	182	37.6	38.1	33.8	--	14,080	7,920	7,500	--
Poland	4,139	3,915	4,155	--	40.7	48.2	46.9	--	168,640	188,770	195,000	--
Rumania	833	427	325	--	27.6	26.9	27.7	--	22,960	11,500	9,000	--
Yugoslavia	880	766	778	791	27.4	27.4	30.6	34.8	24,090	21,010	23,770	27,560
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,120	7,790	7,780	7,450	41.1	48.1	46.9	47.0	375,000	375,000	365,000	350,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	26,570	22,390	21,730	20,780	49.3	54.3	55.9	54.9	1,310,000	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,140,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	36,080	17,050	14,100	--	23.4	22.6	18.1	--	845,000	385,000	255,000	--
Asia:												
Turkey	866	1,013	1,000	1,050	29.3	30.6	32.7	27.9	25,406	31,000	32,700	29,300
Syria	19	--	--	--	24.0	--	--	--	456	--	--	--
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--	--	--
Japan	216	207	186	169	56.4	50.0	54.7	57.2	12,188	10,360	10,180	9,670
Estimated total 6/	4,610	4,900	4,750	4,740	22.8	21.4	22.7	21.5	105,000	105,000	108,000	102,000
Africa:												
Algeria	257	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	4,840	--	--	--
Morocco	69	60	60	58	22.8	29.8	16.7	22.4	1,570	1,790	1,000	1,300
Tunisia	55	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	660	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa	400	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	6,040	7,500	8,400	--
Estimated total 6/	830	810	820	800	18.1	17.3	17.1	18.8	15,000	14,000	14,000	15,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,016	1,010	--	--	32.1	33.2	--	--	64,620	33,560	62,500	--
Chile	259	282	269	--	30.8	32.4	34.0	--	7,970	9,130	9,140	--
Uruguay	189	199	211	--	14.8	19.6	18.2	--	2,798	3,900	3,850	--
Estimated total 6/	2,540	1,580	2,400	2,350	30.3	31.6	32.1	31.9	77,000	50,000	77,000	75,000
Oceania:												
Australia	3,183	3,292	3,300	--	20.0	26.1	26.7	--	63,630	86,010	88,250	--
New Zealand	39	21	24	--	62.3	61.4	70.0	--	2,430	1,290	1,680	--
Total Oceania	3,222	3,313	3,324	3,325	20.5	26.4	27.1	28.2	66,060	87,300	89,930	93,650
Estimated world total 6/	116,890	83,520	78,600	75,980	34.9	40.4	40.7	39.1	4,080,000	3,375,000	3,200,000	2,970,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus. the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisohere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries: for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals. which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Preoared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments. other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Asia's barley production of 755 million bushels is less than the 820 million of 1963 and the 1955-59 average of 845 million bushels. The principal reduction is in the Near East and India. Good increases for Japan and the Republic of Korea partly offset those losses. Oats production in Asia is moderately smaller mainly because of a reduction in Turkey.

Barley production is smaller than the large harvest last year in Africa but is still up to the 1955-59 average. Both acreage and yields are below the 1963 totals. Production of oats is relatively unimportant in Africa. The current crop is estimated to be an average one of 15 million bushels.

No definite indications of the coming Southern Hemisphere crops are yet available. Harvesting begins about the beginning of December and growing conditions up to that time will determine outturns.

Based on preliminary information, South America's barley production may be the same as in 1963. Acreage is estimated slightly larger and yield prospects are generally good. Total production may be slightly below the average crop harvested last year. Yield prospects are above average but acreage is estimated to be below average.

Australia's outturn of these crops is expected to show little change from the 1963 harvest. Growing conditions are generally good and little change in acreage is reported.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR SHOW SLIGHT INCREASE

United States exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) totaled 112 million bushels during the first two months of the 1964-65 fiscal year, an increase of less than 1 percent over shipments for the same two months of the previous fiscal year. This increase was brought about largely by greater shipments to countries in the Western Hemisphere, particularly to those in the Bermuda-Caribbean area and in South America. Exports to Europe were somewhat higher, but those to other parts of the world were significantly less.

U.S. exports to the European countries increased only one percent over those of last year at this time. Of the EEC countries, only France and Italy took more wheat and flour. Amounts going to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany were substantially less. Exports to the other Western European countries were less than half those for the previous year. The trend in Eastern Europe, however, was exactly the reverse because of the large amount of wheat and flour going to Yugoslavia, almost 8 million bushels during the current July-August period as compared with less than 4 million in July-August 1963. On the other hand, however, Poland, the only other Eastern European market at this time, took only one-third as much wheat and flour as in the first two months of the previous fiscal year.

July-August 1964 shipments of U.S. wheat and flour to countries in the Western Hemisphere were 36 percent greater than those reported in July-August 1963. Of the 26 million bushels going to this area, over half was destined for Brazil. Most of the countries in the Bermuda-Caribbean area and in South America also took much larger amounts of wheat and flour this year than before.

Over half of the U.S. wheat and flour exported during July-August 1964 went to the Asiatic countries. The over-all amount going to this area, however, decreased from 62 million bushels during July-August 1963 to 58 million bushels during July-August 1964. Over half of the 58 million bushels, or 30 million bushels, went to the Indian market. Japan, one of the largest markets for U.S. wheat and flour in this area last year only took 68 percent as much in the first two months of this fiscal year as in the same period of 1963-64.

Wheat and flour exports to the African countries dropped from 15 million bushels in the first two months of the previous fiscal year to 12 million bushels this year. Over three-fourths of this amount went to the United Arab Republic. The bulk of the remainder went to Sudan, The Canary Islands, Morocco, and the Congo (Leopoldville).

Shipments of wheat as grain dropped from 99 million bushels during July-August 1963 to 97 million bushels in July-August 1964. Of this amount, 54 percent went to Asiatic countries, 24 percent to countries in the Western Hemisphere, and 15 percent to Europe, with the other 7 percent going to Africa. Over 30 percent of the U.S. grain went to India, and another 14 percent to Brazil.

Flour shipments reversed a long-time trend downward. These exports increased 18 percent in the first two months of the 1965 fiscal year as compared with the same two months of the 1964 fiscal year. This was chiefly because of the shipments to Bolivia which were 3 times greater this year, to Portugal which were 6 times greater, and Korea which were almost 9 times greater.

Table A shows exports of wheat and flour by country of destination comparing the July-August 1963 period with July-August 1964. Shipments of wheat to Canada are predominantly for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July-August 1964 compared with the same period a year earlier. These inspections were 15 percent less this year than during July-August 1964.

It is anticipated that United States exports of wheat and flour will reach 178 million bushels by September 30, 1964 as compared with 171 million bushels in the first three months of the 1963-64 fiscal year.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination,
July-August 1963 and July-August 1964
(Data on exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports are on page 48.)

Destination	July-August 1963			July-August 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	5,144	41	5,185	4,498	33	4,531
Mexico	--	40	40	10	40	50
British Honduras	--	47	47	--	27	27
Canal Zone	--	4/	4/	--	5	5
Costa Rica	--	89	89	--	132	I32
El Salvador	238	16	254	170	29	199
Guatemala	402	9	411	347	21	368
Honduras	146	15	161	144	18	162
Nicaragua	63	61	124	97	9	106
Panama	134	87	221	121	38	159
Bahamas	4/	1	1	--	3	3
Barbados	10	8	18	9	23	32
Dominican Republic	253	25	278	360	44	404
Haiti	--	5	5	415	18	433
Jamaica	--	57	57	--	213	213
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	11	11	--	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	--	46	46	--	58	58
Trinidad and Tobago	--	91	91	--	156	156
Bolivia	--	302	302	--	1,149	1,149
Brazil	6,836	98	6,934	13,315	182	13,497
British Guiana	--	128	128	11	168	179
Chile	969	154	1,123	--	266	266
Colombia	1,184	129	1,313	1,532	4	1,536
Ecuador	--	3	3	222	5	227
Paraguay	155	97	252	--	1	1
Peru	738	61	799	909	68	977
Surinam	--	55	55	--	58	58
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	10	10
Venezuela	1,275	99	1,374	1,341	71	1,412
Total	17,547	1,775	19,322	23,501	2,866	26,367
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	816	10	826	85	--	85
France	232	--	232	269	--	269
Italy	37	670	707	1,062	269	1,331
Netherlands	1,960	271	2,231	1,500	80	1,580
West Germany	1,038	2	1,040	586	1	587
Total	4,083	953	5,036	3,502	350	3,852
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus	377	--	377	--	--	--
Denmark	--	--	--	--	1	1
Finland	--	4/	4/	--	--	--
Gibraltar	--	--	--	--	3	3
Gozo	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	7	594	601	--	14	14
Iceland	3	94	97	1	105	106
Norway	69	9	78	--	--	--
Portugal	--	65	65	2,230	425	2,655
Spain	2,916	--	2,916	--	--	--
Sweden	--	3	3	--	4	4
Switzerland	1,620	--	1,620	86	--	86
Turkey	978	14	992	40	4/	40
United Kingdom	391	15	406	405	62	467
Total	6,361	794	7,155	2,762	614	3,376
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	2,639	183	2,822	913	15	928
Yugoslavia	745	15	760	7,775	32	7,807
Total	3,384	198	3,582	8,688	47	8,735
Total Europe	13,828	1,945	15,773	14,952	1,011	15,963

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-August 1963 and July-August 1964 (Continued)

(Data on exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports are on page 48.)

	July-August 1963			July-August 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:						
Aden	--	--	--	--	14	14
Afghanistan	598	1	599	40	4/	40
Arabia Peninsula States	--	12	12	--	5	5
Bahrein	--	38	38	--	62	62
Cambodia	--	8	8	--	--	--
Ceylon	--	23	23	--	222	222
India	25,168	9	25,177	29,449	90	29,539
Indonesia	--	206	206	--	2	
Iran	89	152	241	2,654	94	2,748
Iraq	--	4/	4/	--	--	--
Israel	833	22	855	823	45	868
Jordan	436	549	985	--	648	648
Kuwait	--	107	107	15	149	164
Laos	--	30	30	--	8	8
Lebanon	--	86	86	--	211	211
Macao	--	33	33	--	6	6
Malaysia	47	18	65	--	32	32
Pakistan	7,097	10	7,107	6,178	50	6,228
Philippines	1,117	67	1,184	395	160	555
Saudi Arabia	--	395	395	26	639	665
Thailand	--	5	5	--	9	9
Vietnam	6	807	813	74	435	509
Hong Kong	19	153	172	19	101	120
Japan	11,816	516	12,332	8,268	165	8,433
Korea	8,565	238	8,803	2,367	2,170	4,537
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	126	95	221	--	161	161
Taiwan	1,994	109	2,103	1,792	66	1,858
Total	57,911	3,689	61,600	52,100	5,544	57,644
Africa:						
Algeria	2,156	50	2,206	--	9	9
Libya	--	4/	4/	--	4/	4/
Morocco	66	668	734	75	339	414
Sudan	368	1,352	1,720	349	484	833
Tunisia	--	37	37	3	96	99
United Arab Republic	6,440	885	7,325	5,478	3,763	9,241
Angola	309	2	311	147	12	159
Burundi and Rwanda	--	--	--	--	3	3
Cameroon	--	9	9	--	23	23
Canary Islands	--	4	4	449	--	449
Congo (Leopoldville)	22	1,947	1,969	1	398	399
Gabon	--	--	--	--	2	2
Ghana	4	14	18	--	17	17
Guinea	--	4	4	--	4/	4/
Liberia	2	17	19	1	25	26
Madeira Islands	92	13	105	180	12	192
Mauritania	--	--	--	--	3	3
Nigeria	342	6	348	232	9	241
Sierra Leone	6	7	13	--	25	25
Senegal	--	--	--	4/	15	15
Togo	30	10	40	--	--	--
Western Portuguese Africa	--	8	8	--	8	8
Ethiopia	7	10	17	--	--	--
French Somaliland	--	10	10	--	11	11
Kenya	--	--	--	--	1	1
Mozambique	123	4/	123	--	4/	4/
Somali Republic	1	--	1	--	4/	4/
Tanganyika	115	19	134	--	--	--
Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesis and Nyasaland	11	--	11	23	--	23
South Africa	8	--	8	--	--	--
Total	10,102	5,072	15,174	6,938	5,255	12,193
Oceania:						
Australia	--	3	3	--	4	4
Trust Territory of the Pacific	--	1	1	--	27	27
Total	--	4	4	--	31	31
World Total	99,388	12,485	111,873	97,491	14,707	112,198

1/ Data includes shipments for relief or charity 2/ Grain equivalent 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table B 4/ Less than 500 bushels

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS
INCREASE 53 PERCENT

Argentine grain exports of 1.5 million metric tons during July-August 1964 were 53 percent over the shipments for the same period last year. All grain showed a substantial increase with the exception of sorghum which showed a slight decrease. Corn was the major grain exported and accounted for 56 percent of the total grain shipments. Italy was by far the largest market for total grain exported during this period.

Wheat exports of 412,000 tons were nearly double the 209,000 tons shipped during July-August 1963. Shipments to all the countries of the Common Market were much more with the exception of Italy. Brazil, Peru and the United Kingdom also showed substantial increases. Only Bolivia and Portugal showed no receipts of wheat during this period as compared to 13,000 tons last year.

Corn shipments totaled 834,000 tons and showed an increase of 39 percent over the 598,000 tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. Production of corn in Argentina was much greater than last year, thus resulting in larger exports. Greater shipments to Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom accounted for much of the increase. However, new markets to Cuba, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Mainland China accounted for 54,000 tons.

Exports of oats were much larger during July-August 1964. Unusually small supplies for the July-August 1963 period, held movements during that time to a very low level; however, normal supplies for the 1964 period have expanded exports to 52,000 tons. Only Brazil took oats during July-August 1963 compared with seven during the same period this year.

Sorghum exports totaled 150,000 tons during July-August 1964, compared with 162,000 tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. This was an 8 percent decrease and occurred mostly in shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Israel. These decreases were partly offset by increased shipments to West Germany, Spain, Communist China and Japan.

Exports of rye and barley totaled 41,000 tons during July-August 1964 and showed a sharp increase over the 1,050 shipped during July-August 1963. Only Italy received rye and Brazil received barley during July-August 1963. The exports are now going to seven markets for rye and four markets for barley.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-August 1963 and July-August 1964

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-August 1963:							
United States	--	--	2,250	--	--	--	2,250
Barbados	--	--	250	--	--	150	400
Bolivia	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Brazil	127,923	--	--	4,205	550	--	132,678
Peru	34,864	--	--	--	--	--	34,864
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	51,125	--	--	21,232	72,357
France	--	--	500	--	--	25	525
Germany, West	2,000	--	13,047	--	--	12,353	27,400
Italy	23,144	500	456,956	--	--	2,944	483,544
Netherlands	6,270	--	54,727	--	--	30,758	91,755
Total EEC	31,414	500	576,355	--	--	67,312	675,581
Denmark	--	--	50	--	--	8,175	8,225
Portugal	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain	--	--	2,089	--	--	--	2,089
Switzerland	--	--	4,550	--	--	600	5,150
United Kingdom	1,390	--	5,785	--	--	48,995	56,170
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	28,750	28,750
Japan	--	--	6,998	--	--	8,335	15,333
Total	208,767	500	598,327	4,205	550	162,317	974,666
July-August 1964:							
United States	--	--	806	--	--	--	806
Barbados	--	--	500	--	--	482	982
Brazil	163,644	--	--	4,012	3,141	--	170,797
Cuba	--	--	15,061	--	--	--	15,061
Paraguay	6,237	--	--	--	--	--	6,237
Peru	54,158	--	--	--	--	--	54,158
Uruguay	--	--	8,626	800	800	250	10,476
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	16,900	2,144	44,909	--	--	5,680	69,633
France	34,937	--	4,124	--	--	250	39,311
Germany, West	3,826	850	24,684	5,699	6,452	31,505	73,016
Italy	21,889	500	558,916	18,944	17,827	4,800	622,876
Netherlands	76,165	2,907	80,640	14,882	--	8,751	183,345
Total EEC	153,717	6,401	713,273	39,525	24,279	50,986	988,181
Austria	--	--	4,080	--	--	--	4,080
Denmark	--	--	--	6,600	--	--	6,600
Finland	--	2,080	--	--	--	--	2,080
Hungary	--	--	4,789	--	--	--	4,789
Norway	7,140	2,838	--	--	--	--	9,978
Spain	384	--	14,628	--	--	19,419	34,431
Sweden	--	1,400	--	--	--	--	1,400
Switzerland	--	--	6,531	1,500	--	--	8,031
United Kingdom	27,193	--	28,668	--	--	27,592	83,453
Yugoslavia	--	--	962	--	--	950	1,912
China, Mainland	--	--	33,616	--	--	14,172	47,788
Japan	--	--	2,752	--	--	35,217	37,969
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
Total	412,473	12,719	834,292	52,437	28,220	149,568	1,489,709

Compiled from El Cerealista.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

U.S. feed grain exports of 2.5 million metric tons during July-August 1964 were up 20 percent over the 2.1 million tons in the similar period of 1963. Larger shipments of corn and sorghum were responsible for the increase as exports of barley and oats decreased. The combined total shipments of corn and sorghum grain accounted for 95 percent of the total feed grains exported during this period. The major markets for combined feed grains were Japan and the Netherlands.

Table A shows exports of feed grains by country of destination, comparing July-August 1964 with July-August 1963. Shipments to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows quantities and destinations of feed grains inspected for exports from Canadian ports and exports from Table A adjusted to reflect transhipments during July-August 1964 as compared with July-August 1963. During July-August 1964 transhipments through Canadian ports were for corn only in the amount of 315,000 metric tons. This is 24 percent less than transhipments for a similar period a year earlier.

Corn exports totaled 1.9 million metric tons--20 percent above the 1.6 million exported during July-August 1963. Substantial increases in shipments to West Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan, India and Egypt accounted largely for the increase. Also Bulgaria and Poland were markets for 29,000 tons compared with none last year. Considerably smaller exports were noted in Mexico, Italy, Ireland, and Spain.

Exports of oats were down 67 percent--a drop from 38,000 tons for July-August 1963 to 13,000 tons in a similar period of 1964. Every market showed a sharp decrease with the exception of West Germany.

Barley shipments were down 10 percent from 119,000 tons for the July-August 1963 period. Exports to Canada, Italy and Republic of Korea were considerably less. This was partly offset by increased shipments to Mexico, West Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Poland.

Sorghum exports during July-August 1964 totaled 521,000 tons and showed an increase of 37 percent over the 381,000 tons shipped during a similar period a year earlier. The increase was attributed mainly to larger shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Japan. However, these increases were partially offset by decreased exports to Poland and Israel.

Preliminary forecast for July-September 1964 indicates that feed grain exports will be about 3.9 million tons--24 percent larger than the 3.1 million tons exported during July-September 1963.

Table A.--FEED GRAIN 1/: U.S. Exports to principal countries, July 1963 and July 1964

Destination	July-August 1963					July-August 1964				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	471,083	7,218	43,374	62	521,737	461,329	--	2,452	446	464,227
Mexico	105,330	82	159	2,006	107,577	4,969	66	8,855	526	14,416
Others	7,211	191	--	6,588	13,990	41,473	181	14	10,010	51,678
Total	583,624	7,491	43,533	8,656	643,304	507,771	247	11,321	10,982	530,321
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	84,489	1,981	--	34,994	121,464	88,423	726	983	86,690	176,822
France	2,598	--	--	--	2,598	419	--	--	665	1,084
Germany, West	8,611	526	5,712	6,096	20,045	142,819	7,543	15,089	8,708	174,159
Italy	228,973	15,893	4,128	--	248,994	158,705	--	--	--	158,705
Netherlands	145,178	10,160	5,605	103,691	264,634	194,861	4,101	12,090	175,243	386,295
Total	469,849	28,560	15,445	144,781	658,635	585,227	12,370	28,162	271,306	897,065
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	14,053	--	--	--	14,053	24,195	--	--	--	24,195
Denmark	1,157	--	--	--	1,157	6,396	--	12,904	--	19,300
Greece	24,597	--	--	--	24,597	23,968	--	--	--	23,968
Ireland	17,937	--	--	--	17,937	4,376	--	--	--	4,376
Norway	5,877	--	--	--	5,877	9,104	--	--	--	9,104
Spain	37,916	--	--	--	37,916	29,478	--	--	--	29,478
Sweden	433	--	--	--	433	339	--	--	--	339
Switzerland	5	1,020	--	5,725	6,750	2,934	--	--	--	2,934
United Kingdom	83,351	--	--	--	83,351	160,877	--	--	21,130	182,007
Others	20,645	--	280	--	20,925	312	--	218	--	530
Total	205,971	1,020	280	5,725	212,996	261,979	--	13,122	21,130	296,231
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	11,684
Poland	--	--	11,769	20,219	31,988	17,500	--	21,016	16,322	54,838
Total	--	--	11,769	20,219	31,988	29,184	--	21,016	16,322	66,522
Total Europe	675,820	29,580	27,494	170,725	903,619	876,390	12,370	62,300	308,758	1,259,818
Asia:										
India	--	--	--	10	10	31,845	--	--	--	31,845
Israel	33,584	--	--	40,449	74,033	33,890	--	--	22,555	56,445
Japan	192,543	143	--	145,007	337,693	330,203	--	--	169,206	499,409
Korea, Republic of	3,104	1,187	47,891	1,530	53,712	5,250	--	33,522	--	38,772
Pakistan	362	--	--	--	362	--	--	--	--	--
Others	14,302	--	--	12,447	26,749	16,655	61	4	--	16,720
Total	243,895	1,330	47,891	199,443	492,559	417,843	61	33,526	191,761	643,191
Africa:										
Egypt	50,244	--	--	--	50,244	88,626	--	--	--	88,626
Others	23,300	--	--	2,668	25,968	7,746	--	--	9,821	17,567
Total	73,544	--	--	2,668	76,212	96,372	--	--	--	106,193
Oceania		--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	120
World Total	1,576,882	38,401	118,492	381,492	2,115,693	1,898,496	12,678	107,147	521,322	2,539,643

1/ Excluding milled products 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports July 1963 and July 1964

Destination	Inspected for Export from Canadian ports									
	July-August 1963					July-August 1964				
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	10,490	--	--	--	10,490	17,628	--	--	--	17,628
France	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	51,054	--	--	--	51,054	7,112	--	--	--	7,112
Netherlands	66,396	2,047	--	--	68,443	120,294	--	--	--	120,294
EEC sub-total	127,940	2,047	--	--	129,987	145,034	--	--	--	145,034
Ireland	38,989	--	--	--	38,989	50,520	--	--	--	50,520
Poland	--	--	59,549	--	59,549	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	90,195	--	--	--	90,195	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	147,599	--	8,252	--	155,851	119,380	--	--	--	119,380
Yugoslavia	7,671	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--
Total	412,394	2,047	67,801	--	482,242	314,934	--	--	--	314,934
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	94,979	1,981	--	34,994	131,954	106,051	726	983	86,690	194,450
France	2,598	--	--	--	2,598	419	--	--	665	1,084
Germany, West	8,611	526	5,712	6,096	20,945	142,819	7,543	15,087	8,708	174,157
Italy	280,027	15,893	4,128	--	300,048	165,817	--	--	--	165,817
Netherlands	211,574	12,207	5,605	103,691	333,077	315,155	4,101	12,090	175,243	506,589
EEC sub-total	597,789	30,607	15,445	144,781	788,622	730,261	12,370	28,162	271,30	1,042,09
Ireland	56,926	--	--	--	56,926	4,376	--	--	--	4,376
Poland	--	--	71,318	20,219	91,537	17,500	--	21,016	--	38,516
Spain	128,111	--	--	--	128,111	29,478	--	--	--	29,478
United Kingdom	230,950	--	8,252	--	239,202	160,877	--	--	21,130	182,007
Yugoslavia	7,671	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--
Total	1,021,447	30,607	95,015	165,000	1,312,069	942,492	12,370	49,176	292,436	1,296,474

1/ Excluding milled products
2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT
AND FLOUR DOUBLE

Canada exported 112 million bushels of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) to all destinations in the first two months of the 1964-65 fiscal year. This more than doubled the 55 million bushels of wheat anf flour leaving Canadian ports during July-August 1963.

Almost 68 percent of the current total was exported to Europe. Over 45 million bushels of wheat and flour went to the Eastern European countries: approximately 62 percent to the USSR and 38 percent to other Soviet Bloc countries. Almost 4 million bushels more went to Cuba under Soviet sponsorship during the same period. Shipments to the EEC countries decreased approximately 4 percent during the months of July and August 1964 as compared with July and August 1963. At the same time, exports to the other Western European countries increased 13 percent, from 18 million bushels in July-August 1963 to 21 million bushels in July-August 1964. Largest recipient in Western Europe was the United Kingdom. However, exports of wheat and flour to Malta, Norway, and Switzerland, which were considerably smaller than those to the United Kingdom, were significantly higher than in the first two months of the previous fiscal year.

Exports of wheat and flour to the Asiatic countries were 89 percent higher in July-August 1964 than in July-August 1963. Of the 25 million bushels destined for this area, over half, or 14 million bushels went to Communist China. Another 7 million bushels were destined for Japan.

On the African Continent the largest market for Canadian wheat and flour was the Republic of South Africa, which received 81 percent or 3 out of 4 million bushels going to this area.

Canadian wheat and flour being forwarded to other countries in the Western Hemisphere in July-August 1964 doubled those for July-August 1963, largely because of the aforementioned shipments to Cuba.

Over 92 percent of the total Canadian exports was made up of wheat grain. Of the 103 million bushels reported, 26 million bushels or 25 percent was destined for the USSR, 16 million bushels or 15 percent for the United Kingdom, and 14 million bushels or 13 percent to Communist China.

Canada exported almost 9 million bushels of flour (grain equivalent) in the first 2 months of fiscal year 1964-65 as compared with 5 million bushels last year at this time. Of the current total, the USSR took 30 percent or 3 million bushels, the United Kingdom 24 percent or 2 million bushels, and Cuba 22 percent or 2 million bushels.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-August 1963 and July-August 1964

Destination	July-August 1963			July-August 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	51	114	165	--	98	98
Miquelon and St. Pierre	--	1	1	--	4	4
British Honduras	--	7	7	--	7	7
Costa Rica	--	41	41	--	179	179
Honduras	--	5	5	--	9	9
El Salvador	301	2/	301	144	2/	144
Guatemala	50	6	56	67	5	72
Nicaragua	--	67	67	--	--	--
Panama	--	43	43	78	19	97
Bahamas	--	61	61	--	27	27
Barbados	--	26	26	2/	20	20
Bermuda	--	20	20	--	24	24
Cuba	--	--	--	1,831	1,872	3,703
Dominican Republic	353	26	379	193	3	196
French West Indies	--	2/	2/	--	2/	2/
Haiti	--	16	16	--	10	10
Jamaica	2	190	192	2	217	219
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	185	185	--	142	142
Netherlands Antilles	--	44	44	--	32	32
Trinidad and Tobago	--	264	264	--	192	192
British Guiana	--	3	3	--	6	6
Chile	--	2	2	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Ecuador	58	--	58	--	--	--
Peru	355	5	360	385	8	393
Surinam	--	9	9	--	10	10
Venezuela	1,337	--	1,337	1,732	--	1,732
Total	2,507	1,135	3,642	4,432	2,884	7,316
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,063	13	3,076	2,110	18	2,128
France	1,398	--	1,398	645	--	645
Italy	732	--	732	454	1	455
Netherlands	1,184	2	1,186	32	--	32
West Germany	3,135	--	3,135	5,908	--	5,908
Total	9,512	15	9,527	9,149	19	9,168
Other Western Europe:						
Denmark	--	2	2	--	2/	2/
Gibraltar	--	6	6	--	--	--
Greece	--	1	1	--	3	3
Ireland	1,327	--	1,327	--	--	--
Malta	281	--	281	452	--	452
Norway	607	--	607	1,096	--	1,096
Portugal	--	27	27	--	15	15
Sweden	22	1	23	--	--	--
Switzerland	482	--	482	1,140	--	1,140
United Kingdom	13,384	2,255	15,639	16,001	2,052	18,053
Total	16,103	2,292	18,395	18,689	2,070	20,759
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,387	--	1,387
Bulgaria	--	--	--	1,829	--	1,829
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	4,323	--	4,323
Eastern Germany	--	--	--	1,508	--	1,508
Poland	2,097	--	2,097	8,359	--	8,359
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	25,890	2,622	28,512
Yugoslavia	6,758	--	6,758	--	--	--
Total	8,855	--	8,855	43,296	2,622	45,918
Total Europe	34,470	2,307	36,777	71,134	4,711	75,845

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-August 1963 and July-August 1964 (Continued)

Destination	July-August 1963			July-August 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:						
Aden	--	11	11	--	6	6
Qatar	--	2/	2/	--	--	--
Burma	79	--	79	--	--	--
Ceylon	--	586	586	--	--	--
India	--	--	--	821	--	821
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	126	126
Iran	--	2	2	--	1	1
Israel	665	--	665	1,065	--	1,065
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	--	3	3	--	5	5
Lebanon	--	13	13	--	140	140
Malaysia	183	123	306	171	92	263
Philippines	1,895	--	1,895	783	--	783
Portuguese Asia n.e.c.	--	2	2	--	1	1
Saudi Arabia	228	2/	228	129	--	129
Thailand	--	46	46	--	45	45
Communist China	489	--	489	13,697	--	13,697
Hong Kong	135	157	292	161	147	308
Japan	8,576	36	8,612	7,458	9	7,467
Taiwan	39	--	39	166	--	166
Total	12,289	979	13,268	24,451	572	25,023
Africa:						
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	109	109
Angola	--	1	1	--	2	2
British Africa n.e.c.	--	16	16	--	--	--
Congo (Leopoldville)	--	7	7	--	10	10
Gambia	--	--	--	--	3	3
Ghana	--	96	96	--	150	150
Liberia	--	23	23	--	8	8
Nigeria	180	9	189	178	1	179
Portuguese Africa n.e.c.	--	20	20	--	15	15
Sierra Leone	--	115	115	--	130	130
Togo	--	32	32	--	15	15
British East Africa	--	--	--	--	3	3
Mozambique	147	9	156	24	5	29
Tanganyika	--	2	2	--	2	2
Northern Rhodesia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nyasaland	--	9	9	9	--	9
Republic of South Africa	407	--	407	2,871	--	2,871
Southern Rhodesia	--	--	--	24	--	24
Total	734	339	1,073	3,106	453	3,559
Oceania:						
Australia	--	1	1	--	--	--
Fiji	--	1	1	--	1	1
French Oceania	--	2/	2/	--	2/	2/
United States Oceania	58	--	58	114	--	114
Total	58	2	60	114	1	115
Unspecified 3/	309	--	309	44	--	44
World total	50,367	4,762	55,129	103,281	8,621	111,902

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS IN AUGUST DECLINE 19 PERCENT

U.S. rice exports in August 1964, at 35,700 metric tons, milled equivalent, were 8,100 tons below August 1963. The principal decrease was in exports to the Western Hemisphere which were 12,300 tons less than the previous year. Most of this was evidenced in no shipments to the Dominican Republic during the month as compared to 10,500 tons a year earlier.

Exports to Europe were almost triple the shipments of August 1963, with the largest increase in the volume going to West Germany. Shipments to other EEC countries were also up slightly from a year ago.

Shipments to Asia accounted for almost 40 percent of total exports during August 1964. Although no U.S. rice was shipped to India, during the month, the exports to the Philippines more than offset that drop with 10,300 tons.

Exports to Africa decreased slightly, but showed increases to some individual markets.

The 1962-63 and 1963-64 marketing years are again shown with comparison of the 1955-60 average.

WORLD EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS, OILS, AND FATS AGAIN AT NEW HIGH (REVISED)

The statistical tables relating to world production and exports of oilseeds, oils, and fats published in the September issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, Statistical Report have been revised in accordance with more recent data through 1963 and part of 1964, and a revaluation of 1964 prospects.

With respect to world exports in 1964 the total figure was increased, reflecting primarily increased exports of cottonseed and linseed oils, and butter from the United States.

The change in the forecast of overall production for 1964 is slight. However, the decline indicated in the production of edible vegetable oils resulting from a reduction in the estimate of India rapeseed oil output is of some significance.

(Tables on pages 46 and 47)

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, August 1964, with comparisons

Destination	Average	August-July			August	
	1955-60	1962-63	1963-64		1963	1964
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.		1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	14.7	43.4	45.8		0.9	1.3
Nicaragua	0.6	2.5	9.2		2.5	2/
Bahamas	1.1	3.8	5.0		.3	0.2
Jamaica	.2	6.7	9.5		.4	.7
Dominican Republic	2/	34.4	45.5		10.5	0
Trinidad	1.7	5.2	0.2		2/	0
Netherlands Antilles	2.4	4.1	4.8		.5	.6
Venezuela	2.8	3.3	2.7		2/	0
Peru	15.3	0.8	37.5		2/	2/
Chile	1.9	7.8	6.9		.3	.6
Other countries	3/ 183.3	10.6	7.7		1.4	1.1
Total	224.0	122.6	174.8		16.8	4.5
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	15.5	14.2	15.7		.2	.2
France	.8	3.2	.5		2/	.5
Germany, West	17.4	54.1	45.4		.3	2.6
Italy	.2	.3	2/		2/	2/
Netherlands	9.3	15.2	36.3		.9	1.6
Total	43.2	87.0	97.9		1.4	4.9
Other Western Europe:						
Portugal	0	5.4	3.3		2/	0
Sweden	1.2	2.7	4.0		.4	.6
United Kingdom	8.9	43.8	42.4		1.1	1.6
Switzerland	1.6	6.0	8.9		.3	.7
Other countries	2.9	5.8	6.2		.1	1.2
Total	14.6	63.7	64.8		1.9	4.1
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	.1	0	15.0		0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	68.3		0	0
Total	.1	0	83.3		0	0
Total Europe	57.9	150.7	246.0		3.3	9.0
Asia:						
Iraq	3.5	3.2	27.3		.3	.2
Israel	1.9	8.7	8.9		0	.4
Kuwait	3.1	4.3	4.3		.2	.1
Saudi Arabia	4.8	26.5	43.5		.8	.9
Aden	.9	6.0	6.0		.4	.4
India	82.1	281.3	353.8		10.1	0
Indonesia	92.1	254.4	61.7		0	0
Japan	22.8	1.4	105.2		0	0
Malaysia	2/	4.4	19.1		0	2/
Nansei & Nanpo Islands, n.e.c.	7.4	69.0	63.9		2.5	1.1
Philippines, Republic of	16.0	2/	24.9		0	10.3
Other countries	4/ 165.1	1.4	2.3		.2	.8
Total	399.7	660.6	720.9		14.5	14.2
Africa:						
West Africa, n.e.c.	0	43.0	93.5		0	2/
Ghana	1.9	31.0	26.8		.2	1.8
Liberia	14.4	35.4	31.2		.6	2.5
Congo, Republic of	.1	33.4	12.9		3.2	.1
South Africa, Republic of	3.6	48.7	56.9		4.5	2.5
Other countries	5/21.5	12.9	13.2		.5	.7
Total	41.5	204.4	234.5		9.0	7.6
Oceania	2.3	6.3	8.9		.2	.4
World total	6/ 783.0	1,144.6	1,385.1		43.8	35.7

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 50 tons.
3/ Includes 167.3 tons to Cuba. 4/ Includes 107.2 tons to Pakistan.
5/ Includes 10.8 tons to French West Indies and 8.5 to Egypt.
6/ Includes 48.2 tons, Section 416; 7.3 animal feed; 1.6 undesignated; 1.5 sample.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 1.--OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports 1/, average 1955-59, annual 1956-63 and forecast 1964

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/	Forecast 1964
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils:										
Cottonseed	332	410	330	177	353	310	282	310	285	375
Peanut	906	927	850	938	905	810	922	1,045	1,050	1,065
Soybean	1,049	975	1,020	1,150	1,450	1,556	1,160	1,655	1,600	1,805
Sunflower 3/	131	118	115	158	182	242	289	346	448	325
Rapeseed	96	69	106	129	127	96	83	158	137	140
Sesame	57	58	66	57	68	89	81	96	91	85
Safflower	13	10	11	12	29	36	24	45	86	90
Olive 4/	5/ 52	43	62	39	60	76	93	94	30	95
Corn	3	1	1	5	6	10	12	15	9	8
Total	2,639	2,611	2,561	2,665	3,180	3,225	2,946	3,764	3,736	3,988
Palm oils:										
Coconut	1,366	1,532	1,565	1,248	1,118	1,308	1,452	1,377	1,464	1,435
Palm kernel	454	461	431	473	463	443	430	396	403	410
Palm	610	615	595	626	623	645	623	558	579	590
Babassu kernel	3	6/	2	3	5	0	0	10	1	0
Total	2,433	2,608	2,593	2,350	2,209	2,396	2,505	2,341	2,447	2,435
Industrial oils:										
Linseed	502	416	598	449	522	472	502	504	460	460
Castor	149	129	168	147	155	175	184	178	207	220
Oiticica	8	10	8	7	3	10	13	21	7	19
Tung	71	69	71	84	68	59	44	42	48	49
Perilla	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	1	6/	6/	6/	6/
Total	730	624	845	687	748	717	743	745	722	748
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content)	467	430	450	470	485	470	490	465	520	540
Lard	388	400	386	330	432	449	362	350	415	500
Tallow and greases	915	975	928	813	1,020	1,186	1,248	1,170	1,385	1,500
Total	1,770	1,805	1,764	1,613	1,937	2,105	2,100	1,985	2,320	2,540
Marine oils:										
Whale	427	425	440	435	417	418	428	390	295	250
Sperm whale	119	120	110	135	130	122	120	130	149	170
Fish (including liver)	160	154	144	147	194	259	307	398	414	395
Total	706	699	694	717	741	799	855	918	858	815
Grand total	8,278	8,347	8,457	8,032	8,815	9,242	9,149	9,753	10,083	10,526

1/ This table contains some revisions in the data published in World Agricultural Production and Trade, September 1964. Exports from producing countries. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised to include exports of "edible vegetable oils" from the USSR and Rumania, believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil. 4/ Net exports. 5/ 1955-58 average. 6/ Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officiers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 2.-OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1956-63 and forecast 1964 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/	Forecast 1964
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:										
Cottonseed	2,085	2,120	2,030	1,970	2,205	2,280	2,290	2,410	2,505	2,585
Peanut	2,310	2,140	2,295	2,565	2,520	2,190	2,400	2,520	2,695	2,765
Soybean	3,024	2,745	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,180	4,215
Sunflowerseed	1,419	1,410	1,560	1,370	1,890	1,575	1,940	2,140	2,225	1,960
Rapeseed	1,211	1,095	1,255	1,235	1,265	1,280	1,360	1,420	1,330	1,260
Sesameseed	590	585	555	500	605	585	525	585	590	575
Safflowerseed	89	86	84	86	112	127	140	202	215	190
Olive oil	4/ 1,089	820	1,200	1,250	1,195	1,305	1,480	1,450	1,020	1,670
Corn oil	170	158	165	170	190	195	210	225	240	260
Total	11,987	11,159	12,129	12,346	13,647	13,352	14,005	14,972	15,000	15,480
Palm oils 5/:										
Coconut	2,286	2,450	2,485	2,170	2,035	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,445	2,410
Palm kernel	447	470	425	460	455	440	440	405	410	420
Palm	1,394	1,380	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,395
Babassu kernel	51	40	51	57	53	66	70	75	70	72
Total	4,178	4,340	4,361	4,092	3,968	4,201	4,315	4,170	4,315	4,297
Industrial oils 3/:										
Linseed	1,138	1,090	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,065	1,040	1,100	1,080
Castorbean	230	215	245	245	240	295	250	260	285	290
Oiticica	9	14	11	8	1	22	18	28	25	28
Tung	128	101	145	150	141	135	120	108	105	121
Perilla	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	7	6	4
Total	1,511	1,425	1,811	1,508	1,513	1,533	1,458	1,443	1,521	1,523
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content)	4,014	3,930	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,275	4,295
Lard 6/	3,727	3,650	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,000	4,045	4,075	4,075	4,050
Tallow and grease	3,243	3,265	3,265	3,250	3,465	3,440	3,640	3,645	3,945	4,050
Total	10,984	10,845	10,925	11,200	11,635	11,690	11,980	12,095	12,295	12,395
Marine oils:										
Whale	427	425	440	435	417	418	428	390	295	250
Sperm whale	119	120	110	135	130	122	120	130	149	170
Fish (including liver)	428	456	384	384	475	511	669	750	655	710
Total	974	1,001	934	954	1,022	1,051	1,217	1,270	1,099	1,130
Estimated world total	29,634	28,770	30,160	30,100	31,785	31,827	32,975	33,950	34,230	34,825

1/ This table contains some revisions in the data published in World Agricultural Production and Trade, September 1964. Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ 1955-58 average. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-August 1963 and July-August 1964

Country	July-August 1963		July-August 1964	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Belgium-Luxembourg	815	1,641	--	85
Netherlands	1,695	3,926	--	1,580
Brazil	108	7,042	--	13,497
United Kingdom	398	804	329	796
Ireland	52	52	28	28
Spain	230	3,146	579	579
U.S.S.R.	--	--	1,677	1,677
Canary Islands	--	--	436	436
Nigeria	197	545	--	241
Total	3,495	17,156	3,049	18,919

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FC-15-64 World Cotton Production in 1964-65 Again Sets Record

FC-16-64 Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480

FPE-3-64 World Production of Poultry and Eggs Up, Trade Down in 1963

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FFO-11-64 World Exports and Production of Oilseeds, Oils, and Fats at New High in 1964

FDP-7-64 Short Pulse Crops in Japan To Bring Higher Imports

FR-3-64 World Rice Trade Largest in 3 Years

FLM-6-64 World Lard Output Unchanged in 1963

FLM-7-64 World Hog Slaughter to Rise

Reports

FAS-M-162 Prospects for the Cotton Industry and Cotton Consumption in the EEC, by Horace G. Porter. The cotton textile industry of the European Economic Community is large and important in five of the six member countries, (Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands) and in the Community as a whole. Although it is beset with severe problems, it is making necessary changes that should enable it to continue as the world's largest importer of raw cotton.

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION
UP IN 1964

World jute production is estimated at 5,095 million pounds compared with 5,005 million pounds in 1963 and 5,052 million in 1962. The current crop is 2 percent larger than the crop of 1963 and 17 percent larger than the 1956-60 average of 4,340 million pounds.

Pakistan and India together produced 94 percent of the 1964 world jute crop, compared with 96 percent in 1963. India reported smaller acreages and fiber output in 1964, but Pakistan output is estimated at an increase. Increases over 1963 were reported, also, in Brazil, Thailand, and Peru. Small declines were reported in Taiwan, Japan and Nepal.

The Pakistan crop is estimated at 170 million pounds larger than in 1963 despite reports of damage from floods and cyclones. Indian crop declines were reported for 1964 in acreage and average yield, as well as total crop. The harvested area fell to 2,103,000 acres in 1964 from 2,130,000 acres in 1963, and the average yield was only 1,084 pounds per acre compared with 1,110 pounds in the preceding year. The early prospects for a good 1964 crop in India were dimmed by untimely rains on the young plants in some areas and a month-long drought which began in May and affected more than half of the jute acreage.

Carryover stocks into the new crop year (as of July 1) were smaller in 1964 than in 1963 in both of the major producing countries.

The Indian mesta crop, which is used to supplement jute, is also smaller in 1964. A crop of 600 million pounds from 850,000 acres is estimated for 1964 compared with 722 million pounds from 952,000 acres in 1963. The combined jute and mesta crop in India totals 2,880 million pounds in 1964 compared with 3,086 million pounds in 1963--a drop of 206 million pounds.

Pakistan, the principal exporter of raw fiber, exported 1,674 million pounds in July-June 1963-64. Most of the exported jute goes to European countries. Mesta, or kenaf, production is now permitted in Pakistan, and 71 million pounds of the crop were exported.

Indian jute is exported almost entirely as manufactured goods. They totaled 1,897 million pounds in the first 11 months of 1963-64 compared with 1,804 million pounds in the comparable period of 1962-63. About 28 percent of the total is exported to the United States.

Indian jute prices averaged slightly higher in July-December 1963 than in July-December 1962, and rose somewhat in January-June 1964. Prices were relatively stable but with a slight upward trend during the past 2 years. They began rising more rapidly by the end of the 1963-64 crop year when reports of flood damage in Pakistan indicated a smaller crop for 1964-65.

Jute 1/: World production, by countries, average 1956-60, and annual 1962-1964

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1956-60	1962 Revised	1963 Revised	1964 Preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pakistan	2,390,240	2,600,000	2,350,000	2,520,000
India	1,769,680	2,162,000	2,364,000	2,280,000
Brazil	72,313	2/ 100,000	2/ 80,000	2/ 100,000
Taiwan	38,967	23,796	21,892	2/ 19,000
Thailand	8,086	14,550	26,014	28,660
Burma	5,992	24,640	24,640	2/ 24,640
Other countries 2/	54,722	3/ 127,014	3/ 138,454	122,700
Total	4,340,000	5,052,000	5,005,000	5,095,000

1/ Excludes mesta and other jute-like fibers wherever separation is possible.
2/ FAS estimate.
3/ Increase was principally the result of larger crops in Nepal and Peru.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION
AT RECORD LEVEL

The first (November) Foreign Agricultural Service estimate of 1964-65 world sugar production is for an all-time record production of 65.7 million short tons (raw value). This is 10.7 percent above the 59.3 million crop of 1963-64, and 9.3 percent above the former 1960-61 record of 60.1 million tons. All continents will probably have increases this year; however, African production will be up only slightly.

Sugar production from cane is estimated at 36.3 million tons for 1964-65, while beet sugar production is placed at 29.4 million tons. Production from both show marked increases over the past year, reflecting good growing conditions as well as increased acreage.

Free World production of sugar in 1964-65 is estimated at 45.6 million tons, compared with 42.8 million in 1963-64. United States production for this year is placed at a record 6,766,000 tons. Substantial increases will probably be shown this year in Brazil, Mexico, India, Spain, and South Africa. Other countries showing significant gains include Denmark, Netherlands, and Belgium. Several African countries are increasing their acreage and production; however, increases in these countries in 1964-65 will be largely offset by a decline in Mauritius.

The 1964-65 estimate of sugar production in the Sino-Soviet Bloc is 20 million tons, up by 3.5 million over the 1963-64 production. Most of this increase is accounted for by the USSR. which experienced favorable growing conditions, resulting in good yields. Although initial sucrose outturn was reportedly high, this will probably decline as the processing season is expected to extend over a much longer-than-normal period. Increases this year are indicated for several of the East European countries. Cuba will probably make some recovery this year from the low level of 1963-64 when the crop was damaged by hurricane.

Noncentrifugal sugar production (for specified countries) in 1964-65 will probably show little change from the previous year. Total indicated production for these countries is 7.7 million short tons, with India accounting for 64 percent of the total.

(Tables following pages)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/ : Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet)	151	153	173	175
Mexico	1,380	1,870	2,089	2,368
United States				
Continental (beet)	2,088	2,598	3,100	3,350
Continental (cane)	572	853	1,185	1,300
Hawaii	1,013	1,101	1,150	1,150
Puerto Rico	1,036	990	989	950
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	11	11	15	16
British Honduras	12	31	38	43
Costa Rica	44	96	101	127
El Salvador	51	68	72	85
Guatemala	70	152	158	160
Honduras	17	30	32	38
Nicaragua	61	111	105	120
Panama	25	40	54	63
Cuba	5,883	4,211	4,000	4,500
Dominican Republic	883	847	970	1,000
Guadeloupe	146	185	184	198
Haiti	61	67	70	75
Jamaica	419	542	531	582
Martinique	83	102	68	79
West Indies				
Barbados	183	214	181	202
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/	94	76	72	81
Trinidad and Tobago	205	255	254	280
Total North America	14,488	14,603	15,591	16,942
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina	906	858	1,157	1,063
Bolivia	11	55	77	83
Brazil	3,110	3,576	3,606	3,939
British Guiana	330	355	308	375
Chile (beet)	40	81	118	119
Colombia	297	449	399	485
Ecuador	93	149	130	170
Paraguay	30	38	43	45
Peru	800	904	882	915
Surinam	10	12	13	15
Uruguay (beet and cane)	27	57	44	70
Venezuela	205	292	339	378
Total South America	5,859	6,826	7,116	7,657
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria	282	286	355	347
Belgium and Luxembourg	393	383	402	525
Denmark	353	225	403	450
Finland 5/	38	49	57	53
France	1,571	1,795	2,218	2,277
Germany, West	1,590	1,635	2,230	2,241
Greece 6/ 7/	0	29	42	66
Ireland	126	151	159	174
Italy	1,271	1,099	1,007	1,018
Netherlands	490	503	461	625
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira	13	13	16	19
Spain (cane and beet)	470	529	448	560
Sweden 5/	314	239	262	327
Switzerland	40	33	50	60
United Kingdom	818	836	978	998
Total West Europe	7,769	7,805	9,088	9,740

- Continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/--continued

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued				
Albania 7/	12	14	12	13
Bulgaria 7/	137	169	170	170
Czechoslovakia 7/	860	1,112	1,191	1,270
Germany, East 7/	804	790	822	815
Hungary	332	468	512	525
Poland	1,152	1,464	1,570	1,800
Rumania	244	337	343	400
Yugoslavia	219	272	375	360
Total East Europe	3,760	4,626	4,995	5,353
Total Europe	11,529	12,431	14,083	15,093
USSR (Europe and Asia)	5,632	6,600	6,350	9,000
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia	35	69	73	76
Egypt	340	381	421	472
Congo (Leopoldville)	31	49	40	33
Kenya 7/	29	39	44	45
Tanganyika 7/	28	44	58	65
Uganda 7/	89	124	140	150
Malagasy Republic	55	102	129	130
Mauritius	612	587	808	614
Mozambique	165	203	210	204
Reunion	219	225	280	250
Rhodesia	9	94	129	180
South Africa, Republic of 8/	989	1,277	1,359	1,479
Other Africa	93	171	177	191
Total Africa	2,694	3,365	3,868	3,889
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane)	119	180	198	195
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	408	467	565	725
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	836	900	1,150	1,200
Taiwan	963	873	860	815
Burma	38	72	60	60
India 9/	2,737	2,979	3,449	3,800
Indonesia	903	648	725	703
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60)	86	225	256	258
Pakistan	174	223	324	360
Philippines	1,356	1,714	1,920	2,000
Thailand	102	147	194	234
Other Asia (cane and beet)	111	363	343	415
Total Asia	7,833	8,791	10,044	10,765
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,428	2,000	1,934	2,017
Fiji	210	279	331	330
Total Oceania	1,638	2,279	2,265	2,347
World total (cane)	29,379	31,805	34,065	36,333
World total (beet)	20,294	23,090	25,252	29,360
World total (cane and beet)	49,673	54,895	59,317	65,693

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Beginning with this issue, excludes sugar from imported beets. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading. 8/ Includes Swaziland. 9/ Includes Khandsari.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
El Salvador	30	27	27	28
Guatemala	70	40	40	36
Mexico	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua	25	23	23	23
Panama	4	15	15	15
Total	276	237	237	234
Asia:				
Burma	160	174	157	157
China: Mainland	545	242	242	242
Taiwan	24	24	24	24
India	3,950	4,144	4,960	4,960
Indonesia	303	331	331	330
Japan	26	19	25	18
Pakistan	1,258	728	672	604
Philippines	70	50	60	69
Thailand	50	143	154	165
Vietnam	21	35	35	37
Total	6,407	5,890	6,660	6,606
South America:				
Colombia	486	675	715	725
Ecuador	26	40	40	40
Peru	30	27	28	30
Venezuela	71	72	72	65
Total	613	814	855	860
Total of above countries	7,296	6,941	7,752	7,700

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN WORLD
MILK PRODUCTION IN 1964

World milk production in 1964, based on preliminary estimates of production in 36 countries which normally produce about 85 percent of the world supply, is expected to show little change from 1963. Output in these countries is forecast at 622.2 billion pounds, compared with 622.1 billion pounds in 1963.

In Western Europe, the principal producing area, production is believed to be down about 1 percent. A decline in milk cow numbers, together with unfavorable conditions in mid-summer in several countries, were the principal factors contributing to this decrease. France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland and the United Kingdom are expected to reflect these factors, with production from 1 percent to 5 percent less than in 1963.

In Denmark, conditions for dairy production improved, compared with 1963, and milk production is expected to show a moderate increase. In Finland, output will be up, although the gain probably will not be as large as originally anticipated, as low feed and forage crops, and continued restrictions on feed imports may limit production in the latter half of the year. Ireland experienced one of its best years for dairying and milk production is expected to be a record. There will probably be little if any change in production in Austria and only a slight increase in Norway.

Milk production in Eastern Europe in 1964 is expected to be about equal to that of 1963.

Output in South America probably will be down about 2 percent. Reduced production in Brazil, Argentina and Chile will account for this decline.

In Australia, generally favorable conditions improved yields, and milk production for the year should be up slightly. Production in New Zealand was a record, attributed mainly to the good weather and to the unusually high average yield per cow.

Output in the Western Hemisphere is expected to show a slight increase, despite a decline in cow numbers in Canada and the United States.

Compared with the 1956-60 average, cows' milk production in the 36 countries will be up 7 percent. In Western Europe, it is estimated that output will exceed the average by 11 percent, with all countries reporting increased production except Denmark, Sweden, and Luxembourg. Output in Eastern Europe also will probably be above the 1956-60 average.

In South America, production is expected to increase 6 percent, only Argentina reporting output in 1964 below the 5-year average.
(Continued on page 11)

Cows' milk: Estimate of 1964 production in important producing countries, with comparisons

Countries	Average 1956-60	Annual			1964 compared with 1963
		1962	1963	1964 1/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada	17,407	18,376	18,388	18,475	101
Mexico	5,078	6,526	7,150	7,830	110
United States	123,500	126,021	124,783	125,700	101
Austria	6,048	6,625	6,759	6,760	100
Belgium	8,320	8,823	8,803	8,540	97
Denmark	11,633	11,806	11,221	11,445	102
Finland	7,118	8,033	8,285	8,450	102
France	46,037	53,572	56,296	55,735	99
Germany, West	39,604	44,742	45,640	45,900	101
Greece	801	1,134	1,206	1,265	105
Ireland	5,973	6,318	6,417	6,740	105
Italy	19,580	21,240	20,657	20,245	98
Luxembourg	2/ 409	420	419	405	97
Netherlands	13,833	16,118	15,456	14,865	96
Norway	3,566	3,639	3,680	3,695	100
Sweden	8,657	8,896	8,557	8,435	99
Switzerland	6,451	6,863	6,819	6,480	95
United Kingdom	26,463	29,751	29,010	28,135	97
Bulgaria	1,318	1,700	1,750	1,770	101
Czechoslovakia	8,245	8,098	7,900	7,865	99
Germany, East	11,737	10,350	10,615	10,700	101
Hungary	2/ 4,220	3,980	3,860	3,860	100
Poland	25,574	28,368	27,700	27,900	101
Rumania	4,474	5,690	5,620	5,655	101
U. S. S. R.	111,609	120,370	114,640	114,640	100
Yugoslavia	4,751	4,890	4,780	4,700	98
Japan	3,380	5,381	6,105	6,495	106
Argentina 3/	10,187	9,995	10,215	10,100	99
Brazil	10,170	12,020	12,076	11,350	94
Chile	1,799	1,678	1,930	1,815	94
Colombia	4,021	3,935	4,080	4,190	103
Peru	885	927	965	985	102
Uruguay	1,501	1,658	1,660	1,665	100
Venezuela	2/ 894	1,056	1,185	1,235	104
Australia	14,005	14,867	15,356	15,540	101
New Zealand 4/	2/ 11,522	11,838	12,114	12,603	104
Total of above countries	580,770	625,704	622,097	622,168	100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 4/ Years ending May 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

An increase of approximately 7 percent is anticipated in Oceania.

Canada recently revised its production figures for some years covered in the average. Compared with the new average, milk production may be up by 6 percent. In the United States, production in 1964 is expected to show an increase of about 2 percent over 1956-60.

WORLD WALNUT PRODUCTION ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1964 commercial walnut harvest in the world's main producing countries (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) is estimated at 174,100 short tons, unshelled basis. This is 2 percent above 1963 and 8 percent above average.

For the 7 specified foreign walnut producers, the 1964 harvest is estimated at 89,900 tons, 3,600 tons above average and nearly 3,000 tons above 1963. France, India and Turkey increased their walnut production in 1964, but the Italian crop was smaller for the second straight year. U.S. walnut production at 84,200 tons was about 10,000 tons larger than average, but only 1,100 tons over the above-average 1963 crop.

Walnut exports in 1963-64 from the 7 major exporting countries (again, excluding the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) amounted to 43,000 tons, unshelled basis. This is 19 percent below 1962-63 and 18 percent less than average. Foreign countries' exports in 1963-64 totaled 41,300 tons; foreign and U.S. exports during 1964-65 are expected to amount to about 45,000 tons.

U.S. exports of walnuts in 1963-64 totaled 1,739 tons, unshelled basis (1,327 tons unshelled and 161 tons shelled) compared with 1,371 tons (1,051 tons unshelled and 125 tons shelled) in 1962-63. U.S. imports of walnut kernels were down to 1,345 tons compared with 2,169 tons in 1962-63 and 1,369 tons in 1961-62.

Price trends are mixed. U.S. walnut kernels are higher than a year ago mainly because of the short pecan crop. Some foreign kernel prices are up, some down, and some unchanged.

WORLD PRUNE PACK UP

If the present estimates of the 1964 world dried prune pack are borne out at 233,000 short tons, it would represent the largest pack since 1947. The current pack appears to be fully 46,000 tons larger than the 1963 pack and over 41,000 tons above the 5-year average (1958-62) of 191,700 tons.

(Continued on page 13)

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1958-62, and annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963	Estimated 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	26,000	20,400	31,000	31,000	34,000
India	12,600	10,500	12,100	13,000	14,000
Iran	6,500	4,200	6,700	3,000	1/
Italy	25,900	20,000	36,000	22,000	20,000
Syria	3,300	6,000	4,000	7,500	1/
Turkey	8,200	10,800	7,600	7,000	9,000
Yugoslavia	3,800	4,300	4,500	3,800	3,800
Foreign total	86,300	76,200	101,900	87,300	89,900
United States	74,300	67,500	79,900	83,100	84,200
Grand total	160,600	143,700	181,800	170,400	174,100

1/ No estimate available; totals assume 1958-62 average production.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1961-63 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	15,200	12,100	17,500	15,400
India	10,900	13,200	7,900	9,400
Iran	2,700	3,000	3,700	600
Italy	16,200	16,400	15,000	10,300
Turkey	4,700	5,700	6,300	3,900
Yugoslavia	1,100	600	1,500	1,700
Foreign total	50,800	51,000	51,900	41,300
United States	1,800	1,300	1,400	1,700
Grand total	52,600	52,300	53,300	43,000

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and the United States, and March 21 in Iran.

Foreign production, estimated at 66,000 tons, is about 9,000 tons above average, while U.S. production, at 167,000 tons, is about 32,000 tons above average. Above-average packs were also produced in Argentina, Australia, France, Italy, and Yugoslavia. The above figures on world and foreign production do not include the production of Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Iran. Production in the latter two countries is of minor magnitude; for the former two, reliable data are not obtainable.

World exports (only for the countries shown in the table) in 1963-64 amounted to approximately 77,000 tons, an above-average volume, though lower than the exceptionally large tonnage of 82,935 tons exported in 1962-63. U.S. exports were somewhat lower, as were those of Yugoslavia. Australian exports were also down, reflecting a decline in sales of canned dried prunes to the United Kingdom.

World exports in 1964-65 are expected to be the largest in many years, possibly exceeding the 1963-64 total by 10,000 tons. This would mean the heaviest volume since 1957-58 when over 89,000 tons moved in world trade. Increased U.S. exports would account for most of the expansion; U.S. prices are significantly lower than last season. Yugoslav exports are expected to be only modestly larger than last season: despite a substantially larger crop, Yugoslav export availabilities are about the same as last season when the carry-in from the previous crop was exceptionally heavy. France, too, may register only a slight export increase because a decrease in beginning stocks largely offsets the rise in production. The London market reports lower prices not only for California but for competing prunes as well.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1958-62, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	7,400	7,300	7,700	6,900	8,700
Australia	3,900	5,000	3,700	5,600	5,200
Chile	5,700	5,600	5,700	5,500	5,600
France	7,400	7,200	13,200	8,300	10,000
Italy	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,500	1,700
South Africa, Republic of	2,000	1,200	1,800	2,000	2,000
Yugoslavia	29,200	43,300	31,000	23,900	33,000
Foreign total	56,800	71,000	64,400	53,700	66,000
United States	134,900	141,900	152,500	133,000	1/167,000
Grand total	191,700	212,900	216,900	186,700	233,000

1/ Unofficial estimate; California officially estimated at 165,000 tons, November 1964.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1958-62, annual 1960-63 1/

Country	Average 1958-62	1960	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	4,200	4,570	3,343	4,384	4,300
Australia	1,600	2,058	2,297	2,220	1,800
Chile	3,200	3,261	3,357	3,311	2,850
France	800	376	1,102	893	1,000
South Africa, Republic of	600	281	97	154	200
Yugoslavia	21,700	13,353	16,559	29,500	26,900
Foreign total	32,100	23,899	26,755	40,462	37,050
United States	38,300	37,000	44,150	42,473	40,100
Grand total	70,400	60,899	70,905	82,935	77,150

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1 in France; September 1 in the United States; and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION MAY
SET NEW RECORD IN 1964-65

World rice production in 1964-65 (August-July) may be slightly larger than the previous record harvest of 1963-64, according to the first forecast of Foreign Agricultural Service. For the second year, conditions generally are exceptionally favorable for production.

The world crop of countries excluding Communist Asia is forecast at 164.1 million metric tons of rough rice compared with 162.6 million in 1963-64, and the near-record harvest of 153.4 million tons in 1961-62.

The current crop forecast is based on conditions as of October 1964, with over 90 percent of the acreage planted. Harvesting was well under way in northern world areas.

World rice acreage, estimated at 226 million acres, is about the same as the 1963-64 record, but 12 million acres larger than in 1961-62. Asia's estimated acreage is down nearly a million acres. However, this is offset by acreage increases in all other continents.

The forecast of Asia's 1964-65 crop--88 percent of the Free World total--approximates the record 144.4 million tons produced in 1963-64, and is 8 million above the earlier record of 1961-62.

High yields are in prospect again in the principal importing countries of Asia, such as India, Pakistan, Japan and the Philippine Republic. Asia's exporting countries--Thailand, Burma, South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Taiwan--also again have good crops.

All other continents have increases in both rice acreage and yields per acre. The largest acreage expansion occurred in Africa, where production is estimated at 10 percent above a year earlier.

Europe's acreage is the largest in three years and crop conditions are above average. Pronounced acreage increases occurred in Italy and Greece; increases in Portugal and France were moderate. Only in Spain was acreage less than in the year before. High yields per acre are bringing sharp increases in output over last year's poor crops.

North America's production is estimated at 5 percent above that in 1963-64 due to higher yields in the United States and Central America. Much of South America's acreage will be planted late in 1964, and harvested in the first half of 1965. Per acre yields in several of the countries should be well above the previous year's low yields. Adverse weather in Brazil, Colombia, British Guiana, Chile, Surinam, and Uruguay sharply reduced the 1963-64 crops.

In addition to the increases in the surplus countries of Asia, other principal exporting nations also have larger crops. Record harvests are in prospect for the United States, Egypt, and Australia, while Italy is expected to have the biggest crop in several years. (Tables pages 16 and 17)

WORLD COTTON CROP TO EXCEED CONSUMPTION AGAIN THIS SEASON

The world cotton situation in 1964-65 is characterized by an expected repetition of last season's excess of world production over consumption, another substantial boost in world stocks, a continued high level of world trade, and prices in world import markets currently somewhat higher than a year ago for both U.S. and most foreign growths. The increased world carryover this season and a record crop raise the world cotton supply to 77.1 million bales, and world stocks next August may be the highest since 1945.

World cotton production in 1964-65 is expected to total 51.7 million bales, about 3 percent larger than the 50.1 million bales produced last season and 18 percent above the 1955-59 average. Foreign Free World production in 1964-65 is forecast at 22.4 million bales, up 0.5 million bales from last season. Significant increases in 1964-65 production are expected in Argentina, Brazil, Central America, Egypt, Mexico, Sudan, Syria, and Turkey. Aggregate production in Communist countries reportedly could be 0.9 million bales higher than the 12.9 million bales produced in 1963-64, largely because of increases in planted area in Communist China. The 1964 U.S. crop of 15.5 million bales (including city crop) is up 0.2 million bales from 1963. (Continued on page 18)

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1955-56/59-60, annual 1962-63 to 1964-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64 2/	1964-65 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64 2/	1964-65 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64 2/	1964-65 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:												
Mexico	285	331	301	300	1,854	1,925	1,948	1,947	239.6	289.0	266.0	265.0
United States	1,547	1,773	1,769	1,773	3,189	3,726	3,962	4,088	2,238.1	2,995.8	3,178.9	3,287.8
Costa Rica	112	134	134	-	835	981	839	-	42.4	59.6	51.0	-
El Salvador	37	31	29	-	1,751	1,968	1,748	-	29.4	27.7	23.0	-
Guatemala	22	27	30	-	1,141	1,319	1,283	-	11.4	16.1	17.5	17.5
Honduras	29	35	34	35	1,517	1,489	1,471	-	20.0	23.6	22.7	-
Nicaragua 3/	55	56	60	55	1,175	1,395	1,120	1,202	29.3	35.4	30.5	30.0
Panama	224	246	255	264	1,018	997	975	1,017	103.5	111.3	112.7	121.8
Cuba	314	-	-	-	1,720	-	-	-	245.0	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	125	-	-	-	1,940	-	-	-	110.0	155.0	-	-
Total North America	2,861	3,169	3,049	3,164	2,420	2,768	2,912	2,952	3,140.8	3,979.5	4,027.9	4,236.1
South America:												
Argentina	138	129	132	150	2,956	3,046	3,173	-	185.0	178.2	190.0	-
Bolivia	53	78	70	-	1,338	1,410	1,323	-	32.2	50.0	42.0	-
Brazil 3/	6,527	8,322	8,150	-	1,370	1,584	1,461	-	4,057.3	5,980.0	5,400.0	-
British Guiana	166	260	200	-	1,912	2,050	1,804	-	144.0	241.8	163.6	-
Chile	84	74	81	-	2,130	2,512	2,368	-	81.2	84.3	87.0	-
Colombia	479	691	687	687	1,663	1,866	1,797	1,925	361.2	585.0	560.0	600.0
Ecuador	268	297	272	-	1,226	1,370	1,496	-	149.1	185.0	185.0	-
Peru	175	135	175	-	3,481	3,184	3,527	-	276.4	195.0	280.0	-
Surinam	67	67	68	-	2,334	2,604	2,426	-	70.9	79.2	74.8	-
Uruguay	43	52	51	-	2,884	3,263	2,037	-	56.3	77.0	47.1	-
Venezuela	78	170	190	-	1,096	1,338	1,520	-	38.8	103.1	131.0	166.0
Total South America	8,107	10,314	10,114	10,560	1,490	1,666	1,567	1,642	5,479.4	7,795.1	7,188.5	7,864.0
Europe:												
France	66	77	74	-	3,786	3,729	3,485	-	113.4	130.2	117.0	130.0
Greece	39	46	47	59	3,359	3,652	3,887	3,924	59.4	76.2	82.9	105.0
Italy	347	293	284	301	4,666	4,740	4,573	5,127	734.4	663.0	589.1	700.0
Portugal	91	91	93	96	3,960	4,203	3,897	3,812	163.5	173.5	164.4	166.0
Spain	164	156	158	154	5,168	5,546	4,865	-	384.4	392.4	348.6	-
Total Western Hemisphere	707	663	656	688	4,537	4,773	4,376	4,698	1,455.1	1,435.3	1,302.0	1,466.0
Bulgaria	35	25	-	-	2,974	-	-	-	47.2	-	-	-
Hungary	98	47	47	44	1,592	1,706	2,255	-	70.8	36.4	48.1	-
Rumania	47	16	34	-	1,864	2,769	2,594	-	39.7	20.1	40.0	-
Yugoslavia	15	14	15	14	3,280	3,650	3,427	3,464	22.3	23.2	23.3	22.0
Total Eastern Europe	202	109	131	124	2,033	2,262	2,615	2,614	186.3	118.4	155.4	147.0
Total Europe	909	772	787	812	3,981	4,437	4,083	4,379	1,641.4	1,553.7	1,457.4	1,613.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	299	250	250	250	1,674	2,381	2,381	2,381	227.0	270.0	270.0	270.0

Africa:													
Egypt	679	862	950	1,050	3,734	4,348	3,481	3,989	1,150.0	1,700.0	1,500.0	1,900.0	
Chad	43	-	-	-	1,328	-	-	-	25.9	-	-	-	
Congo (Leopoldville)	383	-	-	-	959	-	-	-	166.6	-	-	-	
Ghana	60	-	-	-	990	-	-	-	26.9	31.5	32.5	35.6	
Guinea	960	-	-	-	677	-	-	-	295.0	319.0	-	-	
Ivory Coast	487	-	-	-	570	-	-	-	125.9	-	-	-	
Malagasy Republic	2,031	1,853	1,915	-	1,210	1,494	1,497	-	1,115.1	1,255.6	1,300.0	-	
Mali	380	450	-	-	961	882	-	-	165.5	180.0	-	-	
Nigeria	614	-	-	-	1,107	-	-	-	308.4	350.0	330.0	-	
Portuguese Guinea	125	-	-	-	1,760	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	
Senegal	152	193	185	-	990	1,039	1,132	-	68.3	91.0	95.0	-	
Sierra Leone	753	-	-	-	805	-	-	-	259.6	315.0	325.0	-	
Tanganyika	165	-	-	-	1,091	-	-	-	81.6	100.0	105.0	-	
Togo	36	-	-	-	717	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	
Total Africa	7,361	8,483	8,650	9,151	1,195	1,377	1,308	1,358	4,316.3	5,298.6	5,132.2	5,636.4	
Asia:													
Iran	800	820	900	-	1,750	1,882	2,110	-	635.0	700.0	860.0	860.0	
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	121	170	148	82	2,474	2,239	2,681	3,629	135.8	173.0	180.0	135.0	
Burma	11,100	12,500	12,600	-	1,387	1,411	1,470	-	6,985.0	8,000.0	8,400.0	-	
Cambodia	4,900	5,560	5,673	-	990	1,040	1,073	-	2,200.0	2,622.0	2,760.0	-	
Ceylon	1,021	1,308	1,297	-	1,544	1,737	1,743	-	715.1	1,030.7	1,025.6	1,040.0	
China, Taiwan	1,926	1,892	1,893	1,900	2,774	3,186	3,361	-	2,423.8	2,733.8	2,885.7	-	
India 3/	80,341	86,325	88,000	88,000	1,190	1,224	1,378	1,378	43,363.7	47,918.9	55,000.0	55,000.0	
Indonesia	17,263	17,500	17,900	-	1,535	1,600	1,592	-	12,019.0	12,700.0	12,900.0	-	
Japan 3/	8,057	8,116	8,050	7,800	4,053	4,417	4,386	4,510	14,810.5	16,261.2	16,015.0	15,956.2	
Korea, South	2,725	2,815	2,855	2,882	2,450	2,448	2,902	3,031	3,028.7	3,125.3	3,757.5	3,962.0	
Malaysia:													
Malaya States	893	981	950	-	1,916	2,261	2,025	-	776.2	1,006.2	873.0	-	
Sabah (North Borneo)	75	96	-	-	1,643	1,699	-	-	55.9	74.0	73.0	-	
Sarawak	240	282	-	-	827	852	-	-	90.0	109.0	103.0	-	
Pakistan 3/	22,767	24,414	25,437	-	1,242	1,351	1,537	-	12,828.1	14,961.6	17,739.4	-	
Philippines	7,562	7,812	7,733	7,800	1,006	1,099	1,090	1,126	3,449.3	3,889.5	3,823.0	3,985.0	
Thailand	12,778	15,247	15,782	15,500	1,209	1,339	1,420	1,422	7,004.7	9,259.0	10,168.0	10,000.0	
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas	184,191	198,202	202,569	201,623	1,403	1,473	1,572	1,578	117,226.3	132,420.0	144,399.4	144,294.4	
Oceania:													
Australia	50	57	60	64	4,762	5,332	5,293	5,339	108.0	137.8	144.0	155.0	
Fiji Islands	35	-	-	-	1,534	-	-	-	24.4	-	-	-	
Total Oceania	90	92	95	99	3,268	3,875	3,897	3,984	133.4	161.7	167.9	178.9	
World Total 4/	204,418	221,282	225,514	225,659	1,425	1,509	1,590	1,603	132,164.6	151,478.6	162,643.3	164,092.8	

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

World cotton consumption is expected to reach an alltime high of about 50.2 million bales in 1964-65, up 2.5 million from last year. Increases in consumption are likely in most major cotton consuming countries; however, the largest increase will be in the United States, where mill consumption in 1964-65 is estimated at 9.7 million bales, compared with 8.6 million last season.

World cotton exports are estimated at about 17.6 million bales in 1964-65, down slightly from last season's alltime record of 17.8 million. The estimated decrease in world exports reflects the likely decline in U.S. shipments from 5.7 million bales in 1963-64 to 5.2 million bales this season. If production estimates are reached, exportable supplies of cotton in the foreign Free World are likely to be slightly higher in 1964-65 than a year ago. Net exports from the Free World to Communist countries in 1964-65 are estimated at 2.3 million bales, about the same as last season.

Late October prices of U.S. upland cotton in world import markets were trending upward from the three-year low and competitive level of around 28.65 cents per pound for Strict Middling 1-1/16 inches quality reached a year ago. Prices of equivalent qualities of most other growths were also up around 3/4 cents a pound from a year ago and were generally holding firm by reason of rising consumption, heavy forward sales of exportable supplies, and continued heavy takings by Communist countries. Prices of extra long staple cotton continued very firm at levels 8 to 12 cents a pound above those of a year and a half ago, reflecting supplies that are substantially smaller than the market would take.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION SMALLEST SINCE 1961

World production of flaxseed in 1964 is estimated at 121.2 million bushels, 6 percent less than in 1963 and 8 percent less than the 1955-59 average. This is the smallest outturn since 1961.

The estimated decline of 7 million bushels from last year reflects smaller flaxseed crops in all four of the major producing countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina, and India. Only a fraction of this decline was offset by estimated increases in a number of minor producing countries, including Brazil, Uruguay, Australia, Morocco and the U.A.R.

The 7-million-bushels decline from last year indicated in North America occurred in Canada and the United States. At 18.9 million bushels the Canadian crop was 11 percent less than last year's and one-sixth less than the 1955-59 average. Acreage increased from a year earlier by 14 percent, but unfavorable weather in the growing and harvesting seasons in the prairies, where virtually all of the crop is grown, reduced yields sharply. In Manitoba, which accounted

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1958 through 1964

Item and area	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 Preliminary	1964-65 1/
	- - - - - Million bales 2/ - - - - -						
Beginning stocks							
United States	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.8	11.2	12.4
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8
Importing countries 3/	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.6	5.6	5.7	6.5
Communist countries	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.7
Foreign total	13.7	12.6	12.9	13.0	11.8	11.8	13.0
World total	22.4	21.5	20.5	20.2	19.6	23.0	25.4
Production							
United States 4/	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.5
Foreign Free World	17.4	16.6	19.0	19.5	21.8	21.9	22.4
Communist countries	15.7	15.7	13.1	11.2	11.0	12.9	13.8
Foreign total	33.1	32.3	32.1	30.7	32.8	34.8	36.2
World total	44.5	46.9	46.5	45.1	47.7	50.1	51.7
Consumption 5/							
United States	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.1	8.4	8.6	9.7
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1
Importing countries	15.5	16.9	18.0	17.9	17.6	18.6	18.9
Communist countries	16.5	17.0	15.3	13.3	13.3	14.7	15.5
Foreign total	36.8	39.1	38.8	37.0	36.6	39.1	40.5
World total	45.5	48.1	47.1	46.1	45.0	47.7	50.2
Exports							
United States	2.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	3.4	5.7	5.2
Foreign Free World 6/	8.7	8.1	8.4	8.9	11.0	10.6	10.8
Communist countries	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6
Foreign total	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.6	12.3	12.1	12.4
World total	13.5	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.7	17.8	17.6
Exports, net, Free World to Communist	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.3

1/ Partly forecast.
2/ 480 pounds net weight, except U.S. is in running bales.
3/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.
4/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 1964 based on November crop estimate.
5/ Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.
6/ Includes small quantities reexported.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

for over one-half of the acreage, severe flooding damaged the crop; in Saskatchewan persistent drought during the growing season resulted in poorer-than average yields; and in Alberta excessive rain in the Peace River region retarded seed development and delayed harvesting, while hot dry weather in the southern area caused late summer deterioration.

U.S. flaxseed production at 27.2 million bushels declined 14 percent from last year and one-fifth from the 1955-59 average. Acreage for harvest was 10 percent less than a year earlier, and yields averaged 4 percent less because of unfavorable weather conditions throughout most of the season. Moreover, yields in North Dakota, which accounts for more than one-half the nation's crop, were reduced because cool weather slowed development, and winds damaged some acreage in the swath.

South American flaxseed crops to be harvested late this calendar year may approximate last year's outturn barring unfavorable weather in the remainder of the season. Acreage seeded in Argentina declined 11 percent from a year earlier, according to the second official estimate. Because of lack of rain in important producing zones, farmers were unable to fully carry out seeding intentions. The crop got off to a rather poor start but made a good recovery in response to good rains in September. More recent rains reportedly have benefited the crop and enhanced the harvest prospects. At 3.1 million seeded acres and a yield per seeded acre comparable to that of the average of the last 5 years, a crop of about 29 million bushels--one million less than last year's--would be realized.

Following a virtual crop failure in 1963 because of excessive rains in November and December, Brazil's flaxseed production in 1964 is expected to approach 2 million bushels if weather is favorable. In Uruguay seeded area was expected to be at about the previous year's reduced level because of the government's loan program for seeding wheat. Farmers in many areas who could raise either flaxseed or wheat were expected to favor wheat. Applying the average per unit yield of the last 5 years to this year's estimated seeded acreage would give a production of 2.8 million bushels, one-sixth more than last year.

Indications are that flaxseed production in Europe approximated 8.7 million bushels, moderately more than the estimated outturn last year, although data for a number of countries, particularly those of Communist controlled Eastern Europe, are still incomplete. The expansion is attributed to an increase of almost one-half in the Netherlands and an increase of 10 percent in Belgium. Production in France appears to have declined slightly. In the USSR flaxseed production reportedly is not economically practical as it cannot compete with other crops in the areas where it is grown. Consequently, production is believed to have declined substantially in recent years.

(Continued on page 22)

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average		1962	1963	1964 2/	Average		1962	1963	1964 2/	Average		1962	1963	1964 2/
	1950-54	1955-59				1950-54	1955-59				1950-54	1955-59			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	997	2,593	1,445	1,682	1,916	9.4	8.7	11.1	12.6	9.9	9,369	22,544	16,042	21,116	18,855
United States	4,306	4,358	2,808	3,238	2,921	8.7	7.9	11.5	9.7	9.3	36,809	34,242	32,230	31,481	27,159
Mexico	118	53	59	59	59	15.8	13.2	12.4	12.4	12.6	1,872	705	737	737	748
Total	5,421	7,004	4,312	4,979	4,896	---	---	---	---	---	48,050	57,491	49,009	53,334	46,762
South America:															
Argentina	1,656	2,327	3,250	3,006	3/ 2,700	10.9	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.7	17,888	23,093	33,014	30,353	29,000
Brazil	4/ 74	5/ 114	5/ 137	5/ 133	5/ 123	4/ 12.6	10.1	12.5	5.9	14.9	4/ 925	1,151	1,717	785	1,835
Chile 6/	15	15	11	11	---	12.0	12.1	15.3	11.8	---	181	180	170	135	---
Uruguay 5/	382	311	395	325	325	9.6	8.0	8.4	7.5	8.7	3,682	2,504	3,324	2,444	2,840
Total	2,127	2,767	3,793	3,475	3,163	---	---	---	---	---	22,676	26,928	38,225	33,717	33,675
Europe:															
Belgium 6/	77	69	81	84	---	8.6	9.7	10.4	9.6	---	661	671	837	801	879
Denmark	17	3	2	1	1	14.0	15.7	11.8	15.3	19.3	235	48	27	19	15
France 7/	85	4/ 119	149	---	---	8.1	4/ 13.4	14.4	---	---	689	4/ 1,592	8/ 2,152	8/ 2,145	8/ 2,075
Germany, West 6/	14	4/ 7	---	---	---	12.2	4/ 10.5	---	---	---	173	4/ 78	---	---	---
Greece	7	6	1	1	---	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.3	---	36	31	6	5	---
Italy 6/	45	30	16	15	---	10.0	10.9	12.2	12.4	---	456	331	200	185	177
Netherlands 6/	70	58	59	66	76	12.1	13.7	17.7	13.8	17.8	850	799	1,048	905	1,345
Spain 6/	30	33	22	17	---	4.5	6.4	10.2	9.5	---	136	215	220	157	---
Sweden	45	3	2	1	1	15.6	22.8	20.6	19.9	21.3	722	74	39	20	16
Estimated total, West Europe 9/	415	330	340	345	355	---	---	---	---	---	4,355	3,890	4,620	4,330	4,805
Bulgaria	33	6	2	---	---	5.4	5.2	---	---	---	177	29	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia 6/	128	135	119	---	---	---	5.1	4.6	---	---	---	693	550	---	---
Germany, East 6/	68	72	66	---	---	---	4/ 5.7	6.0	---	---	---	410	396	---	---
Hungary	37	8	15	---	---	7.0	9.8	8.7	---	---	260	82	133	---	---
Poland 6/	4/ 274	286	324	---	4/ ---	9.3	7.4	7.9	---	4/ ---	2,541	2,113	2,559	---	---
Rumania	58	72	75	93	---	5.8	5.3	6.3	---	---	350	380	472	---	---
Estimated total, East Europe 9/	625	605	619	590	565	---	---	---	---	---	4,745	3,720	4,145	4,025	3,865
Estimated total Europe 9/	1,040	935	959	935	920	---	---	---	---	---	9,100	7,610	8,765	8,355	8,670
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	4,920	5,063	5,000	---	4/ ---	2.5	3.9	---	---	4/ ---	11,205	19,786	---	---	---
Africa:															
Algeria	10	4/ 7	---	---	---	6.5	4/ 2.7	---	---	---	66	4/ 17	---	---	---
Morocco	175	98	40	13	61	6.2	6.1	10.0	6.6	10.0	1,104	600	400	86	610
U.A.R. 6/	9	15	28	27	34	14.8	15.2	15.6	15.7	16.1	127	227	439	425	555
Estimated total 9/	290	270	210	185	240	---	---	---	---	---	2,135	2,425	2,675	2,275	2,930
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 5/6/	98	74	72	72	---	9.1	10.6	10.4	9.9	---	898	780	748	709	630
India 5/	3,486	3,682	4,854	4,692	4,829	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.1	14,760	15,096	17,960	17,038	15,161
Japan 5/6/	44	36	27	21	20	3.7	3.9	5.0	5.5	5.1	160	141	137	118	102
Pakistan 10/	71	73	75	73	72	6.6	7.5	8.5	8.2	7.8	472	551	640	600	560
Estimated total 9/	3,735	3,950	5,135	4,965	5,105	---	---	---	---	---	16,500	17,140	20,005	18,900	16,930
Oceania:															
Australia 10/	35	74	97	119	150	7.3	8.4	10.6	10.9	10.7	252	624	1,030	1,300	1,600
New Zealand	15	4/ 66	19	21	23	19.1	4/ 2.0	17.9	21.9	21.7	269	4/ 133	340	460	500
Total	50	140	116	140	173	---	---	---	---	---	521	757	1,370	1,760	2,100
Estimated world total 9/	17,283	20,129	19,525	19,180	18,995	---	---	---	---	---	110,187	132,137	133,650	128,340	121,215

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1964 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1964 and ends early in 1965. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate of harvested area based on planted area officially estimated at 3.1 million acres. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 7/ Includes only that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. 8/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 9/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 10/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Africa produces only 2 to 3 million bushels of flaxseed annually, of which the bulk of the outturn is in Ethiopia. However, current estimates of that country's production are not available. In Morocco, following a virtual crop failure in 1963, output in 1964 is estimated at 610,000 bushels. In the U.A.R. an expansion of almost one-third to 555,000 bushels is attributed to increased acreage and above-average yields.

Flaxseed production in Asia is an estimated 10 percent less than in 1963 mainly because of the sharp decline in India's crop. At 15.2 million bushels, India's harvest early in 1964 was 11 percent below that of a year earlier. While acreage increased 3 percent, average yields were down, reportedly because of failure of winter rains and the damage caused by the cold wave in January 1964. Production in Pakistan, Turkey, and Japan also declined by 7, 11 and 14 percent, respectively.

A substantial expansion is foreseen this year in Oceania if the sharp increase expected in Australia materializes. In that country a harvest of 1.6 million bushels is in prospect, up almost one-fifth from last year's because of a record acreage. Increased interest in flaxseed production in recent years is attributed largely to favorable support prices.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

World production of peanuts in 1964 is expected to be a record 17.6 million short tons, unshelled basis. This volume of production would exceed the previous record of 1963 by 7 percent and the 1955-59 average by one-fifth.

This year's peanut production is characterized by indicated increases in all of the 5 major producing countries--India, Mainland China, Nigeria, the United States and Senegal. The increases in these countries alone could account for the estimated expansion from last year in world production of over 1.1 million tons. In addition, however, larger crops also were produced in the Sudan, Argentina, Burma and a number of other countries. There were declines in a few countries, especially Brazil and South Africa.

The estimated expansion this year of 6 percent in North American peanut production resulted chiefly from the large crop in the United States. The November 1 estimate of U.S. production at almost 1.1 million tons was 8 percent above the 1963 outturn and more than one-third above the 1955-59 average. The almost 1.4 million acres picked and threshed was slightly less than last year's, but the indicated yield of a record 1,589 pounds per acre exceeds the previous record of 1963 by 154 pounds. Despite the adverse weather brought on by tropical storms, record high yields were obtained in all Southeastern States.

Mexico's production decline, indicated at about 14 percent, is attributed largely to the decrease in Jalisca, which reflects the government encouragement given to corn production in that important producing state.

The decline of almost 10 percent in South American peanut crops harveste early this year resulted mainly from the sharply reduced outturn in Brazil, which was only partially offset by an increase in Argentina. At 455,000 tons, Brazil's crop was one-fifth less than a year earlier and over one-third less than the 1962 record. The reduction resulted primarily from drought in the main producing regions of Sao Paulo where almost no rain fell from mid-November until early February. The significant effect of this is the shortage of peanut oil for local consumption.

In Argentina acreage planted to peanuts rose to a record high mainly because the drought in Cordoba Province, the major producing area, did not permit seeding of winter crops. However, wet weather in April delayed the harvest and reduced yields, and the outturn was 367,000 tons, only moderately above the previous year's reduced crop.

African peanut production is expected to be up moderately from last year, although estimates for many countries are not yet available. Indications are that Nigeria is harvesting the biggest crop of record. Rains came early this year, and the seasonal and geographic distribution was good. Consequently, food crops, which are planted before peanuts, got off to a good start with no replanting necessary and, as a result, peanut planting started on time and proceeded favorably. A good year for food crops is usually an especially good year for peanuts, while an average year for food crops portends a poor year for peanuts. Purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for crushing and export are forecast at a record high of 1,064,000 short tons (950,000 long tons), shelled basis, compared with purchases of 881,000 tons (786,727) from the 1963 crop and 976,000 tons (871,516) from the previous record of 1962. Purchases of this volume could indicate a total crop of about 1,800,000 tons, unshelled basis--an increase of one-sixth from last year's estimated outturn.

Senegal also is harvesting a good crop of peanuts this year as a result of favorable weather. Commercial production for crushing and export is forecast at 926,000 short tons (840,000 metric tons), unshelled basis, compared with 873,000 tons (792,000) from the 1963 crop and the record 994,000 tons (901,764) from the 1961 crop. Total production this year is forecast at 1,050,000 short tons unshelled basis, about 6 percent above last year's estimated total. Increased acreage this year reportedly is due to the influx of refugees from Portuguese Guinea who are accustomed to producing peanuts for food purposes.

The 1962 and 1963 estimates of peanut production in what was formerly the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have been revised upward on the basis of more complete data that have recently become available. These data indicate that sharp expansion has occurred in production in recent years, specificially in Rhodesia, the country formerly known as Southern Rhodesia. Total production in 1964, however, estimated at 268,000 tons, is moderately below last year's largely because of reduced production in Zambia and Malawi (formerly Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, respectively).

Drought in the growing season considerably dimmed the early outlook for a substantially greater production this year in South Africa. While acreage increased one-third from a year earlier, the outturn at 219,000 tons was down one-fourth.

Peanut production in the Sudan has risen sharply in the last decade, reportedly because of the use of improved varieties of seed and because of good weather. Following a record outturn in 1961, inadequate rains in 1962 and 1963 reduced yields. While rains this year have been excessive, production may approximate 200,000 tons, which would be an increase of one-fifth from last year's crop.

This year's peanut production in Asia may show a substantial expansion from 1963 if current estimates of increases in all major producing countries--particularly India and Mainland China--materialize. Harvesting of India's new crop began in September but final official estimates of acreage and production will not be available until 1965. Because of high prices of peanuts and peanut oil this year, farmers are said to have planted peanuts on every available piece of cultivable land, and an overall increase of 5 to 10 percent is expected in acreage as well as in production. Weather reportedly has been exceptionally favorable during both the sowing and the growing periods, and timely rains further aided the standing crop. Outturn thus has been estimated at a record of almost 6.2 million tons, 6 percent or 341,000 tons above the previous record last year.

Estimates of peanut acreage (except for 1950-54) and production in Mainland China have been revised in line with data that have recently become available. Peanut acreage apparently trended downward from the peak year of 1956 until 1963, indicating that the acreage expansion of this crop during the First-5-Year Plan at the expense of grain crops apparently had been carried to an excess. A seed shortage in 1959 resulted in a particularly sharp reduction that year. This factor persisted in 1960, and together with the increasing need for grains following the poor-crop years of 1959 and 1960, brought about further reductions in peanut acreages in 1960, 1961 and 1962. By the end of 1962, the policy of giving grain crops highest priority apparently had resulted in an improvement in the grain situation and, consequently, some improvement in the food situation. It was possible, therefore, to increase the peanut acreage moderately in 1963. With the further improvement in the food situation in 1963 and a pressing need for more vegetable oil a further and substantial increase in acreage is believed to have occurred in 1964.

Following a decline in production corresponding to that in acreage, output in 1963 rose from the low level of 1962, attributed not only to increased acreage but also to generally favorable weather. In 1964 moisture conditions at planting time were better than normal, and the weather was generally favorable as the season advanced. Moreover, it is believed that chemical fertilizers were generally available in greater quantities this year than ever before. Consequently, the crop has been estimated at 2.5 million tons from 4.6 million acres, one-fifth larger than the estimate of last year's crop.

As for other major producing countries of Asia, Burma's peanut crop is expected to be up about one-fifth from last year's and Taiwan's one-fourth; crops in Japan and Thailand are expected to be up moderately and in Indonesia only slightly.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Production				
	Average					Average				
	1950-54	1955-59	1962	1963	1964 3/	1950-54	1955-59	1962	1963	1964 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
United States	1,718	1,501	1,412	1,409	1,380	763.3	799.3	904.9	1,011.1	1,096.4
Mexico	136	163	181	188	173	77.8	92.5	98.8	103.0	88.2
Cuba	4/ 24	30	---	---	---	5.5	9.3	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	4/ 68	117	124	124	124	24.0	59.4	57.2	52.7	57.8
Estimated total 5/	1,955	1,825	1,805	1,805	1,760	872.5	965.0	1,092.5	1,193.0	1,268.5
South America:										
Argentina	336	526	691	657	851	154.4	260.9	477.3	343.9	367.1
Brazil	339	6/ 486	6/ 1,177	6/ 1,018	6/ 1,082	160.6	269.9	714.1	561.7	454.9
Paraguay	31	28	26	---	---	12.1	10.9	10.0	---	---
Uruguay	13	20	25	23	19	5.6	5.9	8.6	7.8	7.7
Estimated total 5/	750	1,105	1,970	1,730	2,035	341.0	563.5	1,231.5	948.0	864.0
Europe:										
Greece	6	5	7	7	---	5.3	5.1	6.7	6.7	---
Italy	11	13	14	12	---	9.0	11.6	13.6	12.7	---
Spain	20	18	16	---	---	13.5	10.4	11.1	8.8	---
Estimated total (excluding USSR) 5/	50	45	45	40	40	32.0	31.0	34.0	30.5	31.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	21	4/ 1	7/	7/	7/	---	4/	7/	7/	7/
Africa:										
Sudan	103	399	---	---	---	24.8	128.8	165.0	165.0	200.0
U.A.R.	29	38	55	55	56	23.3	34.2	54.4	49.9	55.0
Angola	---	4/ 94	---	---	---	4/8/ 4.7	4/ 22.0	36.4	38.0	33.0
Cameroon	320	4/ 361	---	---	---	90.2	87.6	88.0	---	---
Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, and Gabon	4/ 412	556	---	---	---	101.0	193.3	---	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville)	705	692	---	---	---	195.6	193.4	93.7	99.0	---
Gambia	4/ 215	---	---	---	---	71.6	80.8	84.0	85.0	---
Ghana	136	4/ 137	---	---	---	48.5	44.5	110.0	115.0	---
Guinea	136	4/	---	---	---	30.4	4/ 27.6	22.3	---	---
Malagasy Republic	57	102	100	---	---	20.7	30.9	35.3	35.0	---
Mali	411	---	---	---	---	103.0	124.0	115.0	130.0	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	19.5	40.0	34.7	41.3	51.5
Niger	313	690	798	787	---	71.8	162.3	226.4	242.9	253.5
Nigeria	---	4/ 3,500	---	---	---	851.0	1,102.5	1,670.0	1,535.0	1,800.0
Portuguese Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 36.7	4/ 66.0	70.5	---	---
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of 9/	---	---	---	---	---	4/10/ 33.4	10/ 59.1	277.0	289.0	268.0
Senegal	1,684	4/ 2,175	2,505	2,595	2,645	599.5	4/ 925.0	955.0	995.0	1,050.0
Tanganyika 10/	188	---	---	---	---	32.4	21.6	28.3	33.8	26.1
Uganda	379	425	615	---	---	183.8	185.9	179.7	---	---
South Africa	445	4/ 550	6/ 722	6/ 973	6/ 1,077	144.1	203.6	205.5	294.0	219.0
Estimated total 5/	9,335	11,960	13,490	13,790	13,995	2,847.0	3,903.0	4,929.5	5,001.5	5,280.0
Asia:										
Israel	4	12	9	10	6	6.9	17.4	13.7	14.3	9.3
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	12	20	25	23	---	11.5	22.8	27.0	25.4	28.0
China, Mainland	4,295	5,815	3,755	4,005	4,645	2,435.0	3,065.0	1,800.0	2,095.0	2,525.0
Burma	726	905	6/ 1,536	6/ 1,650	6/ 1,550	188.9	265.5	446.9	330.4	---
China, Taiwan 6/	210	248	238	241	---	67.1	96.0	105.3	100.8	125.0
India	11,859	14,717	16,962	16,814	17,000	3,812.5	5,000.4	5,314.4	5,831.8	6,173.0
Indonesia	714	816	923	1,080	1,013	346.4	378.6	416.2	444.1	446.5
Japan	59	91	159	152	154	34.0	76.2	165.0	166.7	171.0
Philippines	61	71	49	48	47	17.3	19.6	12.0	12.3	11.9
Thailand	178	221	211	6/ 237	6/ 247	84.8	123.1	123.9	132.3	138.0
Estimated total (excluding USSR) 5/	18,130	23,025	24,055	24,460	25,125	7,024.0	9,110.0	8,507.0	9,246.0	10,126.5
Oceania: Australia	21	39	34	35	35	10.2	18.5	16.8	22.5	22.5
Estimated total	21	39	34	35	35	10.2	18.6	16.9	22.6	22.6
Estimated world total 5/	30,312	38,000	41,400	41,910	42,990	11,136.7	14,592.1	15,811.5	16,441.5	17,592.5

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 50 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ The Federation has now been dissolved into 3 separate countries--Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and Malawi (Nyasaland). 10/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

1964 WOOL PRODUCTION
UP SLIGHTLY

World wool production in 1964 (including the 1964-65 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 5,810 million pounds, up less than 1 percent from the previous year.

The amount of wool available for movement into world trade from the major producing countries, however, will be substantially higher than a year ago because of larger carry-over stocks of unsold wool in most of the major producing countries, and slightly higher production. Partially offsetting is the reduced production in North America and the USSR.

Australian production in 1964-65 is forecast to rise about 2 percent to 1,813 million pounds. With carry-over stocks slightly higher, total wool available for export is expected to rise. In March 1964 sheep numbers were estimated at a record 164.7 million head, and only by forecasting a reduced clip per head is the prospective increased output for 1964-65 held at a modest amount.

New Zealand production in 1963-64 failed to reach expected levels and in fact dropped for only the second time in the last 13 years. Output was 616 million pounds, 4 million less than the previous year. Forecasts of the current season are for 634 million pounds, a rise of 3 percent.

Argentine wool production in 1964-65 is forecast at 450 million pounds, up 29 million pounds from the previous season. To this must be added the sharply increased carry-over stocks of 41 million pounds. Exports during the season ended September 30, 1964 were off more than one-third from 1962-63, and there was a sharp rise in stocks held by producers. Carry-over stocks are estimated to be the highest since 1959. When the 1963-64 season began in October 1963, producers were being offered high prices for their wool. Within a few months, however, the peso began to strengthen and world wool prices dropped slightly. Exporters could no longer offer growers the high prices and growers apparently would not accept lower offers.

As the new season begins in Argentina, world wool prices are lower than they were a year ago. Also the Argentine Government has imposed exchange controls. Growers appear to be waiting for a further deterioration in the value of the peso before they sell. Some exporters feel that the value of the peso will have to fall to 160 per dollar to encourage exports effectively. The peso is currently worth about 144 per dollar.

Early season estimates place Uruguayan production in 1964-65 slightly below the previous year. However, with carry-over stocks of unsold wool threefold from last year at 41 million pounds, total supplies available for export are considerably higher than at the beginning of last season. As in Argentina, growers refused peso prices early in the year as being too low, and when world prices dropped, growers' and exporters' price ideas were farther apart than ever.

South African wool production in 1964-65 is expected to drop about 7 million pounds below the previous year. The winter just ended was excessively cold and prolonged and followed on the heels of the drought the previous summer.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60 annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 2/	Percent change 1964 / 1956-60	Percent change 1964 / 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:						
Canada	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	-19	- 4
United States 3/	308.8	299.4	287.0	270.0	-13	- 6
Mexico	9.6	12.5	12.9	11.0	+35	+ 1
Total North America 4/	330.0	320.0	310.0	290.0	-12	- 6
South America:						
Argentina	448.1	437.6	421.0	450.0	+--	+ 7
Brazil	60.4	55.7	56.7	58.9	- 2	+ 4
Chile	48.7	53.1	53.8	55.1	+13	+ 2
Falkland Islands	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.5	+22	+ 6
Peru	20.9	23.3	24.2	22.0	+ 5	- 9
Uruguay	180.2	189.6	194.0	192.0	+ 9	+ 4
Total South America 4/	780.0	780.0	770.0	800.0	+ 2	+ 4
Europe:						
France	62.9	70.0	61.7	62.0	- 1	+--
Germany, West	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.5	- 9	+--
Greece	25.1	26.5	26.6	26.7	+ 6	+--
Ireland	21.2	26.6	26.2	26.5	+25	+ 1
Italy	30.4	29.6	29.4	29.0	- 5	- 1
Norway	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	--	--
Portugal	23.8	25.4	25.6	25.6	+ 8	+--
Spain	72.6	66.0	66.1	60.0	-12	- 3
United Kingdom	116.3	129.7	123.2	126.6	+ 8	+ 2
Total West Europe 4/	385.0	405.0	390.0	390.0	+ 1	+--
Bulgaria	38.3	50.2	50.0	50.0	+30	+--
Hungary	16.3	20.3	22.0	22.0	+35	+--
Poland	20.4	18.0	17.0	16.5	-19	- 3
Rumania	44.6	52.0	52.5	53.0	+19	+ 1
Yugoslavia	31.2	26.4	28.6	25.0	-20	-13
Total East Europe 4/	180.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	+ 8	+--
Total Europe 4/	565.0	600.0	585.0	585.0	+ 4	+--
USSR (Europe and Asia)	690.0	818.8	825.0	790.0	+14	- 4

(Continued)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60 annual 1962-64 1/ (Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 2/	Percent change 1964 1956-60	Percent change 1964 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
Africa:						
Algeria	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	--	--
Morocco	34.9	32.5	34.0	35.3	+ 1	+ 4
Tunisia	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	--
Egypt	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	+ 6	--
South Africa, Rep.of 5/	323.2	322.0	329.0	322.0	+ 3	+ 2
Total Africa 4/	405.0	405.0	410.0	405.0	+ 3	+ 2
Asia:						
Iran	41.9	38.6	41.9	39.7	- 5	- 5
Iraq	24.7	24.0	25.0	25.0	+ 1	--
Turkey (Europe & Asia)	91.2	94.2	97.2	99.2	+ 9	+ 2
Syria	18.2	17.8	18.7	22.0	+21	+18
India	73.8	75.8	76.0	78.0	+ 6	+ 3
Japan	7.5	4.2	3.2	2.5	-67	-22
Pakistan	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.0	+ 2	+ 2
Total Asia 4/	495.0	485.0	490.0	495.0	--	+ 1
Oceania:						
Australia	1,578.8	1,672.5	1,781.7	1,812.9	+15	+ 2
New Zealand	538.3	620.0	616.0	634.0	+18	+ 3
Total Oceania 4/	2,120.0	2,290.0	2,400.0	2,445.0	+15	+ 2
Total World 4/ 6/	5,385.0	5,700.0	5,790.0	5,810.0	+ 8	+ 1

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 6/ Rounded to five of million.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

ANOTHER LARGE WORLD
CORN CROP FORECAST

The 1964 world corn crop will be second only to the record harvest in 1963, according to preliminary forecasts of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The world total is tentatively placed at 7,755 million bushels, 300 million less than last year's record.

A 13 percent reduction in the U.S. outturn is the principal change, though Western Europe's total is also down because of a sharp drop in France's production. These reductions much more than offset increases in other areas. The U.S. crop, at its lower level, represents 46 percent of world production, compared with 51 percent in 1963.

Combining the corn forecast with earlier forecasts for barley and oats, a total outturn of 366 million short tons of these three feed grains is indicated. This is about 2 percent below the record level of 374 million tons in 1963 but is 13 percent above the 1955-59 average. Compared with a year ago, smaller outturns of corn and oats were partly offset by a record barley crop.

World trade in feed grains is expected to continue its upward trend in 1964-65. The most important markets will continue to be the United Kingdom, Japan, Spain, and Italy. Imports into other western European countries may decline slightly because of larger production of feed grains and other feedstuffs in 1964.

North America's corn production is estimated at 3,920 million bushels, 515 million less than the record 1963 harvest. A reduction of 541 million bushels in the U.S. crop is due to a 4 percent cut in acreage and smaller yields. Most other North and Central American countries have larger harvests than a year ago. The increase is especially marked in Canada where a crop of 53 million bushels sets a new record and is 47 percent above the good 1963 outturn. Reported yields of 80 bushels per acre are about 20 bushels per acre above the U.S. yields.

Corn production is smaller in Western Europe, with an estimated 320 million bushels well below the record 1963 production of 385 million. A sharp reduction in France's crop accounts for the drop. As reported at 77 million bushels, production there is little more than half the record harvest of 152 million a year ago. Production is larger than last year in Italy and Spain, the other important producers.

Preliminary reports indicate a bumper corn crop in Eastern Europe. Most of the increase is reported for Rumania and Yugoslavia, but firm estimates are not yet available. Acreage is reported larger than in 1963 and with higher yields.

(Continued on page 32)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	514	421	552	660	59.8	76.0	65.5	80.2	30,718	32,025	36,184	52,965
United States 5/	66,409	56,609	60,654	58,399	48.7	64.2	67.3	60.6	3,234,891	3,636,673	4,081,791	3,541,061
El Salvador	431	489	481	-	14.5	17.3	17.0	-	6,240	8,400	8,200	-
Guatemala	1,549	1,655	-	-	11.3	13.6	-	-	17,500	23,130	23,270	24,400
Honduras	822	988	997	-	11.7	12.1	12.1	-	9,630	11,950	12,050	-
Mexico	14,292	15,814	16,780	17,300	13.3	13.6	14.9	-	190,630	215,000	250,000	-
Nicaragua	369	347	-	-	12.5	14.2	-	-	4,620	4,930	4,400	-
Cuba	432	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	-	6,800	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	85,810	77,740	82,930	81,360	41.0	50.9	53.5	48.2	3,515,000	3,955,000	4,435,000	3,920,000
Europe:												
Austria	125	134	123	128	47.0	56.7	62.2	60.9	5,870	7,600	7,650	7,800
France	1,455	2,139	2,352	2,258	41.8	34.7	64.8	34.3	60,770	74,250	152,400	77,400
Greece	537	440	478	391	19.1	23.8	25.7	29.5	10,270	10,490	12,280	11,550
Italy	3,272	2,970	2,960	2,860	42.6	43.3	49.3	53.1	139,280	128,470	145,850	151,960
Portugal	1,187	1,243	1,268	1,186	15.0	18.7	16.0	17.3	17,770	23,260	20,350	20,500
Spain	940	1,097	1,167	1,211	34.2	33.0	37.1	39.0	32,180	36,220	43,300	47,240
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	7,540	8,070	8,390	8,090	35.5	35.3	45.9	39.6	268,000	285,000	385,000	320,000
Albania	357	-	-	-	19.0	-	-	-	6,780	-	-	-
Bulgaria	1,841	1,609	1,619	-	27.2	37.3	43.2	-	50,000	60,000	70,000	-
Czechoslovakia	434	497	534	570	40.7	37.2	45.4	-	17,670	18,500	24,250	-
Hungary	3,194	3,185	3,184	3,000	36.2	40.1	43.9	-	115,600	127,600	139,790	-
Rumania	8,764	7,677	8,331	8,810	20.5	25.3	28.2	-	180,000	194,200	234,780	-
Yugoslavia	6,227	6,079	5,955	6,010	29.8	34.8	35.6	-	185,500	207,500	211,800	-
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	20,960	19,450	20,030	20,500	26.7	31.6	34.2	36.8	560,000	615,000	685,000	755,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	28,500	27,520	28,420	28,590	29.1	32.7	37.6	37.6	828,000	900,000	1,070,000	1,075,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	11,925	17,300	17,300	-	26.8	22.3	22.3	-	320,000	385,000	385,000	-
Asia:												
Turkey	1,737	1,648	1,656	1,668	17.7	15.5	19.6	19.4	30,690	25,600	32,500	32,300
China, Mainland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435,000	-	-	-
India	9,949	11,385	11,234	11,500	12.9	15.8	15.9	16.4	128,100	180,230	178,220	188,970
Indonesia	5,611	7,758	8,154	9,390	14.8	16.4	16.9	14.7	82,850	127,430	138,000	138,000
Japan 5/	121	104	95	89	32.2	39.2	42.9	38.2	3,900	4,080	4,080	3,400
Pakistan	1,097	1,150	1,249	-	16.4	16.7	16.7	-	18,020	19,200	20,880	-
Philippines	3,889	4,817	4,799	4,864	9.8	9.7	10.4	10.5	38,190	46,680	49,840	51,060
Thailand	275	830	1,107	1,147	21.7	32.3	32.0	33.6	5,960	26,770	35,430	38,580
Estimated total 6/	46,540	55,220	55,810	56,920	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.7	790,000	930,000	980,000	1,010,000

Africa:												
Morocco	1,147	1,104	1,143	1,112	10.1	12.4	13.7	11.3	11,620	13,680	15,620	12,600
U.A.R., Egypt	1,921	1,901	1,759	1,759	33.3	41.5	37.5	-	63,920	78,850	65,940	-
Angola	1,453	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	15,000	19,000	20,000	-
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,182	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	19,690	-	-	-
Former French West Africa	1,705	-	-	-	9.6	-	-	-	16,320	-	-	-
Kenya 7/	500	-	-	-	26.2	-	-	-	13,110	-	-	-
Malagasy Republic	204	250	255	247	12.9	14.4	13.9	15.1	2,640	3,620	3,540	3,740
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	2,960	-	-	-	17.6	-	-	-	52,000	65,000	67,000	-
South Africa, Republic of	9,540	-	-	-	14.9	-	-	-	141,950	240,000	185,000	-
Estimated total 6/	28,790	32,270	31,530	31,630	16.0	20.1	18.1	19.8	460,000	650,000	570,000	625,000
South America:												
Argentina	5,855	6,537	7,272	-	29.7	27.5	28.9	-	173,710	180,000	210,000	-
Brazil	15,152	18,103	17,791	-	19.7	22.1	17.0	-	299,000	400,000	303,000	-
Chile	169	180	184	-	28.2	33.1	39.3	-	4,760	5,960	7,240	-
Colombia	1,585	1,720	1,809	-	19.0	17.2	17.0	-	30,170	29,680	30,790	-
Ecuador	481	490	558	-	12.3	11.1	11.9	-	5,900	5,450	5,900	-
Peru	605	658	672	-	19.1	21.7	22.3	-	11,530	14,250	14,960	-
Uruguay	777	584	413	-	8.9	13.9	8.7	-	6,920	8,100	3,600	-
Venezuela	702	1,194	-	-	19.1	17.8	-	-	13,380	21,280	16,940	-
Estimated total 6/	26,020	30,250	30,640	30,650	21.5	22.5	19.9	21.5	560,000	680,000	610,000	660,000
Oceania:												
Australia	180	212	202	198	31.7	35.4	28.7	-	5,700	7,500	5,800	-
New Zealand	6	8	8	-	55.0	62.5	70.0	-	330	600	560	-
Estimated total 6/	190	220	210	210	32.1	36.8	30.5	33.3	6,100	8,100	6,400	7,000
Estimated world total 6/	227,780	240,520	246,840	245,420	28.4	31.2	32.6	31.6	6,480,000	7,510,000	8,055,000	7,755,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Corn for grain only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Corn production is also estimated to be significantly larger in the Soviet Union. Some acreage reduction from the high level of the past 3 years is estimated, but yields appear to have been good.

Asia's production is estimated to be moderately larger than in 1963, which was at an all-time high. Most of the principal producers shared in the modest increase.

The outlook is good for an increase in Africa but, since some of the principal producers are in the Southern Hemisphere, it is too early for a definite appraisal and conditions between now and harvest time in early 1965 will determine the final outcome.

In South America, also, the crop is in the early growth stage and conditions up to March/April may change the outlook, which is presently good. Thus forecasts are subject to considerable revision as the growing season advances. If the season is normal or better, the crop should be well above the poor harvest of early 1964 in Brazil, the leading producer of the continent.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania and a crop of 7 million bushels is forecast.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER UP 85 PERCENT

U.S. exports of rice totaled almost 73,000 metric tons, milled equivalent, in September 1964--an increase of 85 percent from the 39,000 tons in September 1963.

Larger exports to West Germany and the Philippines more than offset drops in exports to Indonesia and the Republic of South Africa. Exports to the Philippines rose from a negligible amount in September 1963 to 39,700 tons in September 1964.

A serious rice shortage developed in the Philippines in 1963 due to a drought and decreased acreage caused by a shift to sugar and other food crops. Philippine output in 1964-65 is expected to increase substantially over a year earlier, but will still be short of domestic requirements.

On the other hand, exports to Indonesia fell from 13,500 tons in the same month a year ago to none in September 1964.

In Indonesia, the delayed onset of the rainy season resulted in the late 1964 harvest and lower production of rice. However, the eventual harvest was larger than expected and with the assistance of one million tons of imported rice, the food situation improved substantially during the year.

The most important development in Indonesia's food situation over the past year has been the announcement that effective August 17, 1964, no new rice import contracts were to be made. Even if previously planned imports of 400,000 tons of rice from Thailand and Burma in 1965 are carried out, there would be at least a half million tons less rice available to the Indonesian government for its use in meeting commitments to the armed forces, government employees and emergency use in rice deficit areas.

Exports to Asia during September 1964 accounted for the largest increase to an area, with the Philippines receiving 84 percent of the U.S. total to all destinations.

Shipments of 108,500 tons during August-September 1964 increased 30 percent over the same two months of 1963. Exports to Asia show the largest percentage increase--62 percent--as compared with August-September 1963, and 55 percent of total U.S. exports in this period. The volume to the Philippines increased by 50,000 tons and to West Germany by 5,600 tons.

(Table page 34)

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY
AND OATS UP 32 PERCENT

Australian exports of barley and oats of 733,000 metric tons during July-June 1963-64 were up 32 percent from the 556,000 tons shipped during July-June 1962-63.

The barley crop in Australia is significantly better than the 1962-63 crop, and the demand for Australian barley has been strong in recent months and prices realized on export markets are better than last year.

Barley exports for July-June 1963-64 totaled 429,000 tons and showed a gain of 83 percent over the 234,000 shipped during the same period a year earlier. For the first time since 1959 Japan has become a major buyer of Australian barley, and in view of the substantial sales made to this destination, it appears that the exportable surplus will be rapidly cleared. Japan was the major destination, but substantial shipments also went to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Exports of oats totaled 304,000 tons during July-June 1963-64 and were slightly less than the 322,000 shipped during July-June 1962-63. The largest market for oats was Communist China, which took 100,000 tons compared with 27,000 tons for the same period last year. However, significant decreases were noted in shipments to West Germany and the United Kingdom.

(Table on page 35)

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, September 1964, with comparisons

Destination	Aug.-July: 1963-64	August-September: 1963	August-September: 1964	September: 1963	September: 1964
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	45.8	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.3
Nicaragua	9.2	2.5	0.9	0	0.9
Bahamas	5.0	0.5	.5	0.2	.3
Jamaica	9.5	1.1	1.4	.6	.7
Dominican Republic	45.5	10.5	0	2/	0
Trinidad	0.1	2/	2/	0	2/
Netherlands Antilles	4.8	.8	1.4	.3	.7
Venezuela	2.7	2/	0	2/	0
Peru	37.5	.2	.2	.1	.1
Chile	6.9	.4	.8	2/	.3
Other countries	7.8	1.6	1.5	.6	.5
Total	174.8	19.8	9.3	3.1	4.8
Western Europe:					
EEC:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	15.7	.4	.2	.2	2/
France	.5	.3	.7	.3	.2
Germany, West	45.4	.7	6.3	.5	3.7
Italy	2/	2/	2/	2/	0
Netherlands	36.3	1.8	1.6	.8	2/
Total	97.9	3.2	8.8	1.8	3.9
Other Western Europe:					
Portugal	3.3	2/	0	0	0
Sweden	4.0	.5	1.1	.2	.5
United Kingdom	42.4	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.4
Switzerland	8.0	.5	1.4	.2	.7
Other countries	6.2	.7	2.7	.4	1.5
Total	64.8	4.0	8.2	2.1	4.1
Eastern Europe:					
Poland	15.0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	68.3	0	0	0	0
Total	83.3	0	0	0	0
Total Europe	246.0	7.2	17.0	3.7	8.0
Asia:					
Iraq	27.3	.3	.2	0	0
Israel	8.9	.3	1.0	.3	.6
Kuwait	4.3	.7	.2	.4	.1
Saudi Arabia	43.5	6.3	4.1	5.4	3.2
Aden	6.0	.9	1.1	.5	.7
India	353.8	10.1	0	0	0
Indonesia	61.7	13.5	0	13.5	0
Japan	105.2	2/	2/	2/	2/
Malaysia	19.1	0	2/	0	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands, n.e.c.	63.9	4.6	2.3	2.0	1.2
Philippines, Republic of	24.9	2/	50.0	2/	39.7
Other countries	2.3	.3	1.0	.2	.2
Total	720.9	37.0	59.9	22.3	45.7
Africa:					
West Africa, n.e.c.	93.5	0	2/	0	2/
Ghana	26.8	2.8	6.7	2.6	4.8
Liberia	31.2	2.2	5.8	1.6	3.3
Congo, Republic of	12.9	3.2	.1	0	0
South Africa, Republic of	56.9	8.5	5.1	4.0	2.6
Other countries	13.2	.7	3.3	.2	2.7
Total	234.5	17.4	21.0	8.4	13.4
Oceania	8.9	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.0
World total	1,385.1	83.4	108.5	39.4	72.9

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 50 tons.

BARLEY AND OATS: Australian exports by country of destination, July-June 1962-63 and July-June 1963-64.

Country of destination	July-June 1962-63			July-June 1963-64 1/		
	Barley	Oats	Total	Barley	Oats	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
Barbados	--	718	718	--	676	676
Panama	--	--	--	61	193	254
Others	--	153	153	3	158	161
Total	--	871	871	64	1,027	1,091
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	508	687	1,195	--	--	--
Germany, West	1,572	154,687	156,259	1,250	70,082	71,332
Italy	49,067	14,976	64,043	25,782	1,504	27,286
Netherlands	34,072	57,203	91,275	65,022	60,799	125,821
Total EEC	85,219	227,553	312,772	92,054	132,385	224,439
Denmark	5,334	1,742	7,076	--	3,085	3,085
Norway	2,772	--	2,772	2,950	--	2,950
Ireland	8,356	--	8,356	--	--	--
Greece	14,835	--	14,835	--	--	--
United Kingdom	67,298	22,407	59,705	98,696	4,056	102,752
Others	412	169	581	--	--	--
Total	184,226	251,871	436,097	193,700	139,526	333,226
Asia:						
India	--	722	722	--	1,223	1,223
Japan	--	3,821	3,821	117,884	5,577	123,461
China (Mainland)	--	26,875	26,875	18,688	100,077	118,765
Hong Kong	--	558	558	232	834	1,066
Malaysia	--	1,150	1,150	26	2,963	2,989
Arabia Peninsula States	19,643	357	20,000	30,312	461	30,773
Phillipines	--	998	998	--	1,126	1,126
Israel	2,028	342	2,370	--	2,874	2,874
Others	802	623	1,425	43	181	224
Total	22,473	35,446	57,919	167,185	115,316	282,501
Africa:						
Republic of South Africa	--	2,709	2,709	--	8,861	8,861
Mozambique	803	255	1,058	254	--	254
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	956	788	1,744	1,182	1,403	2,585
Others	--	573	573	45	298	343
Total	1,759	4,325	6,084	1,481	10,562	12,043
Oceania Countries	--	--	--	12	1,037	1,049
Others unspecified 2/	25,662	29,453	55,115	66,876	36,438	103,314
Total	234,120	321,966	556,086	429,318	303,906	733,224

1/ Preliminary
2/ No further breakdown available
3/ Compiled from official and other sources of information

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS SET NEW RECORDS

Australian exports of wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) set new records in the 1963-64 fiscal year. The 288 million bushels shipped during the year was the largest amount in history. Largely responsible for these record level exports were the shipments to Mainland China and the USSR. The United Kingdom also took large amounts of wheat and flour from Australia. Below-average crops during the past two years coupled with a large population increase created a deficit in supplies of wheat in China. Australian shipments of wheat and flour to this country increased approximately 18 percent from 76 million bushels in 1962-63 to 90 million bushels in 1963-64. Similar shipments to the USSR increased from less than a million bushels in the previous fiscal year to 56 million bushels this year; those to the United Kingdom increased from 19 million bushels to 29 million bushels. The need for more wheat in these latter countries was largely because of the poor crops in Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

Wheat and flour shipments to European countries were almost 4 times as great as in the 1962-63 period, due largely to those going to the USSR and the United Kingdom. The 56 million bushels to the USSR and the 29 million bushels to the United Kingdom represented 83 percent of the European total. Another 8 percent or 8 million bushels went to West Germany.

The Oceanic area denoted the next largest increase. The 11 million bushels shipped in this area was 50 percent greater in 1963-64 than the 8 million bushels reported last year with the bulk of the wheat and flour destined for New Zealand.

Approximately 57 percent of all the wheat and flour exported by Australia in the 1963-64 fiscal year went to Asiatic countries. Of the 164 million bushels shipped to this area, 55 percent went to Mainland China. Another 11 percent or 19 million bushels were destined for Japan. This latter amount represented an increase of 48 percent over last year. Reduced Japanese production as a result of prolonged rains prior to and during the harvest season accounted for this increased need for Australian wheat.

Australian flour shipments were up 11 percent this year. Of the 32 million bushels going to all parts of the world, 19 percent or over 6 million bushels went to the USSR, 18 percent or almost 6 million went to Ceylon, and 12 percent or 4 million bushels went to Malaysia. Other countries receiving sizeable amounts of flour are the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Singapore, and South Arabia.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian Exports by Country of Destination,
July 1962-June and July 1963-June 1964

Destination	July 1962-June 1963			July 1963-June 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	--	--	--	--	3	3
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	7	7
Barbados	9	46	55	--	118	118
Cuba	--	--	--	1	--	1
Jamaica	1	41	42	11	65	76
Leeward Islands	--	--	--	--	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	--	--	--	--	3/	3/
Trinidad and Tobago	--	41	41	--	165	165
Windward Islands	--	3/	3/	--	12	12
British Guiana	--	21	21	--	30	30
Chile	714	--	714	--	--	--
Peru	--	19	19	--	29	29
Surinam	--	11	11	--	19	19
Total	724	179	903	12	449	461
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	2	2
West Germany	2,012	--	2,012	8,304	3/	8,304
Total	2,012	--	2,012	8,304	2	8,306
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	5	5
Ireland	1,292	--	1,292	1,798	7	1,805
Malta	623	--	623	679	--	679
Norway	2,739	--	2,739	4,169	--	4,169
Portugal	--	10	10	--	8	8
Spain	3,031	--	3,031	1,236	--	1,236
Sweden	--	--	--	--	3/	3/
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	4	4
United Kingdom	16,317	3,060	19,377	26,334	2,234	28,568
Total	24,002	3,070	27,072	34,216	2,258	36,474
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	878	--	878	1,417	--	1,417
U.S.S.R.	23	--	23	49,806	6,149	55,955
Total	901	--	901	51,223	6,149	57,372
Total Europe	26,915	3,070	29,985	93,743	8,409	102,152
Asia:						
Aden	756	1,787	2,543	--	--	--
Bahrain	17	197	214	14	174	188
Iran	705	--	705	1,163	15	1,178
Iraq	--	--	--	4,876	--	4,876
Israel	--	--	--	244	--	244
Kuwait	--	708	708	--	724	724
Lebanon	3,131	--	3,131	5,274	1	5,275
Qatar	--	134	134	--	122	122
Other	83	641	724	84	694	778
Saudi Arabia	467	744	1,211	746	577	1,323
South Arabia	--	--	--	1,213	1,858	3,071
Yemen	--	7	7	--	12	12
Burma	573	282	855	324	21	345
Brunei	--	29	29	--	28	28
Cambodia	--	15	15	--	5	5
Ceylon	11	4,752	4,763	14	5,772	5,786
India	7,144	--	7,144	7,572	1	7,573
Indonesia	--	254	254	--	225	225
Laos	--	19	19	--	--	--
Macao	--	--	--	--	1	1
Malaysia	560	3,880	4,440	187	3,979	4,166
British Borneo	--	--	--	--	108	108
North Borneo	--	--	--	3/	99	99

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian Exports by Country of Destination,
July 1962-June and July 1963-June 1964 (Continued)

Destination	July 1962-June 1963			July 1963-June 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia: (Continued)						
Pakistan	5,596	248	5,844	2,043	15	2,058
Philippines, Republic of	246	475	721	829	2,323	3,152
Sarawak	--	253	253	3/	230	230
Singapore	32	2,371	2,403	1,588	2,180	3,768
Thailand	8	786	794	565	676	1,241
Timor	--	--	--	--	60	60
Vietnam, North	--	232	232	--	--	--
China, Mainland	76,230	--	76,230	39,964	--	89,964
Hong Kong	2,506	271	2,777	2,051	164	2,215
Japan	12,673	--	12,673	18,800	3/	18,800
Korea, North	1,694	--	1,694	--	--	--
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	3,143	3/	3,143
Taiwan	221	--	221	3,566	3/	3,566
Total	112,653	18,085	130,738	144,260	20,064	164,324
Oceania:						
Christmas Island	--	--	--	--	7	7
Cocos Island	--	--	--	--	3/	3/
Fiji	--	581	581	2	590	592
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	--	64	64	10	67	77
Guam	--	--	--	--	5	5
Other	23	5	28	--	1	1
Nauru	--	8	8	1	53	54
New Caledonia	26	--	26	1,924	8	1,932
New Guinea	8	232	240	9	223	232
New Hebrides	--	42	42	21	61	82
New Zealand	6,088	--	6,088	7,795	2	7,797
Norfolk Island	--	--	--	3	2	5
Papua	--	170	170	2	191	193
Polynesia	16	--	16	22	6	28
Samoa	3/	16	16	--	20	20
Solomon Islands	--	54	54	3/	51	51
Tonga	--	78	78	3/	111	111
Western Samoa	--	129	129	2	131	133
Total	6,161	1,379	7,540	9,791	1,529	11,320
Africa:						
Libya	--	--	--	--	1	1
United Arab Republic	--	23	23	285	69	354
Congo (Leopoldville)	--	7	7	--	3	3
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	--	--	1	1
Ghana	--	8	8	--	11	11
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	3/	3/
St. Helena	--	--	--	--	3/	3/
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	3/	3/
Kenya	--	--	--	343	3	346
Seychelles	--	37	37	327	50	377
Somalia	--	22	22	--	10	10
Mauritius	--	643	643	1	977	978
Mozambique	61	18	79	945	14	959
Tanganyika	--	--	--	--	5	5
Zanzibar	16	169	185	13	205	218
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3,343	298	3,641	3,876	266	4,142
South Africa, Republic of	2,019	41	2,060	--	--	--
Total	5,439	1,266	6,705	5,790	1,615	7,405
"For Orders"	73	--	73	2,717	1	2,718
Unspecified	7	76	83	--	--	--
World total	151,972	24,055	176,027	256,313	32,067	288,380

1/ Preliminary
2/ In grain equivalent
3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from official and other sources.

UNITED STATES WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

United States exported approximately 5 percent more wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) in the first three months of the 1964-65 fiscal year than during the same period of 1963-64. Shipments to all parts of the world amounted to 181 million bushels as compared to 172 million bushels in the previous year. Shipments to countries in the Western Hemisphere showed the largest percentage increase with 23 percent more wheat and flour going to this particular area. Exports to other parts of the world, except those to Asia, were somewhat less than previously reported. A downward trend can be expected, in Europe, including the Soviet Union, however, as better crops decrease the need for wheat in that area.

Exports of wheat and flour to Europe dropped from 21 million bushels during July-September 1963 to under 20 million bushels during July-September 1964. Of the five EEC countries, only Italy took more wheat and flour than before. The only other West European country requiring more U.S. wheat and flour was Portugal which took over 2 million bushels during this July-September period. In the East European area, the 10 million bushels exported to Yugoslavia was more than 8 times as great as exported during July-September 1963.

Again, over half of the exports of the aforementioned commodities, or 99 million bushels, went to Asiatic countries. Almost 55 million bushels went to India, 12 million bushels to Japan, and another 12 million bushels to Pakistan.

Grain shipments were 4 percent higher in the first three months of this fiscal year as compared with the same three months of the previous fiscal year. Over 34 percent or 55 million bushels went to India and 13 percent or 21 million bushels to Brazil.

Flour shipments in the same period increased 11 percent, from 20 million bushels in the 1963-64 period to 22 million bushels in 1964-65. The largest amount--6 million bushels or 26 percent--went to the United Arab Republic; another 5 million bushels or 22 percent was shipped to Korea and Bolivia.

Table A shows exports of wheat and flour by country of destination comparing the July-September 1963 period with July-September 1964. Shipments of wheat to Canada are predominantly for transshipment to other destinations.

(Continued on page 43)

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-September 1963 and July-September 1964

	July-September 1963			July-September 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	12,817	78	12,895	5,972	49	6,021
Mexico	--	254	254	10	42	52
British Honduras	--	64	64	--	52	52
Canal Zone	--	1	1	--	5	5
Costa Rica	2	116	118	--	192	192
El Salvador	289	30	319	214	37	251
Guatemala	544	12	556	534	26	560
Honduras	146	31	177	178	24	202
Nicaragua	63	73	136	173	30	203
Panama, Republic of	177	103	280	121	62	183
Bahamas	4/	1	1	--	10	10
Barbados	20	13	33	9	31	40
Dominican Republic	253	31	284	360	46	406
Haiti	349	5	354	415	25	440
Jamaica	--	109	109	--	318	318
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	15	15	--	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	--	65	65	--	81	81
Trinidad and Tobago	2	215	217	--	263	263
Bolivia	--	913	913	--	2,409	2,409
Brazil	9,223	138	9,361	20,832	224	21,056
British Guiana	--	231	231	11	271	282
Chile	980	164	1,144	1,721	350	2,071
Colombia	1,592	134	1,726	1,863	6	1,869
Ecuador	62	2	64	267	5	272
Paraguay	155	103	258	--	2	2
Peru	776	76	852	909	116	1,025
Surinam	--	81	81	--	93	93
Uruguay	--	10	10	--	10	10
Venezuela	2,516	122	2,638	2,212	71	2,283
Total	29,966	3,190	33,156	35,801	4,867	40,668
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,657	10	1,667	124	2	126
France	642	--	642	524	1	525
Italy	37	935	972	1,807	476	2,283
Netherlands	2,817	319	3,136	1,964	200	2,164
West Germany	2,069	2	2,071	646	2	648
Total	7,222	1,266	8,488	5,065	681	5,746
Other Western Europe:						
Azores	--	--	--	232	--	232
Cyprus	377	11	388	--	--	--
Denmark	--	--	--	--	4/	4/
Finland	--	4/	4/	--	--	--
Gibraltar	--	--	--	--	3	3
Gozo	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	15	670	685	--	122	122
Iceland	3	117	120	2	116	118
Ireland	41	--	41	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	9	9
Norway	69	9	78	--	--	--
Portugal	--	144	144	2,230	436	2,666
Spain	2,916	--	2,916	--	--	--
Sweden	75	3	78	--	4	4
Switzerland	2,395	--	2,395	86	--	86
Turkey	978	14	992	39	22	61
United Kingdom	584	21	605	478	67	545
Total	7,453	989	8,442	3,067	779	3,846
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	2,639	211	2,850	913	15	928
Rumania	--	--	--	41	--	41
Yugoslavia	931	94	1,025	8,956	31	8,987
Total	3,570	305	3,875	9,910	46	9,956
Total Europe	18,245	2,560	20,805	18,042	1,506	19,548

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-September 1963 and July-September 1964 (Continued)

Destination	July-September 1963			July-September 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:						
Aden	--	--	--	40	14	54
Afghanistan	598	1	599	--	4/	4/
Arabia Peninsula States	--	12	12	--	26	26
Bahrein	--	79	79	--	88	88
Cambodia	--	8	8	--	--	--
Ceylon	--	230	230	--	555	555
India	37,728	39	37,767	54,771	91	54,862
Indonesia	--	436	436	--	2	2
Iran	90	153	243	2,654	94	2,748
Iraq	--	10	10	--	--	--
Israel	2,462	22	2,484	1,863	47	1,910
Jordan	436	897	1,333	--	893	893
Kuwait	--	233	233	22	198	220
Laos	--	43	43	--	8	8
Lebanon	--	189	189	--	318	318
Macao	--	33	33	--	24	24
Malaysia	47	47	94	--	34	34
Pakistan	12,758	15	12,773	11,936	50	11,986
Philippines	1,846	88	1,934	939	182	1,121
Saudi Arabai	--	656	656	60	941	1,001
Thailand	--	13	13	--	14	14
Vietnam	6	1,015	1,021	81	885	966
Hong Kong	60	176	236	19	117	136
Japan	19,707	774	20,481	11,847	167	12,014
Korea	9,212	260	9,472	4,876	2,538	7,414
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	218	108	326	--	172	172
Taiwan	3,621	256	3,877	2,123	124	2,247
Total	88,789	5,793	94,582	91,231	7,582	98,813
Africa:						
Algeria	2,641	379	3,020	1,120	7	1,127
Libya	--	1	1	--	1	1
Morocco	66	860	926	74	757	831
Sudan	748	1,352	2,100	375	735	1,110
Tunisia	154	65	219	3	99	102
United Arab Republic	8,871	3,500	12,371	10,135	5,870	16,005
Angola	309	21	330	471	13	484
Burundi and Rwanda	--	--	--	--	3	3
Cameroon, Federal Republic of	--	11	11	--	26	26
Canary Islands	--	4	4	449	--	449
Congo (Leopoldville)	28	2,099	2,127	1	488	489
Gabon	--	--	--	--	2	2
Ghana	4	19	23	--	33	33
Guinea	--	6	6	--	4/	4/
Liberia	2	24	26	1	33	34
Madeira Islands	92	13	105	275	12	287
Mauritania	--	--	--	--	3	3
Nigeria	362	10	372	817	9	826
Sierra Leone	6	16	22	--	36	36
Senegal	--	--	--	4/	15	15
Spanish Africa n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	4/	4/
Togo	36	19	55	--	--	--
Western Portuguese Africa	--	9	9	--	11	11
Ethiopia	7	11	18	--	1	1
French Somaliland	--	17	17	--	20	20
Kenya	--	--	--	--	3	3
Mozambique	123	4/	123	--	4/	4/
Somali Republic	1	--	1	--	4/	4/
Tanganyika	116	26	142	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	1,077	32	1,109	--	--	--
North Rhodesia, South Rhodesia and Nyasaland	11	--	11	23	--	23
Total	14,654	8,494	23,148	13,744	8,177	21,921
Oceania:						
Australia	--	3	3	--	4	4
British West Pacific Islands	--	--	--	--	1	1
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	1	1
Trust Territory of the Pacific	--	8	8	--	30	30
Total	--	11	11	--	36	36
World total	151,654	20,048	171,702	158,818	22,168	180,986

1/ Data includes shipments for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transhipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports, July-September 1963 and July-September 1964

Destination	July-September 1963		July-September 1964	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,987	3,654	0	126
France	0	642	0	525
Germany, West	115	2,186	78	726
Italy	0	972	0	2,283
Netherlands	3,655	6,791	0	2,164
Total	5,757	14,245	78	5,824
Brazil	108	9,469	0	21,056
United Kingdom	417	1,022	329	874
Ireland	194	235	28	28
Spain	230	3,146	579	579
Portugal	331	475	0	2,666
Yugoslavia	0	1,025	786	9,773
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,677	1,677
Egypt	1,971	14,342	0	16,005
Canary Islands	255	259	436	885
Nigeria	197	569	0	826
Mozambique	413	536	0	0
Total	9,873	45,323	3,913	60,193

Table B shows the quantities and destination of wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July-September 1964 compared with the same period a year earlier. These inspections were approximately two and one-half times less than those of July-September 1963.

It is anticipated the United States exports of wheat and flour will reach 253 million bushels by October 31, 1964, as compared with 249 million bushels in the first four months of the 1963-64 fiscal year.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS UP
25 PERCENT FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER

U.S. feed grain exports for the first quarter of the 1964-65 fiscal year were up 25 percent. Shipments totaled 3.9 million metric tons compared to 3.1 million for the same period last year.

Table A shows exports of feed grains by country of destination, comparing July-September 1964 with July-September 1963. Shipments of feed grains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of feed grains inspected for exports from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July-September 1964, as compared with July-September 1963. All transhipments through Canadian ports during July-September 1964 were for corn except a small amount of barley transhipped to West Germany. This is 19 percent less transhipments than for a similar period a year earlier.

Corn exports totaled 2.9 million tons--27 percent over the 2.3 million shipped during July-September 1963. The increase was largely in shipments to West Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Japan. Bulgaria and Poland totaled 29,000 compared with none a year earlier. In contrast, exports to Mexico were reduced by 185,000 metric tons.

Exports of oats were down 28 percent from the 49,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. Reduced shipments to Canada and Italy were largely responsible for the decrease. However, this was partly offset by increased shipments to West Germany.

Barley shipments totaled 229,000 tons during July-September 1964 and were only slightly less than those of the same period a year earlier. Exports to Canada, Italy and Republic of Korea were considerably less than those of last year; however, increases were shown in shipments to Mexico, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

(Continued on page 46)

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports to Principal Countries, July-September 1963 and July-September 1964

Destination	July-September 1963					July-September 1964				
	2/ Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	2/ Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	625,132	7,218	51,189	62	683,601	679,439	--	30,174	892	710,505
Mexico	190,899	107	159	2,593	193,758	5,370	183	15,526	2,189	23,268
Others	8,608	338	--	9,143	18,089	52,313	524	14	11,526	64,377
Total	824,639	7,663	51,348	11,798	895,448	737,122	707	45,714	14,607	798,150
Western Europe:										
EEC										
Belgium-Luxembourg	136,366	2,489	869	52,652	192,376	136,588	1,851	1,745	117,795	257,979
France	3,233	--	--	--	3,233	10,820	--	--	665	11,485
Germany, West	45,245	728	23,482	7,315	76,770	279,928	11,315	49,543	21,357	362,143
Italy	297,191	15,893	28,530	--	341,614	246,640	--	3,384	--	250,024
Netherlands	236,690	18,492	10,903	128,176	394,261	364,241	19,427	15,843	229,689	629,200
Total	718,725	37,602	63,784	188,143	1,008,254	1,038,217	32,593	70,515	369,506	1,510,831
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	14,052	--	--	--	14,052	24,218	--	--	--	24,218
Denmark	1,267	--	--	--	1,267	6,503	--	13,158	--	19,661
Greece	24,597	--	--	--	24,597	23,972	--	--	--	23,972
Ireland	17,937	--	--	--	17,937	4,554	--	--	--	4,554
Norway	7,638	--	--	--	7,638	26,382	--	--	--	26,382
Spain	51,416	--	--	--	51,416	65,622	--	--	--	65,622
Sweden	706	--	--	--	706	637	--	--	--	637
Switzerland	4,323	2,240	--	6,720	13,283	13,660	1,633	305	--	15,598
United Kingdom	164,135	--	--	--	164,135	253,014	--	--	25,296	278,310
Others	20,655	--	280	--	20,935	203	--	514	--	717
Total	306,726	2,240	280	6,720	315,966	418,765	1,633	13,977	25,296	459,671
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	11,684
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,455	--	5,455
Poland	--	--	48,421	20,218	68,639	17,500	--	39,852	47,285	104,637
Total	--	--	48,421	20,218	68,639	29,184	--	45,307	47,285	121,776
Total Europe	1,025,451	39,842	112,485	215,081	1,392,859	1,486,166	34,226	129,799	442,087	2,092,278
Asia:										
India	14,029	--	--	10	14,039	48,032	--	--	--	48,032
Israel	48,146	--	--	63,309	111,455	33,890	--	--	22,555	56,445
Japan	216,807	143	17,375	235,153	469,478	468,273	--	13,000	227,790	709,063
Korea, Republic of	3,104	1,187	52,210	2,114	58,615	5,357	92	40,554	--	46,003
Pakistan	363	--	--	--	363	226	--	--	--	226
Others	14,510	70	50	12,447	27,077	20,655	--	5	--	20,660
Total	296,959	1,400	69,635	313,033	681,027	576,433	92	53,559	250,345	880,429
Africa:										
Egypt	94,242	--	--	--	94,242	88,626	--	--	--	88,626
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	1,210	--	--	--	1,210
Others	38,399	--	--	6,092	44,491	6,604	--	--	11,870	18,474
Total	132,641	--	--	6,092	138,733	96,440	--	--	11,870	108,310
Oceania:	2	--	--	--	2	120	--	--	--	120
World Total	2,279,692	48,905	233,468	546,004	3,108,069	2,896,281	35,025	229,072	718,909	3,879,287

1/ Excluding milled products 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Table 8.--FEED GRAIN 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transhipment through Canadian ports July-September 1963 and July-September 1964

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadain ports									
	July-September 1963					July-September 1964				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	27,965	--	--	--	27,965	23,368	--	--	--	23,368
France	--	--	--	--	--	3,404	--	--	--	3,404
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	--	43,434	--	2,351	--	45,785
Italy	53,010	--	11,409	--	64,419	13,792	--	--	--	13,792
Netherlands	121,793	5,139	--	--	126,932	177,596	--	--	--	177,596
EEC sub-total	202,768	5,139	11,409	--	219,316	261,594	--	2,351	--	263,945
Ireland	53,340	--	--	--	53,340	50,520	--	--	--	50,520
Poland	--	--	79,863	--	79,863	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	78,587	--	--	--	78,587	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	161,417	--	8,252	--	169,669	185,141	--	--	--	185,141
Yugoslavia	7,671	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt (U.A.R.)	8,128	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	--	--
Total	511,911	5,139	99,524	--	616,574	497,255	--	2,351	--	499,606
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	164,331	2,489	869	52,652	220,341	159,956	1,851	1,745	117,795	281,347
France	3,233	--	--	--	3,233	14,224	--	--	665	14,889
Germany, West	45,245	728	23,482	7,315	76,770	323,362	11,315	51,894	21,357	407,928
Italy	350,201	15,893	39,939	--	406,033	260,432	--	3,384	--	263,816
Netherlands	358,483	23,631	10,903	128,176	521,193	541,837	19,427	15,843	229,689	806,796
EEC sub-total	921,493	42,741	75,193	188,143	1,227,570	1,299,811	32,593	72,866	369,506	1,774,776
Ireland	71,277	--	--	--	71,277	55,074	--	--	--	55,074
Poland	--	--	128,284	20,218	148,502	17,500	--	39,852	47,285	104,637
Spain	130,003	--	--	--	130,003	65,622	--	--	--	65,622
United Kingdom	325,552	--	8,252	--	333,804	438,155	--	--	25,296	463,451
Yugoslavia	7,671	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt (U.A.R.)	102,370	--	--	--	102,370	88,626	--	--	--	88,626
Total	1,558,366	42,741	211,729	208,361	2,021,197	1,964,788	32,593	112,718	442,087	2,552,186

1/ Excluding milled products.
2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Sorghum shipments of 719,000 tons showed an increase of 32 percent over the July-September 1963 quarter. This increase was attributed largely to all the countries of the Common Market, the United Kingdom, and Poland. Considerably less exports went to the Asiatic countries.

Preliminary forecast for July-October 1964 indicates that feed grain export will be approximately 5.1 million tons--23 percent higher than the 4.3 million tons exported during July-October 1963.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION
AT RECORD HIGH

The 1964 world tobacco harvest is placed at a record 9,727 million pounds--about 2 percent larger than the previous high recorded for 1963. The increase this year occurred mainly as a result of (1) larger plantings in some major producing countries; (2) improved yields in a number of countries; and (3) virtual elimination of the effect of blue-mold disease, except for minor damage in Greece, and, to a somewhat greater extent, in Spain.

Record crops were produced in 1964 in Rhodesia, Turkey, Japan, and several countries in Eastern Europe. Greek production was only slightly below the 1963 record. On the other hand, acreage cutbacks reduced the 1964 outturn in the United States and Canada.

Production by Continents and Areas

North America: Harvest in 1964 totaled 2,626 million pounds--down 6 percent from 1963, but above the 1955-59 average of 2,354 million. The drop was caused by a 10 percent reduction in the planted area for flue-cured and burley in the United States, and a 25 percent cutback in flue-cured plantings in Ontario, Canada. A cutback of 19½ percent in U.S. flue-cured acreage allotments for 1965 was announced on November 27.

The U.S. crop (November estimate) was placed at 2,206 million pounds, compared with the 1963 harvest of 2,337 million. Canada produced 149 million pounds in 1964--down 26 percent from the previous year. The Mexican crop, at about 90 million pounds, was up 20 percent from the drought-reduced 1963 harvest of 75 million.

South America: Harvest in 1964 was 614 million pounds, compared with 733 million in 1963. The crops in Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay were below those of last year--more than offsetting a slight increase in the Colombian harvest. Unfavorable weather conditions reduced yields in both Brazil and Argentina; in Paraguay, growers planted a smaller acreage this year because of an excessively large 1963 harvest. The Brazilian harvest totaled 320 million pounds in 1964, compared with the record high of 412 million in 1963. Argentine production dropped from 121 million last year to 106 million in 1964. For Paraguay the harvest is estimated at about 25 percent smaller than in 1963.

Europe: Harvest in Western Europe was placed at 607 million pounds--virtually the same as that for 1963, and only slightly larger than the 1955-59 average. An increase in Italy's crop this year was offset by smaller harvests in France, West Germany, and Spain. Preliminary estimates place the Greek crop only slightly under the 1963 record high of 283 million. Both plantings and yield were smaller in France, while in Spain there was a reduction in acreage as well as some loss from blue-mold. The Italian crop was larger because of an increase in both acreage and yields.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1964, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	127	131	114	86	1,323	1,549	1,766	1,738	165,770	203,027	201,144	149,240
United States	1,242	1,224	1,175	1,075	1,540	1,891	1,989	2,052	1,913,757	2,314,751	2,336,568	2,206,497
Puerto Rico	28	28	29	27	1,000	1,232	1,249	1,185	28,060	34,100	35,600	32,000
Costa Rica	3	4	3	3	686	845	995	1,029	2,230	3,188	3,297	2,953
El Salvador	3	2	3	3	656	1,026	1,063	1,071	1,905	2,443	2,850	3,000
Guatemala	6	6	4	5	544	695	706	834	3,210	3,919	2,961	3,954
Honduras	10	11	10	14	588	609	491	505	6,106	6,603	4,954	7,116
Mexico	90	89	93	94	827	1,183	808	948	74,277	105,243	75,294	89,507
Nicaragua	3	10	10	10	691	626	661	680	2,252	6,220	6,725	7,110
Panama, Republic of	1	2	3	2	723	780	832	775	926	1,473	2,600	1,707
Cuba	148	--	--	--	748	--	--	--	110,361	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	53	62	62	58	810	883	890	779	43,021	54,885	55,376	44,788
Haiti	6	6	6	6	281	405	405	405	1,600	2,500	2,500	2,500
Jamaica	1	2	4	7	810	773	838	843	1,007	1,300	3,000	5,550
Total countries shown	1,721	3/ 1,681	3/ 1,608	3/ 1,482	--	--	--	--	2,354,482	3/ 2,819,652	3/ 2,802,869	3/ 2,625,922
South America:												
Argentina	90	114	116	130	808	915	1,049	819	72,932	104,057	121,253	106,262
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	700	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	444	493	543	528	689	619	758	605	306,009	305,253	411,817	319,570
Chile	8	8	7	6	1,838	2,084	2,052	1,969	14,113	17,421	14,149	11,706
Colombia	55	47	54	57	1,456	1,790	1,698	1,702	80,389	84,795	92,088	96,237
Paraguay	16	30	55	44	937	1,293	1,111	1,136	14,682	38,353	66,140	50,000
Peru	7	7	7	8	1,045	873	879	892	6,951	6,307	6,565	6,834
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	957	595	595	595	651	441	441	441
Venezuela	7	17	15	16	1,506	1,241	1,259	1,297	10,996	20,780	18,450	20,950
Total countries shown	631	720	801	793	--	--	--	--	508,823	579,507	733,003	614,100
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,573	1,555	1,776	1,785	1,650	992	1,444	1,658
Belgium	3	3	3	2	2,291	2,721	2,567	2,498	6,737	6,967	6,495	6,173
France	68	53	56	51	1,766	1,628	1,611	1,571	120,416	86,813	89,540	79,366
Germany, West	22	10	10	10	2,201	2,191	2,486	2,036	47,740	21,187	25,612	20,400
Greece	284	306	362	361	705	674	782	779	199,945	206,510	283,437	281,294
Italy	129	88	120	133	1,301	1,157	1,198	1,250	168,220	102,117	143,731	166,271
Spain	45	47	41	37	1,156	1,404	1,345	1,309	52,241	65,331	54,864	48,501
Sweden	1	4/	4/	--	1,972	1,333	445	--	785	168	220	--
Switzerland	3	2	2	2	1,887	2,051	1,927	1,917	5,247	4,114	3,843	3,651
Total West Europe	556	510	595	597	--	--	--	--	602,981	494,199	609,186	607,314
Albania	31	55	--	--	612	412	--	--	19,192	22,820	--	--
Bulgaria	249	296	359	--	689	795	645	--	171,578	235,330	231,400	--
Czechoslovakia	20	13	--	--	980	1,092	--	--	19,728	13,821	--	--
Germany, East	11	12	--	--	1,108	972	--	--	11,992	11,232	14,021	--
Hungary	49	46	50	56	1,274	892	1,185	1,549	61,940	41,006	58,863	85,979
Poland	78	77	85	120	1,196	1,062	1,883	1,600	93,204	81,350	160,170	--
Rumania	95	95	--	--	670	892	--	--	63,865	84,436	--	--
Yugoslavia	120	86	136	153	807	803	899	1,011	97,253	69,438	122,214	154,820
U.S.S.R.	427	338	405	405	1,027	874	840	840	438,715	295,500	340,000	340,000
Total E. Europe incl.USSR	1,080	1,018	3/ 1,221	3/ 1,283	--	--	--	--	977,467	854,933	3/ 1,054,932	3/ 1,197,199
Total Europe	1,636	1,528	1,816	1,880	--	--	--	--	1,580,448	1,349,132	1,664,118	1,804,513
Africa:												

Africa:												
Algeria	53	24	37	45	593	328	533	556	31,548	7,716	19,765	25,000
Libya	2	2	2	2	1,176	837	926	960	2,571	2,060	2,315	2,400
Morocco	3	3	4	4	1,383	1,476	584	1,116	4,569	4,716	2,094	4,000
Tunisia	4	2	5	5	851	904	815	815	3,518	1,387	4,400	4,400
Angola	7	7	10	11	485	536	450	445	3,305	3,968	4,410	4,900
Cameroon	10	10	10	11	450	450	450	450	4,688	4,500	4,500	5,000
Congo (Leopoldville)	(9	2	2	3	(719	782	774	806	(6,746	1,439	1,750	2,500
Rwanda and Burundi	(	5	5	5	(	600	640	660	(	3,000	3,200	3,300
Gabon, Central African Rep. & Congo (Brazzaville)	7	8	8	9	561	562	561	581	3,660	4,500	4,700	5,000
Ghana	1	6	8	14	464	496	501	399	588	3,147	4,011	5,500
Kenya	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	947	1,371	1,476	1,500
Malagasy Republic	19	20	20	19	500	572	519	514	9,718	11,302	10,140	9,920
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,288	1,308	1,165	1,300	961	1,095	827	1,063
Mozambique	7	10	11	11	486	513	526	535	3,246	5,291	5,570	5,800
Nigeria	45	48	49	51	574	619	411	603	25,728	30,000	20,010	30,570
Zambia	14	19	19	36	677	915	915	839	9,750	17,503	17,225	30,064
Malawi	140	127	136	80	237	335	344	340	33,346	42,582	46,875	27,157
Rhodesia	189	205	235	259	800	1,053	786	1,172	150,310	215,984	184,279	304,052
Tanganyika	8	12	12	12	685	370	469	444	5,619	4,603	5,844	5,410
Uganda	11	10	11	13	510	450	484	500	5,701	4,460	5,419	6,600
Republic of South Africa	90	79	83	85	624	687	750	774	56,047	54,500	62,584	66,200
Total countries shown	620	600	668	676	--	--	--	--	362,566	425,124	411,394	550,336
Asia:												
Cyprus	4	6	5	6	368	374	415	400	1,511	2,246	2,099	2,200
Iran	49	49	57	82	562	424	446	284	27,465	20,944	25,353	23,148
Iraq	21	33	28	37	675	302	554	604	14,170	9,876	15,500	22,300
Israel	9	10	1	5	458	470	310	558	4,134	4,927	243	2,756
Jordan	6/ 7	9	7	14	6/ 332	392	165	298	6/ 2,488	3,402	1,204	4,067
Lebanon	9	10	12	15	735	831	837	818	6,572	8,664	9,766	12,125
Turkey	407	369	583	612	641	498	577	566	261,081	198,994	290,097	353,270
Syria	18	24	29	40	745	629	229	606	13,276	15,315	6,614	24,251
China (Mainland)	1,838	--	--	--	918	--	--	--	1,687,600	--	--	--
Burma	104	103	125	123	876	818	717	692	90,944	84,221	89,600	85,120
Ceylon	15	18	18	18	551	500	500	500	8,480	9,000	9,000	9,000
China (Taiwan)	21	19	22	22	1,629	1,907	1,763	1,710	34,651	35,443	38,389	37,617
India	933	1,041	1,028	1,010	639	738	784	756	596,366	768,303	806,400	763,450
Indonesia	419	448	480	481	365	341	349	353	153,267	152,898	167,549	170,000
Japan	174	157	182	204	1,808	1,958	1,910	2,279	315,506	306,616	347,205	464,168
South Korea	51	56	52	66	1,169	1,388	1,234	1,316	59,780	77,220	63,952	87,400
Pakistan	221	220	216	210	1,079	1,022	1,022	1,088	238,568	224,800	220,800	228,400
Philippines	185	248	265	256	514	619	671	672	95,277	153,661	178,021	171,959
Thailand	143	124	123	126	393	517	540	536	56,126	63,901	66,105	67,657
So.Vietnam,Laos,Cambodia	66	56	57	58	461	594	591	591	30,424	33,314	33,774	34,250
Total countries shown	4,694	3/ 4,385	3/ 4,870	3/ 4,985	--	--	--	--	3,697,686	3/ 3,473,745	3/ 3,871,671	3/ 4,088,138
Oceania:												
Australia	12	27	29	28	785	848	981	1,225	9,651	22,578	28,427	34,830
New Zealand	3	5	5	6	1,438	1,985	1,670	1,595	4,718	9,327	8,947	9,381
Total countries shown	15	32	34	34	--	--	--	--	14,369	31,905	37,374	44,211
Total world	9,317	8,946	9,797	9,850	--	--	--	--	8,518,374	8,679,065	9,520,429	9,727,220

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available. 4/ Less than 500 acres. 5/ Not available. 6/ Less than a 5-year average.

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Harvest in Eastern Europe (including the USSR) was estimated at 1,197 million pounds--13 percent larger than in 1963--and 23 percent above the 1955-59 average. Record crops were grown in Hungary, Poland, and Bulgaria. Yugoslavia harvested a record crop of more than 150 million pounds in 1964. Most of the expansion in acreage in these countries in 1964 may be attributed to central government policy of raising prices to growers.

Africa: Harvest in 1964 was 550 million pounds--up one-third from 1963, and more than 50 percent larger than the average for 1955-59. The increase was caused almost entirely by larger plantings and record yields of flue-cured in Rhodesia, where the 1964 harvest of all kinds of tobacco totaled 304 million pounds, compared with only 184 million in 1963. Flue-cured growers (including those in Rhodesia and Zambia, who market their tobacco at Salisbury) have voluntarily agreed to marketing quotas for the 1965 harvest designed to achieve a crop substantially below this year's.

Other countries in Africa which had larger 1964 crops included Algeria, Nigeria, Zambia, and the Republic of South Africa. The planted area in Malawi was reduced sharply because of excessive supplies of fire-cured leaf from previous crops. Total production in that country was only 27 million pounds, compared with 47 million in 1963.

Asia: Harvest in 1964 totaled 4,088 million pounds, compared with 3,872 million in 1963, and the 1955-59 average of 3,698 million. Turkey, Japan, and South Korea had record harvests in 1964. Larger crops also were produced in Iraq, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Pakistan. The 1964 harvests in India, the Philippines, and Burma were down somewhat from 1963. For Taiwan and Thailand, harvests were about the same as in the previous year. Mainland China is believed to have had a slightly larger crop than in 1963.

Oceania: Harvest was 44.2 million pounds, compared with 37.4 million in 1963. Australia's crop was a record 35 million pounds, because of extremely favorable weather conditions which raised yields sharply. New Zealand's harvest is a little larger than in 1963.

Production by Kind

World production of light types of tobacco continued to increase in 1964. The harvest of flue-cured leaf set a new record. The oriental harvest also was at a peak--1,532 million pounds, compared with 1,349 million in 1963. Light air-cured (other than burley), and light sun-cured also were up from 1963. Production of all other kinds, however, including burley, dark air-cured, dark sun-cured, and fire-cured was smaller than in 1963.

The 1964 world harvest of flue-cured tobacco set a new record--6.6 percent higher than 1963. Larger harvests of flue-cured in Rhodesia, Zambia, Mexico, India, Japan, and Australia more than offset smaller harvests in Canada, the United States, and Brazil. Rhodesia, Japan, and Australia had record crops of flue-cured.

The United States produced a crop of flue-cured almost as large as in 1963, despite a cut in acreage of 10 percent, because of record yields. The Canadian crop of flue-cured was down about 26 percent from that of 1963, following sharply reduced plantings.

LEAF TOBACCO: World production by kinds, average 1955-59, annual 1962-1964, farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average 1955-59	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	2,917,201	3,198,303	3,342,277	3,563,930
Burley	596,723	819,009	935,853	820,509
Other light air-cured	96,235	90,603	73,067	94,571
Light sun-cured	801,557	716,793	798,670	817,736
Oriental and semi-oriental	1,106,362	1,094,250	1,349,206	1,531,929
Dark air-cured	2,003,570	1,748,572	1,968,280	1,921,418
Dark sun-cured	856,087	879,982	900,467	836,559
Fire-cured	140,639	131,553	152,609	140,568
Total	8,518,374	8,679,065	9,520,429	9,727,220

1/ About 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

World production of burley in 1964 totaled 821 million pounds, compared with 936 million. The drop was caused mainly by a 10 percent reduction in plantings in the United States where production was 629 million pounds (November estimate), compared with 755 million in 1963. Crops in Canada and Mexico were smaller than those of a year ago. Increases were recorded for Greece, Italy, Japan, Rhodesia, Zambia, and Venezuela.

The 1964 world harvest of oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos set a new record. At 1,532 million pounds, this year's harvest was 13.6 percent above the 1963 world crop of 1,349 million. All major producing countries had exceptionally large harvests of oriental leaf in 1964. Turkey's crop of 352 million pounds established a new record. Greece harvested 274 million--only a little under the record high of 280 million in 1963. Increases from last year were recorded for Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Bulgaria, and Lebanon.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION
DOWN SHARPLY IN 1964-65

Production of pressed olive oil in the major Mediterranean Basin producing countries in the 1964-65 "off-year" is forecast at 1.2 million short tons--35 percent below the 1.8 million-tons revised estimate of 1963-64. This forecast, however, is substantially above the 1962-63 off-year outturn as well as the 1954/55-1957/58 average by 16 and 10 percent, respectively.

Major factors affecting the decline forecast for 1964-65 from a year earlier include: (1) overall cyclical off-year production declines in the major producing countries of Southern Europe; (2) a markedly lower production in Spain accented by inadequate moisture; (3) a reduction in Italian production, reflecting damage from heavy rains in the preharvest period; (4) a sharp drop in Greek production, reflecting olive kernel borer and dacus fly infestations; and (5) a severe decline in Portuguese production due to adverse weather.

Southern Europe: In Spain, the leading olive oil producer and exporter, production is forecast to decline markedly from the high 1963-64 outturn as a result of tree exhaustion and inadequate moisture. The quality of the oil, however, is expected to be improved from a year ago, reflecting lower acidity, and sulfur oil production will be down markedly. The sharp decline in production is expected to result in a significant decline in exports during the 1964-65 season despite large carryin stocks from the 1963-64 outturn.

Production in Italy, the second largest producer and leading net importer of olive oil, will be down sharply from the record outturn of 1963-64. This reduction results from an off-year decline accented by recent heavy rains in various sections which, reportedly, have caused significant damage to the crop.

In Greece the 1964-65 outturn probably will decline substantially from the high outturn of a year ago despite adequate summer rains and satisfactory fruit development as the result of a cyclic decline accented by damage from olive kernel borer and infestations of dacus fly. This will probably result in an outturn figure not significantly different from that of the average during the 1954/55-1957/58 period.

Portuguese output of olive oil in 1964-65 is expected to decline from 1963-64 to a level two-fifths below the 1954/55-1957/58 average. The expected decline reflects reduced yields from a cyclic off-year as well as adverse weather. Fruit yields are low and quality is reported as "poor". These factors, plus the increased wages to pickers, have led some producers to leave the crop on the trees unpicked. Consequently, exports in the 1964-65 year may not exceed 1,000 tons.

Yugoslavia's production, relatively small, will decline from last year's, which was the largest of recent years. The decline stems partly from dacus fly infestations despite the control methods used by the agricultural cooperatives in coastal areas. Some new commercial groves planted after World War II are officially estimated to have increased the number of trees of bearing age in 1963 by 4 percent from 1962.

Middle East: In Turkey production is expected to rise substantially, reflecting favorable weather conditions and defying the usual 2 year cycle of alternate high and low crop yields. Production from newly cultivated groves and improved cultural practices are also factors. Many of the olive groves along the Anotolian peninsula are non-productive. However, the government under its Five Year Development Plan, 1963-67, seeks to promote the cultivation of these groves to bring them into production. Presently the major production areas are the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean districts.
(Continued on page 10)

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average 1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1957/58-1964/65

Country	4 yr. average 1954/55-1957/58	Annual 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 2/	1964/65 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe:									
France	6	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Greece	144	180	102	176	87	251	62	230	150
Italy	274	389	288	321	419	434	342	550	350
Portugal	86	111	68	101	104	125	68	110	55
Spain	358	375	380	496	550	375	360	650	300
Yugoslavia	4	5	4	1	3	4	3	12	8
Total	872	1,065	844	1,097	1,165	1,190	837	1,554	865
Middle East:									
Israel	2	1	5	1	1	2	3/	1	2
Jordan	7	2	9	1	2	24	1	8	22
Syria	8	14	14	6	11	19	19	13	23
Lebanon	9	7	12	6	8	10	8	11	7
Turkey	69	48	100	73	87	105	55	72	99
Total	95	72	140	87	109	160	83	105	153
Africa:									
Algeria	23	23	20	22	21	15	19	20	26
Morocco	23	10	39	24	27	21	27	20	29
Tunisia	60	55	145	50	138	37	50	106	95
Libya	7	14	3	7	3	17	6	3	15
Total	113	102	207	103	189	90	102	149	165
Total Mediterranean	1,080	1,239	1,191	1,287	1,463	1,440	1,022	1,808	1,183

1/ Total pressed oil in marketing year beginning November 1; excludes sulfur oil extracted from residue.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Production in Syria and Jordan is expected to increase sharply. In both countries, the expected rise reflects an increase in the number of fruit-bearing trees as well as favorable growing conditions. Total area under olive production in Jordan is expected to rise by one-fourth by 1970. Lebanese production is expected to decline, because of heavy infestation of Dacus fly and inadequate moisture in the September-October period, which caused some shriveling and fruit drop. The outturn in Israel is expected to increase despite estimates of a reduction in tree numbers.

Africa: The Tunisian outturn, although somewhat below original "on-year" expectations is expected to be down somewhat from a year ago although it would be nearly 60 percent above the 1954/55-1957/58 average. The current year's forecast represents a 30 percent reduction from early estimates due to extensive damage from heavy rains in the northern and central regions.

In Algeria and Morocco, above average outturns are expected. The increases from last year will result from normal "on-year" gains as well as some increase from new trees. Despite new plantings, future expansion of production will be limited by some withdrawal of very old groves from production.

Libyan output is expected to rise markedly from last year's drought-reduced outturn. However, depressed domestic prices for olive oil, are preventing farmers from transporting the olives for crushing.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
UP IN FIRST HALF OF 1964

World production (milk equivalent--fat basis) of factory dairy products increased 5 percent in the first 6 months of 1964 over the same period of 1963, with all manufactured dairy products showing gains between 3 to 5 percent.

In Western Europe, milk production was up slightly, despite lower output in the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Production in Oceania exceeded that of the previous year. In Canada and the United States, production was slightly above 1963.

Creamery butter output rose 5 percent. Production was up in Western Europe, output in most of the major producing countries in that area were substantially above January-June 1963. The Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland reported declines. In the United Kingdom, production was only about half of that for the same period the year before.

Output in Oceania for the current period was well above that of 1963. A sharp increase in New Zealand's production outweighed the reduction in Australia.

Canada and the United States produced approximately the same quantities in both periods. (Continued on page 12)

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, January-June 1964 (preliminary) and comparisons with January-June 1963

Country	1963			1964			Jan.-June 1964 compared with Jan.-June 1963
	Jan.-March	Apr.-June	Total Jan.-June	Jan.-March	Apr.-June	Total Jan.-June	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
BUTTER							
Canada	46,738	113,873	160,611	46,910	114,063	160,973	100
United States	390,851	439,109	829,960	391,665	439,135	830,800	100
Denmark	75,618	99,206	174,824	76,500	102,514	179,014	102
Finland	42,835	66,101	108,936	50,906	70,214	121,120	111
France	105,638	165,627	271,265	124,705	203,394	328,099	121
Germany, West	242,356	303,648	546,004	250,213	308,219	558,432	102
Ireland	7,528	37,052	44,580	8,391	41,398	49,789	112
Netherlands	32,260	77,911	110,171	26,016	70,082	96,098	87
Norway	8,633	17,093	25,726	9,149	17,195	26,344	102
Sweden	36,940	60,269	97,209	36,279	57,084	93,363	96
Switzerland	18,888	17,156	36,044	14,127	20,674	34,801	96
United Kingdom	21,280	39,872	61,152	6,272	25,312	31,584	52
Argentina	37,860	27,304	65,164	31,510	-	-	-
Australia	124,703	58,273	182,976	116,068	63,504	179,572	98
New Zealand	140,628	38,055	178,683	211,456	66,126	277,582	155
CHEESE							
Canada 1/	13,120	41,614	54,734	14,906	44,380	59,286	108
United States	357,621	495,668	853,289	385,615	503,695	889,310	104
Denmark	57,540	83,554	141,094	61,949	87,302	149,251	106
France	190,898	227,380	418,198	226,492	258,846	485,338	116
Netherlands	83,058	143,131	226,189	80,624	134,959	215,583	95
Norway	21,288	31,463	52,751	21,728	32,505	54,233	103
Sweden	27,833	36,513	64,346	29,439	37,436	66,875	104
Switzerland	29,889	43,525	73,414	30,274	44,738	75,012	102
United Kingdom 2/	52,640	83,776	136,416	40,544	92,736	133,280	98
Argentina	67,237	76,313	143,550	85,838	-	-	-
Australia	30,885	15,758	46,643	29,322	19,815	49,137	105
New Zealand	62,541	15,724	78,265	62,720	22,198	84,910	108
CANNED MILK							
Canada 3/	58,519	106,044	164,563	65,303	107,270	172,573	105
United States 4/	426,414	623,479	1,049,893	450,100	599,200	1,049,300	100
France	36,837	71,396	108,233	41,872	72,937	114,809	106
Germany, West	241,648	304,437	546,085	247,742	304,209	551,951	101
Netherlands	212,828	272,998	485,826	215,599	300,150	515,749	106
United Kingdom	78,176	150,304	228,480	79,738	164,422	244,160	107
Argentina	4,301	3,861	8,162	5,551	-	-	-
Australia 5/	50,357	22,478	72,835	66,026	33,358	99,384	136
DRIED MILK 6/							
Canada 7/	30,780	66,578	97,358	32,134	73,993	106,127	109
United States 7/	571,093	731,814	1,302,907	589,700	729,700	1,319,400	101
France	74,143	108,991	183,134	92,924	152,527	245,451	134
Germany, West	66,019	130,357	196,376	75,979	127,833	203,812	104
Netherlands	21,832	120,951	142,783	15,677	115,911	131,588	92
Sweden	11,276	32,622	43,898	15,793	28,693	44,486	101
United Kingdom	29,568	71,456	101,024	18,368	53,312	71,680	71
Argentina	9,921	7,027	16,948	11,171	-	-	-
Australia	35,029	14,876	49,905	33,199	19,170	52,369	105
New Zealand 8/	30,303	5,768	36,071	40,544	12,566	53,110	147

1/ Cheddar cheese only. 2/ Total cheese production. 3/ Both bulk and case goods. 4/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 5/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skimmed milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 6/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 7/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 8/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, official government statistics, results of office research and related information.

Factory cheese production in reporting countries between the two periods increased 5 percent. In Western Europe, about 6 percent more cheese was produced, due largely to the greatly increased outturn in France. All other countries in this area reported larger production except the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The output of factory cheese in both Australia and New Zealand in the first half of 1964 increased markedly over the comparable period in 1963.

Production in Canada and the United States was considerably higher.

The manufacture of canned milk (condensed and evaporated) was 3 percent higher in all reporting countries than a year ago.

Output of dried milk, mainly nonfat dry milk, in the first half of 1964 was 3 percent larger than in the first 6 months of 1963. Production in Western Europe was up, despite smaller output in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In the Netherlands, production of dry whole milk was the same, but that of nonfat dropped sharply. In the United Kingdom, output of dry whole milk was considerably larger, but nonfat was little more than half.

Australia increased the manufacture of both types of dried milk between these two periods. New Zealand reports only nonfat dry milk production, which, in the first half of 1964, showed a very sharp rise when compared with a year ago.

The larger output of nonfat dry milk in both Canada and the United States, accounted for the gain in overall dried milk production.

HOPS PRODUCTION DOWN
ACREAGE UP

The 1964 world hops crop is estimated at 194.5 million pounds. This includes hops harvesting during calendar 1964 in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but excludes some minor production in areas such as Manchuria and North Korea for which no information is available. The 1964 crop is 4 percent less than the record 202.9 million pounds produced in calendar 1963, but 24 percent above the average 1955-59 harvest of 156.7 million pounds.

Small production increases in the United States, West Germany, and Yugoslavia were more than offset by a production decline of almost 6 million pounds in Czechoslovakia, and 4 million pounds in Russia. The United Kingdom, France, and East Germany also produced fewer hops than in 1963, while the Polish and Japanese crops were larger than a year ago.

(Continued on page 14)

HOPS: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-64 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	Revised 1961	Revised 1962	Revised 1963	Preliminary 1964
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada	1,375	1,145	1,456	1,455	1,500
United States	43,581	35,454	44,231	51,422	53,800
Argentina	221	306	305	274	300
Austria	123	309	265	342	300
Belgium	3,015	2,205	2,741	3,317	3,400
France	4,398	4,290	3,485	5,104	4,700
Germany, West	33,960	28,428	33,977	39,808	41,000
Spain	728	1,250	1,823	2,576	3,000
United Kingdom	27,663	22,400	29,883	30,955	28,300
Czechoslovakia	12,491	12,897	15,642	19,859	14,000
Germany, East	1,524	2,163	3,250	5,852	4,000
Hungary	2/ 273	538	909	856	1,000
Poland	2,827	4,367	4,641	5,710	6,000
Rumania	2/ 882	507	728	794	900
Yugoslavia	6,332	11,596	11,574	10,920	13,000
U.S.S.R.	10,108	13,889	13,228	13,228	9,000
South Africa, Republic of	254	200	159	201	100
Japan	2,045	3,470	3,662	4,630	5,700
Australia	3,670	3,707	3,689	3,797	2,300
New Zealand	1,059	830	888	664	700
Others 3/	146	145	932	1,159	1,500
Total	156,675	150,096	177,468	202,923	194,500

1/ Revised series: Production shown by calendar year of harvest for both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
2/ 1959 only.
3/ Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden all years; Bulgaria 1962 to date.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

The 4-percent decline in world hops production occurred in spite of a slight (2 percent) increase in plantings from the previous record high of 170,275 acres in 1963 to a new record 173,000 in 1964. The average yield thus dropped from 1,189 pounds per acre to 1,124. During the past 10 years, the average world yield has ranged between 970 and 1,240 pounds per acre, while acreage has increased every year except 1960 and 1961.

The United States, West Germany, and the United Kingdom produced 63 percent of the world hops crop in 1964 as compared to 60 percent in 1963. The United States accounted for 27 percent and Germany 21 percent of the 1964 total as compared with 25 and 20 percent respectively of the 1963 crop. The United Kingdom's share of the total was 15 percent in both years.

Among the smaller producers, Spain and Japan have shown consistent rapid growth in hops production. Spain's 1964 crop was over three times as large as the 1955-59 average, and Japanese production more than doubled during the same period. Both countries are currently substantial importers of hops and are attempting to become self-sufficient. In Japan's case, however, beer production and hops usage are growing almost as fast as hops production. Other relatively small producing countries--mostly in Eastern Europe--are expanding hops production rather consistently.

World beer production, which exceeded 400 million barrels of 31 gallons each in 1963, is expected to pass the 420-million-barrel mark in 1964. At an estimated world hopping rate of 0.45 pounds per barrel, world brewery requirements will total 189 million pounds in 1964 and should reach 195 million pounds in 1965. Accordingly, supplies should just about equal brewery demand with very little opportunity to rebuild carryover stocks which were moderately low at the end of August 1964.

Since the United States, West Germany, and Yugoslavia are the top three exporters (in the order mentioned) and since all three produced more hops this year, the 1964-65 world trade in hops should increase.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION LOWER IN 1964

World potato production in 1964, estimated at 4,964 million hundredweight (cwt.), was 6 percent smaller than the 1963 crop and 6 percent below the 1955-1959 average. Output in most of the major-producing countries was smaller than a year ago.

U.S. potato production was 10 percent smaller than in 1963, and 1 percent less than the 1955-59 average. Drought conditions and unseasonably early frosts were largely responsible for this decrease. The 1964 Canadian crop was approximately the same as the crops of the preceding two years.

(Continued on page 16)

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963-64

Continent and country	ACREAGE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 1/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
North America:						
Canada	308	285	281	40.6	45.8	46.6
Mexico	101	124	128	4.5	8.3	8.4
United States	1,380	1,347	1,326	245.7	271.7	244.0
Total	1,789	1,756	1,735	290.8	325.8	299.0
Europe:						
Austria	440	396	389	73.9	76.9	68.0
Belgium	207	171	148	42.1	33.7	32.2
Denmark	221	158	136	38.2	29.4	25.5
Finland	222	189	176	28.5	26.9	22.5
France	2,490	2,061	1,830	323.9	348.7	257.2
Germany, West	2,716	2,286	2,104	534.8	569.1	444.9
Greece	99	124	123	10.1	12.9	13.7
Ireland	272	205	183	51.5	43.4	37.0
Italy	956	954	881	77.6	96.7	86.8
Netherlands	357	334	308	81.7	85.0	88.3
Norway	137	128	121	24.9	26.8	17.7
Portugal	218	235	230	23.6	23.7	22.6
Spain	921	1,124	1,033	93.8	120.4	96.3
Sweden	295	230	200	33.5	35.5	27.0
Switzerland	140	111	106	32.2	32.6	28.7
United Kingdom	848	768	780	143.3	147.3	141.8
Total Western Europe	10,539	9,474	8,748	1,613.6	1,709.0	1,410.2
Czechoslovakia	2/ 1,518	1,273	1,260	2/ 173.0	136.0	140.5
Germany, East	1,967	1,845	1,830	262.8	284.1	265.0
Poland	2/ 6,785	7,018	7,000	2/ 752.7	989.2	965.6
Yugoslavia	683	793	790	58.0	66.6	61.7
Other Eastern Europe 3/	1,315	1,458	1,400	121.9	110.9	120.0
Total Europe 4/	22,807	21,861	21,028	2,982.0	3,295.8	2,963.0
U.S.S.R.	23,292	21,000	21,500	1,890.1	1,488.1	1,533.3
Asia:						
Japan	511	515	546	69.1	75.1	86.5
South America:						
Argentina	529	409	442	30.9	32.0	32.9
Brazil	461	494	519	21.8	25.7	28.7
Chile	199	207	198	16.1	17.6	17.6
Venezuela	26	36	36	1.7	2.4	2.9
Total	1,215	1,146	1,195	70.5	77.7	82.1
Grand Total	49,614	46,278	46,004	5,302.5	5,262.5	4,963.9

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Revised.
3/ Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.
4/ Excluding U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Western European potato production in 1964 was 17 percent below the crop of the previous year and about 13 percent below average. A modest decrease in acreage coupled with a prolonged drought during the summer reduced the output in such important producing countries as France, West Germany, Spain and Italy. Acreage in Western Europe during 1964 was 8 percent below that planted in 1963, and 17 percent less than average.

Eastern European potato production, exclusive of Russia, was 2 percent less than the production in 1963. The 1964 Russian crop was 9 percent less than in 1963, but only 1 percent less than the 1955-1959 average.

WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION DECLINES AGAIN

World rapeseed production in 1964 is estimated at 3.7 million short tons, 2 percent below the revised estimate of 3.8 million tons produced in 1963. This year's crop is believed to be the smallest since 1956 and 3 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Factors most strongly influencing the 1964 world outturn include: (1) the sharp decline in India, reflecting reduced yields; (2) the marked decline in Pakistan, resulting from acreage reduction and lower yields; (3) the substantial increase in Mainland China, believed to have resulted from expanded acreage as well as higher yields; (4) the sharp increase in Europe (largely Sweden, France, Denmark and West Germany), reflecting primarily acreage expansion; and (5) the near-record harvest in Canada due to sharply-expanded acreage although yields were reduced from last year.

North America:

The Canadian rapeseed harvest rose by nearly 70,000 tons from 1963 to a level double the 1955-59 average. This rise reflected a 46 percent expansion in acreage from 1963 to a level four-fifths above the 1955-59 average.

This expansion in Canada, the major exporting country, was stimulated by an increase in prices to producers thus causing some shift from seedings of wheat. Yields, however, declined to about the levels of 1961 and 1962. Prices in Canada are lower this year, due to the substantial carryover on August 1, plus the near-record outturn. Exports are expected to exceed the reduced volume of last year.

South America:

In Chile production declined slightly from the high level of 1963 because of lower yields, despite some increase in acreage from a year ago. Acreage for the 1965 crop, based on contracted seedings, is expected to increase slightly from the 1963-64 crop because of higher domestic prices.

Production of rapeseed in Argentina is small, and no significant change from last year is reported.

RAPESEED 1/: Production by specified country and estimated world total, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1958-64

Country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 3/
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
North America:									
Canada	7.8	137.7	194.0	89.0	278.0	280.5	146.5	209.0	276.7
Mexico	6.2	7.7	8.8	6.6	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2
Total 4/	14.2	147.1	203.8	95.6	285.7	287.7	154.2	216.2	283.9
South America	6.4	19.8	22.0	30.7	55.0	51.0	41.5	65.9	63.7
Europe:									
Austria	7.1	9.4	10.1	6.2	7.1	12.7	9.7	8.3	9.0
Belgium	3.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Denmark	14.3	5.8	8.6	12.6	14.1	29.8	57.4	29.1	54.6
Finland	12.8	15.5	13.5	27.4	4.7	7.1	8.7	6.9	8.4
France	153.9	148.7	216.5	144.2	91.8	117.4	176.3	146.5	200.0
Germany, West	59.5	53.8	63.6	64.9	76.4	82.0	127.1	105.6	119.5
Italy	12.8	10.5	12.0	10.7	11.4	10.1	11.1	8.8	9.0
Netherlands	23.6	17.0	10.0	8.4	8.8	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8
Sweden	181.7	158.0	145.8	199.7	75.5	115.3	142.3	103.3	170.6
Switzerland	6.3	8.1	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.0	12.0	---	---
Total	475.2	428.3	492.7	484.9	300.6	395.3	556.1 :4/	431.0 : 4/	604.0
Czechoslovakia	32.8	55.3	53.0	80.2	60.2	92.6	52.9	46.3	45.0
Germany, East	121.2	178.1	132.2	196.3	188.6	179.6	171.3	132.3	150.0
Hungary	3.4	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.5	10.5	4.1	3.0	---
Poland	108.1	119.9	88.2	144.4	162.0	283.3	397.9	253.5	230.0
Rumania	7.1	7.8	6.8	7.3	12.2	6.1	0.1	0.5	---
Yugoslavia	7.2	6.8	7.9	8.2	7.4	9.7	2.3	2.4	4.1
Total (including USSR) 4/	334.6	402.4	322.7	469.7	469.2	628.1	665.7	478.0	471.6
Total Europe	809.8	830.7	815.4	954.6	769.8	1,023.4	1,221.8	909.0	1,075.5
Africa	20.0	20.5	22.0	24.2	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Asia:									
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	3.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	4.4	5.3	5.5
China Mainland 5/	990.0	1,060.0	1,200.0	1,025.0	1,110.0	645.0	575.0	625.0	730.0
China, Taiwan	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	4.9	8.8	11.0	17.2	31.7
India	934.8	1,083.3	1,028.2	1,148.0	1,172.6	1,495.2	1,473.9	1,436.8	1,002.0
Japan	240.0	309.7	294.2	288.7	290.6	301.5	272.0	120.0	148.4
Pakistan	291.4	364.9	331.5	417.8	356.2	345.0	341.6	399.8	332.6
Total 4/	2,461.1	2,821.3	2,858.0	2,884.4	2,938.7	2,801.0	2,677.9	2,594.1	2,290.2
World total	3,311.5	3,839.4	3,921.2	3,989.5	4,071.2	4,185.1	4,117.4	3,807.2	3,725.4

1/ Includes mustardseed in areas where rapeseed and mustardseed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries and for the above countries for which data are not available. 5/ USDA estimates 1959-64, revised.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Western Europe:

Rapeseed production in Denmark, France, West Germany and Sweden in 1964 increased significantly. In 1964 the aggregate increase, which for the above countries totaled over 160,000 tons, resulted primarily from acreage expansion. Exports from these countries have traditionally accounted for a major share of the total exports of rapeseed and rapeseed oil.

In Sweden production was up by nearly two-thirds, reflecting a rise in acreage (largely winter crop) of over 40 percent, as well as higher yields. Fall seedings for the 1965 crop are expected to be relatively large since weather and soil conditions have been favorable. The sharp rise in Denmark was due to increased spring seedings, reflecting a marked decline in mustardseed and flaxseed acreage. Yields were also significantly above the low level of 1963.

In France, a sharp expansion in acreage is believed to have resulted in increased rapeseed production by over one-third for the 1964 harvest. West German rapeseed production, despite reduced yields, was significantly above that in 1963 because of larger acreage. Expanded seedings were spurred by the government's price support system, which, under the purchasing ordinance effective September 1, 1963, will reportedly guarantee the marketing of up to 175,000 tons. Consequently, further acreage expansion could result in 1965.

Eastern Europe:

In Poland, despite increased acreage, the outturn this year was somewhat below the disappointingly small one of 1963. The decline reflected substantial winter kill and inadequate moisture in the spring and early summer. Production in East Germany is estimated to have increased as a result of yields being significantly above last year's low level. Although acreage was up slightly from last year, it was about 15 percent below the 1955-59 average. The crop in Czechoslovakia is believed to have declined slightly despite increased seedings as a result of less favorable growing conditions.

Asia:

India's 1964 crop, harvested early this year, was 30 percent below that of 1963 and 8 percent below the 1955-59 average. The decline from last year was attributed to dry weather during seeding, inadequate winter rains and periods of severe cold leading to frost in January 1964. Prospects for 1965 are favorable and a substantial recovery is anticipated.

Mainland China, the second major producer of rapeseed, is believed to have harvested a crop sharply above the low harvests of 1962 and 1963. The rise in most Provinces, particularly Kweichow, Chekiang, and Szechwan, resulted from increased acreage as well as higher yields. The increase in acreage was due to a reduced rate of abandonment of the winter crop which is believed to account for more than 90 percent of the total.

In recent years there has been a trend toward an increased rate of abandonment which was caused by the increasingly widespread practice of double-cropping of rice. Rapeseed sown after the double-cropped late rice usually is seeded too late to become well-established before the onset of winter, thus causing extensive winter kill and spring frost damage. It is believed that, as a result of a reasonable reduction in the double-cropping of rice and other rotation adjustments during 1962-64, the rate of abandoned acreage has been significantly reduced.

Production from the Japanese crop, despite further acreage reduction, was significantly larger, reflecting marked increases in yields from the low levels of last year. Despite this gain, production in 1964 was less than one-half of the average for the 1955-59 period. The decline continues to reflect a diversion to feed crops. Owing to continuing large consumption of rapeseed, Japan probably will continue to be a major market for rapeseed.

Pakistan, the third-largest producer, in 1964 harvested a crop 17 percent below that of a year ago. The crop, at 9 percent below the 1955-59 average, chiefly reflected lower yields due to unfavorable weather as well as severe infestations of aphids in some sections. In addition, acreage was reduced because of dry weather and frost at seeding time.

1964-65 COFFEE ESTIMATES DOWN SLIGHTLY

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate (December) of the 1964-65 world coffee crop places total production at 51.9 million bags, with exportable production at 37.6 million bags, or down slightly from its September estimate. The principal reason for the slight decrease is a lowering of the production estimate for Brazil to 10.0 million bags.

The Foreign Agricultural Service continues to emphasize that the term "exportable production," as used in its coffee reports, is the difference between total production and domestic consumption, and is not synonomous with the production of export-quality coffee. Thus, the exportable production figure for Brazil is placed at only 3 million bags (domestic consumption is estimated at 7 million) even though the major part of the small 1964-65 crop was of good export quality. Nor does the figure include any stocks of exportable coffee held in a country from a previous crop.

The 1964-65 North American total production is now estimated at 10.3 million bags, with exportable production at 7.4 million. This compares with 10.8 and 8.1 million bags, respectively, in 1963-64. The crops in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Haiti, and El Salvador are expected to be down somewhat in 1964-65, while the Dominican Republic will probably produce at about the same level as in 1963-64. Cuba, Honduras, and Nicaragua expect to have slightly larger crops than in 1963-64.

(Tables pages 20-21)

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	3rd estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,140	1,050	1,100	720
Cuba	713	800	650	475	550
Dominican Republic	549	600	570	650	650
El Salvador	1,436	1,900	1,650	1,940	1,875
Guatemala	1,357	1,700	1,900	1,775	1,650
Haiti	600	725	675	625	600
Honduras	321	365	410	395	420
Mexico	1,716	2,350	2,200	2,900	2,800
Nicaragua	376	440	505	450	525
Panama	3/ 27	85	73	85	90
Trinidad & Tobago	44	42	60	75	80
Other 4/	427	392	416	325	345
Total North America	8,300	10,539	10,159	10,795	10,305
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	35,000	27,000	26,000	10,000
Colombia	7,360	7,800	7,500	7,800	7,900
Ecuador	521	850	800	750	850
Peru	324	710	770	800	820
Venezuela	835	750	850	900	950
Other 5/	63	101	124	128	123
Total South America	37,403	45,211	37,044	36,378	20,643
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	3,100
Burundi 6/	---	---	300	150	200
Cameroon 7/	405	835	825	850	875
Central African Republic	3/ 41	145	105	185	150
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,195	900	1,100	1,100	1,000
Ethiopia	1,100	1,430	1,490	1,525	1,550
Guinea	8/ 114	235	215	175	200
Ivory Coast	2,130	1,650	3,350	4,350	3,500
Kenya	415	525	635	740	800
Malagasy Republic	902	800	1,000	900	1,000
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 120	460	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	200	125	125
Tanzania 11/	375	400	470	575	575
Togo	122	172	177	255	225
Uganda	1,508	1,945	2,945	2,800	2,900
Other 12/	332	316	400	410	407
Total Africa	10,202	12,613	16,312	16,940	16,607
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	765	930	1,145	1,135
Indonesia	1,343	1,850	2,330	1,900	2,200
Philippines	199	680	550	535	560
Yemen	88	90	82	80	80
Other 13/	179	295	280	319	337
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	3,680	4,172	3,979	4,312
World total production	58,426	72,043	67,687	68,092	51,867

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 12/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 13/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	3rd estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	1,025	930	970	580
Cuba	207	200	50	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	450	420	500	500
El Salvador	1,327	1,800	1,540	1,825	1,755
Guatemala	1,158	1,500	1,700	1,565	1,440
Haiti	435	525	425	380	350
Honduras	262	290	335	320	335
Mexico	1,369	1,500	1,250	1,950	1,800
Nicaragua	334	395	460	405	480
Panama	3/ 10	40	19	26	27
Trinidad & Tobago	37	35	53	68	72
Other 4/	171	88	122	60	73
Total North America	6,389	7,848	7,304	8,069	7,412
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	28,000	20,000	19,000	3,000
Colombia	6,550	6,800	6,500	6,800	6,900
Ecuador	422	650	570	510	600
Peru	251	570	605	615	620
Venezuela	472	310	370	400	450
Other 5/	44	50	73	77	72
Total South America	31,099	36,380	28,118	27,402	11,642
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,750	3,050	2,750	3,045
Burundi 6/	---	---	295	145	195
Cameroon 7/	396	820	805	830	855
Central African Republic	3/ 37	140	100	180	145
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	850	1,050	1,050	950
Ethiopia	850	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200
Guinea	8/ 105	220	200	160	185
Ivory Coast	2,063	1,600	3,300	4,300	3,450
Kenya	399	505	615	720	780
Malagasy Republic	812	700	900	800	900
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 118	390	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	195	120	120
Tanzania 11/	369	390	455	560	560
Togo	121	170	175	250	220
Uganda	1,454	1,933	2,930	2,785	2,885
Other 12/	308	284	367	377	374
Total Africa	9,623	11,852	15,587	16,202	15,864
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	315	370	600	590
Indonesia	1,120	1,650	2,080	1,600	1,850
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	80	72	70	70
Other 13/	63	150	135	139	147
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,195	2,657	2,409	2,657
World exportable production	48,591	58,275	53,666	54,082	37,575

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 12/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 13/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Total production in South America in 1964-65 is estimated at 20.6 million bags and exportable at 11.6 million. Damaged trees continue to show good recovery in Brazil, thereby pointing toward a more normal crop in 1965-66. Colombia's crop is now expected to be up slightly in 1964-65, due largely to good growing conditions.

Total estimated 1964-65 production in Africa is 16.6 million bags, while exportable production is 15.9 million. The slight decrease since the September estimate is due primarily to a lower estimate for the Ivory Coast and Uganda.

The total 1964-65 production in Asia and Oceania is now estimated at 4.3 million bags, with exportable production at the 2.7 million level. Total production in 1963-64 has been revised upward somewhat.

Exportable production from smaller producing countries remains about as reported in September. Malaysian total production in 1964-65 is estimated at 110,000 bags, almost all of which will be consumed domestically. Exportable production estimates for some of the other smaller producing countries for 1964-65 (with comparable 1963-64 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds, are as follows: Jamaica 15,000 (17,000); Puerto Rico 30,000 (30,000); Bolivia 20,000 (20,000); Paraguay 40,000 (45,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 10,000 (10,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 58,000 (58,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 65,000 (68,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (75,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (30,000).

RECORD WORLD COTTON
TRADE IN 1963-64

World trade in cotton totaled 17.8 million bales in 1963-64, an all-time record. This was 13 percent above the 1962-63 figure and 16 percent above the 1955-59 average. The high level of world cotton trade in 1963-64 was due generally to record production in exporting countries and near-record consumption and some rebuilding of stocks in importing countries. Prospects are for a continued high volume of trade in 1964-65 because of further increases in production in exporting countries and high level of consumption in importing countries.

Exports.--World cotton exports in 1963-64 are estimated at 17.8 million bales, compared with 15.7 million in 1962-63 and the 1955-59 average of 14.9 million. Exports from foreign non-Bloc countries totaled 10.5 million bales in 1963-64, compared with 10.9 million in 1962-63. In Mexico, 1963-64 shipments were down nearly 0.5 million bales from a year earlier, largely because of a sharp decline in 1963-64 production. Exports in 1963-64 were also lower in Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Mozambique, Sudan, India, and a few other countries. Central America, Iran, and British East Africa exported somewhat more cotton in 1963-64 than in 1962-63.

Outlook for 1964-65.--World cotton exports during the 1964-65 season are expected to reach about 17.6 million bales, down only slightly from last season's alltime record of 17.8 million. With exportable supplies in foreign non-Bloc producing countries higher than last season and consumption in major importing countries at a high level, world trade in cotton should remain active throughout the 1964-65 season. The anticipated decline in world exports from last season's record volume will likely be reflected in a reduction in U.S. exports from 5.8 million bales in 1963-64 to not more than 5.2 million bales this season.

United States cotton exports in 1963-64 totaled 5.8 million bales, 71 percent above the low level of 3.4 million in 1962-63. Important factors influencing this sharp rise in U.S. exports included (a) near-minimum beginning stocks in a number of major foreign importing countries, (b) an increase of about 2.7 million bales in foreign consumption in 1963-64, and (c) a competitive price situation for U.S. cotton.

Exports from the USSR were slightly higher in 1963-64, mostly as a result of a larger crop.

Imports.--Western European countries took nearly 40 percent of the total world cotton imports of 17.7 million bales in 1963-64. Principal importers were France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Cotton imported from the United States by the above-listed countries amounted to 1.5 million bales in 1963-64, or about 25 percent of total U.S. cotton exports.

Asian countries took 36 percent of the total world cotton imports in 1963-64. Principal non-Bloc importers were Japan, India, and Hong Kong. These countries imported 1.6 million bales of U.S. cotton in 1963-64, or about 28 percent of total U.S. exports. Japan accounted for about three-fourths of the 1.6 million bales. Sino-Soviet Bloc countries imported around 4.0 million bales of cotton in 1963-64. Net imports by these countries totaled about 2.4 million bales. Communist China, an unusually large buyer in 1963-64, imported about 0.8 million bales, more than double the 1962-63 figure.

WORLD DRY BEAN PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1964

The 1964 bean production in 30 reporting countries is estimated at 99.6 million bags, 10.2 percent below the revised estimate of last year's production, but 11.2 percent above the 1955-59 average. While many minor producing countries report increases, most major producers show sharp decreases. Every producing region -- North America, South America, West Europe, and Asia -- all show a smaller total production in 1964 than in 1963.

Production in unreported areas of the world, such as Communist China, East Europe, and parts of Africa, would probably bring the world total production up to near 120 to 130 million bags. (Continued on page 26)

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63,
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1955-59		1961		1962		1963 1/	
	Exports 2/	Imports	Exports 2/	Imports	Exports 2/	Imports	Exports 2/	Imports
North America:								
Canada	0	351	0	433	0	331	0	450
El Salvador	147	0	208	0	292	0	275	0
Guatemala	46	0	115	0	221	0	269	0
Mexico	1,573	1	1,482	1	1,897	1	1,426	1
Nicaragua	196	0	242	0	288	0	410	0
United States	5,296	138	5,056	153	3,429	137	5,775	135
Others	16	14	22	11	29	10	36	11
Total	7,274	504	7,125	598	6,156	479	8,191	597
South America:								
Argentina	26	14	141	26	216	23	100	33
Bolivia	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	6
Brazil	418	0	847	0	1,145	0	1,100	0
Chile	0	78	0	110	0	118	0	120
Colombia	6	42	143	3	115	2	45	16
Ecuador	0	1	0	4	0	7	0	10
Paraguay	32	0	29	0	32	0	47	0
Peru	441	0	576	0	590	0	509	0
Uruguay	0	37	0	27	0	15	0	34
Venezuela	0	7	0	23	0	14	0	30
Others	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	923	185	1,736	199	2,098	185	1,801	249
Europe:								
Austria	0	115	0	125	0	106	0	117
Belgium	0	422	0	386	0	359	0	405
Denmark	0	39	0	41	0	40	0	38
Finland	0	72	0	75	0	76	0	72
France	0	1,316	0	1,206	0	1,282	0	1,335
Germany, West	0	1,448	0	1,296	0	1,297	0	1,450
Greece	160	10	302	4	238	9	263	10
Ireland	0	17	0	29	0	26	0	25
Italy	0	867	0	1,016	0	1,063	0	1,103
Netherlands	0	349	0	337	0	351	0	393
Norway	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	21
Portugal	0	218	0	290	0	355	0	320
Spain	0	253	0	352	100	6	70	66
Sweden	0	128	0	125	0	95	0	98
Switzerland	0	188	0	193	0	186	0	208
United Kingdom	0	1,442	0	968	0	1,017	0	1,236
Yugoslavia	0	183	0	270	0	360	0	350
Total Western Europe	160	7,088	302	6,734	338	6,648	333	7,247
Albania 3/	5	4	8	0	4	1	6	1
Bulgaria 3/	0	90	0	195	0	190	0	200
Cuba 3/	0	34	0	40	0	45	0	50
Czechoslovakia 3/	0	411	0	475	0	500	0	450
Germany, East 3/	0	434	0	475	0	465	0	475
Hungary 3/	0	226	0	260	0	270	0	285
Poland	0	481	0	607	0	505	0	647
Rumania 3/	0	201	0	325	0	325	0	300
Others	0	42	0	64	0	69	0	69
Total Eastern Europe	5	1,923	8	2,441	4	2,370	6	2,477
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia) 3/	1,540	600	1,600	700	1,300	750	1,500	700

(Continued)

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 -- cont'd.
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1955-59		1961		1962		1963 1/	
	Exports 2/	Imports	Exports 2/	Imports	Exports 2/	Imports	Exports 2/	Imports
Africa:								
Angola	30	0	17	0	28	0	23	0
British East Africa	446	0	358	0	390	0	520	0
Congo (Leopoldville)	199	0	85	0	28	0	28	0
Ethiopia	4/	15	0	20	0	20	0	20
Egypt	1,366	0	1,121	0	1,361	0	1,396	0
Morocco	7	11	6	14	10	10	15	14
Mozambique	141	0	154	0	184	0	115	0
Nigeria	146	0	168	0	128	0	160	0
South Africa, Republic of	5	46	4	122	7	108	5	90
Sudan	508	0	637	0	787	0	720	0
Western Africa	43	0	63	0	91	0	115	0
Others	188	13	187	8	178	8	219	8
Total	3,079	85	2,800	164	3,192	146	3,316	132
Asia and Oceania:								
Afghanistan	39	0	55	0	50	0	50	0
Australia	0	89	0	83	0	93	0	116
Burma	58	2	77	2	70	10	36	0
Ceylon	0	3	0	6	0	7	0	7
China, Mainland 3/	180	310	50	150	0	350	40	800
Formosa (Taiwan)	0	159	0	260	0	247	0	294
Hong Kong	0	313	0	456	0	554	0	627
India	309	498	253	669	287	746	231	556
Indonesia	0	39	0	38	0	46	0	45
Iran	187	0	266	0	220	0	332	0
Iraq	25	4/	7	0	9	0	5	0
Israel	4/	23	18	24	15	29	10	70
Japan	0	2,702	0	2,843	0	3,070	0	3,167
Korea, South	0	206	0	254	0	324	0	300
Lebanon	7	21	5	25	15	35	30	55
Pakistan	464	10	299	42	683	9	689	4
Philippines	0	68	0	150	0	164	0	170
Syria	383	0	474	0	614	0	608	0
Thailand	4/	5	0	41	0	42	0	40
Turkey	246	0	458	0	568	0	587	0
Others	33	15	29	39	40	54	44	85
Total	1,931	4,463	1,991	5,082	2,571	5,780	2,662	6,336
World total	14,912	14,848	15,562	15,918	15,659	16,358	17,809	17,738
Non-Bloc	13,187	12,015	13,904	12,627	14,355	12,888	16,263	13,761
Sino Soviet Bloc 5/	1,725	2,833	1,658	3,291	1,304	3,470	1,546	3,977

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
2/ Includes small quantity of reexports.
3/ Compiled from statistics of exporting countries.
4/ Less than 500 bales.
5/ Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Cuba, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Significantly, the major reductions this year in the 30 reported countries occurred in such important producing and trading countries as the United States, Brazil, France, Spain, and Japan.

The Brazilian crop, largest in the world, is down 18 percent, with much heavier reductions in some of Brazil's major producing states.

The U.S. crop dropped 13 percent from last year due to cold, wet harvest weather, particularly in Michigan, and some mountain states.

The French and Spanish crops dropped 53 and 9 percent, respectively, due to the dry growing season, and the Japanese crop dropped 28 percent due to dry, hot weather in the large producing area of Hokaido.

International bean trade will be affected in 1964-65 by a short exportable supply from the United States, the world's leading exporter, and by short domestic supplies in France, Spain and Japan, all among the world's leading importers. Other large importers such as the U.K., West Germany and the Netherlands (the latter for re-export) produce few or no beans. The situation is aggravated in Japan by reported shortage of Azuki beans in Communist China--a normal source of Azuki imports for Japan.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS CONTINUE ABOVE LAST YEAR

U.S. feed grain exports of 5.4 million metric tons in July-October 1964 were up 25 percent from the 4.3 million in a similar period of 1963.

Table A shows exports of feed grains by country of destination, comparing July-October 1964 with July-October 1963. Shipments of feed grains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transhipments during July-October 1964, as compared with July-October 1963. These inspections were 12 percent less than those during the same period a year earlier.

Corn exports totaled 4.0 million tons, 28 percent over the 3.1 million shipped during July-October 1963. Greater shipments to West Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Japan accounted largely for the increase. Shipments to Bulgaria and Poland totaled 36,000 tons compared with none a year earlier. Exports to Mexico show a sizable decrease due to the harvest of a good crop. All country areas increased with exception of Africa which decreased from 135,000 tons to 112,000 tons.

(Cont. on page 30, tables pages 28 and 29)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: 1/: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963 and 1964

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 2/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
North America:									
Canada	69	67	76	1,032	1,303	1,346	708	874	1,023
Costa Rica	108	127	127	325	369	369	353	470	470
Dominican Republic	48	41	41	976	945	945	468	400	400
El Salvador	69	96	91	636	421	350	437	405	320
Guatemala	92	135	138	655	591	591	605	796	816
Honduras	165	252	265	386	390	416	639	983	1,100
Mexico	3,192	4,201	4,201	307	367	367	9,792	15,432	15,432
Nicaragua	113	108	110	570	545	561	645	589	617
Panama Republic	41	48	54	289	219	251	117	106	136
United States	1,478	1,425	4/1,448	1,178	1,453	1,248	17,404	20,710	4/18,075
Total	5,375	6,500	6,551	580	627	586	31,168	40,765	38,389
South America:									
Argentina	58	57	55	874	1,254	1,221	503	719	674
Brazil	5,552	7,374	6,178	578	581	580	32,804	42,829	35,274
Chile	207	231	221	860	808	995	1,781	1,867	2,198
Colombia	310	169	152	428	573	572	1,327	970	872
Peru	81	111	113	825	892	892	667	992	1,010
Total	6,208	7,942	6,719	586	597	596	37,082	47,377	40,028
Europe:									
Austria	2	1	1	1,494	1,603	1,603	36	18	18
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	1	1,921	2,326	1,997	24	19	20
France	299	173	156	749	1,079	565	2,235	1,870	882
Germany, West	4	5	5	1,630	1,942	1,807	59	95	88
Greece	162	164	154	631	673	793	1,024	1,101	1,223
Italy	1,012	798	778	353	561	572	3,570	4,473	4,447
Netherlands	10	6	8	1,788	1,990	2,320	173	126	194
Portugal	831	987	928	107	110	119	1,068	1,332	1,305
Spain	246	264	267	1,035	1,186	1,074	2,543	3,135	2,866
Sweden	2	4	4	1,445	1,364	1,155	24	57	49
Yugoslavia	561	550	545	5/ 723	5/ 821	5/ 892	4,052	4,519	4,850
Total	3,130	2,953	2,847	473	559	553	14,808	16,745	15,942
Asia:									
Japan	238	235	217	1,161	1,264	994	2,760	2,981	2,161
Lebanon	3	4	6	1,843	1,249	1,249	46	62	75
Syria	4	4	4	578	473	473	22	18	18
Turkey	276	259	267	959	1,130	1,116	2,646	2,932	2,976
Total	521	502	494	1,051	1,194	1,059	5,474	5,993	5,230
Grand total	15,234	17,897	16,611	581	618	598	88,532	110,880	99,589

1/ Includes the common kidney-shaped (haricots) and lima beans of the phaseolus vulgaris and lunatus species; excludes broad, horse, mung, azuki, and similar varieties. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Bags of 100 pounds. 4/ November estimate. 5/ For non-interplanted acreage.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table A.--FEED GRAIN 1/: U.S. Exports to principal countries, July-October 1963 and July-October 1964

Destination	July-October 1963					July-October 1964				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	767,111	7,236	62,593	534	837,474	978,011	--	69,497	1,309	1,048,817
Mexico	201,170	283	3,212	2,665	207,330	11,254	168	33,193	3,671	48,286
Others	12,873	374	7	10,079	23,333	66,174	427	14	12,324	78,939
Total	981,154	7,893	65,812	13,278	1,068,137	1,055,439	595	102,704	17,304	1,176,042
Western Europe:										
EEC										
Belgium-Luxembourg	194,002	2,489	869	70,660	268,020	224,935	2,148	2,862	157,007	386,952
France	3,243	--	--	--	3,243	12,421	--	--	665	13,086
Germnay, West	108,011	729	45,236	19,261	173,237	367,971	7,543	94,975	28,070	498,559
Italy	308,347	15,893	39,290	--	363,530	318,774	--	14,784	--	333,558
Netherlands	409,743	24,100	17,825	196,473	648,141	518,360	22,013	28,462	278,494	847,329
Total	1,023,346	43,211	103,220	286,394	1,456,171	1,442,461	31,704	141,083	464,236	2,079,484
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	14,053	--	--	--	14,053	24,228	--	--	--	24,228
Denmark	4,677	--	4,979	5,199	14,855	6,683	--	13,158	--	19,841
Greece	24,597	--	--	--	24,597	41,765	--	--	--	41,765
Ireland	29,396	--	--	--	29,396	4,554	--	--	--	4,554
Norway	15,207	--	--	--	15,207	26,437	--	--	--	26,437
Spain	103,861	--	--	--	103,861	101,140	--	13,926	--	115,066
Sweden	955	--	--	--	955	940	--	--	--	940
Switzerland	6,088	2,341	--	7,227	15,656	34,067	1,800	305	--	36,172
United Kingdom	291,060	--	--	4,056	295,116	414,325	--	--	44,018	458,343
Others	42,330	--	351	--	42,681	255	--	620	--	875
Total	532,224	2,341	5,330	16,482	556,377	654,394	1,800	28,009	44,018	728,221
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	11,684
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,455	--	5,455
Poland	--	--	48,421	20,218	68,639	24,041	--	48,754	47,284	120,079
Total	--	--	48,421	20,218	68,639	35,725	--	54,209	47,284	137,218
Total Europe	1,555,570	45,552	156,971	323,094	2,081,187	2,132,580	33,504	223,301	555,538	2,944,923
Asia:										
India	14,029	--	--	10	14,039	48,032	--	--	--	48,032
Israel	70,765	--	10,523	63,309	144,597	33,890	--	--	22,555	56,445
Japan	347,404	143	31,575	333,329	712,451	595,121	61	57,133	259,654	911,969
Korea, Republic of	3,104	1,187	68,097	2,114	74,502	5,250	--	63,822	--	69,072
Pakistan	14,384	--	--	--	14,384	226	--	--	--	226
Others	8,483	70	50	12,946	21,549	29,080	--	4	--	29,084
Total	458,169	1,400	110,245	411,708	981,522	711,599	61	120,959	282,209	1,114,828
Africa:										
Egypt	94,242	--	--	--	94,242	88,756	--	--	--	88,756
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	40,654	--	--	6,092	46,746	23,530	--	--	11,912	35,442
Total	134,896	--	--	6,092	140,988	112,286	--	--	11,912	124,198
Oceania	1	--	--	--	1	120	--	--	--	120
World total	3,129,790	54,845	333,028	754,172	4,271,835	4,012,024	34,160	446,964	866,963	5,360,111

1/ Excluding milled products
2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports as adjusted for transhipments through Canadian ports July-October 1963 and July-October 1964

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports									
	July-October 1963					July-October 1964				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	27,965	--	--	--	27,965	23,368	--	--	--	23,368
France	--	--	--	--	--	3,404	--	--	--	3,404
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	--	54,153	--	2,351	--	56,504
Italy	53,010	--	11,409	--	64,419	21,869	--	48,750	--	70,619
Netherlands	201,625	5,139	2,025	--	208,789	250,342	--	2,199	--	252,541
EEC Subtotal	282,600	5,139	13,434	--	301,173	353,136	--	53,300	--	406,436
Ireland	53,340	--	--	--	53,340	50,520	--	--	--	50,520
Poland	--	--	103,051	--	103,051	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	78,587	--	--	--	78,587	--	--	--	--	--
Trieste	--	--	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	12,167
United Kingdom	189,154	--	8,252	--	197,406	202,515	--	--	--	202,515
Yugoslavia	7,671	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	--	--	11,975	--	11,975	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt (U.A.R.)	8,128	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	--	--
Total	619,480	5,139	136,712	--	761,311	618,338	--	53,300	--	671,638
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	221,967	2,489	869	70,660	295,985	248,303	2,148	2,862	157,007	410,320
France	3,243	--	--	--	3,243	15,825	--	--	665	16,490
Germany, West	108,011	729	45,236	19,261	173,237	422,124	7,543	97,326	28,070	555,063
Italy	361,357	15,893	50,699	--	427,949	340,643	--	63,534	--	404,177
Netherlands	611,368	24,100	19,850	196,473	851,791	768,702	22,013	30,661	278,494	1,099,870
EEC subtotal	1,305,946	43,211	116,654	286,394	1,752,205	1,795,597	31,704	194,383	464,236	2,485,920
Ireland	82,736	--	--	--	82,736	55,074	--	--	--	55,074
Poland	--	--	151,472	20,218	171,690	24,041	--	48,754	47,284	120,079
Spain	182,448	--	--	--	182,448	101,140	--	13,926	--	115,066
Trieste	--	--	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	12,167
United Kingdom	480,214	--	8,252	4,056	492,522	616,840	--	--	44,018	660,858
Yugoslavia	7,671	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	70,765	--	22,498	63,309	156,572	33,890	--	--	22,555	56,445
Egypt (U.A.R.)	102,370	--	--	--	102,370	88,756	--	--	--	88,756
Total	2,232,150	43,211	298,876	373,977	2,948,214	2,727,505	31,704	257,063	578,093	3,594,365

1/ Excluding milled products
2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief

Exports of oats were down 38 percent from the 55,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. Reduced shipments to all destinations took place with exception of West Germany which showed a substantial increase.

Barley shipments exports totaled 447,000 tons in July-October 1964 and showed an increase of 34 percent over the 333,000 shipped during the same period last year. Shipments were considerably larger to Mexico, West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and Japan. However, these increases were partly offset by smaller exports to Italy and Israel.

Sorghum shipments were up 15 percent from 754,000 tons in July-October 1963 to 867,000 tons during a similar period this year. This increase was attributed largely to increased shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Poland. In contrast considerably less exports went to Israel and Japan.

Preliminary forecast for July-November 1964 indicates that feed grain exports will be approximately 7.3 million tons--19 percent higher than the 6.1 million tons exported during July-November 1963.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS
DOWN 3 PERCENT IN 1963-64

Total raw wool exports from the five major Southern Hemisphere wool producing countries totaled 2,547 million pounds in the 1963-64 season (July-June in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa; October-September in Uruguay and Argentina), down 3 percent from the previous season. Exports from Australia were up 7 percent and those from New Zealand and South Africa were up 1 percent while decreased shipments from Argentina and Uruguay more than offset the gains.

The sharp drop in Argentine exports resulted from an increase in consumption, a slight drop in production, and the build-up in stocks as producers refused to accept peso prices offered by exporters.

Uruguayan exports of raw wool were less than one-half as large as the previous year. As was the case in Argentina, growers refused to sell at prices offered by exporters and as a result there has been a sharp rise in carry-over stocks at the beginning of the 1964-65 season.

Australian exports were up 7 percent in 1963-64. Japan continued to be the most important buyer followed by the United Kingdom. Sales to Communist Bloc countries continued to rise reaching 135 million pounds during the year. With wool prices the highest in recent years, Australian foreign exchange income rose to slightly more than $1 billion compared with about $850 million the previous year.

The latest forecast of the 1964-65 production in Australia is 1,789.2 million pounds, down 23.7 million pounds from the season's first estimate of 1,812.9 million pounds made in July. (Continued on page 32)

RAW WOOL: Exports (actual weight) from principal Southern Hemisphere countries, 1962-63 and 1963-64 seasons 1/

Country of origin	Australia		New Zealand		Republic of South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay		Total 5 countries	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	71	50	98	83	39	32	83	46	18	2	309	213
United Kingdom	222	247	150	158	37	44	51	33	34	21	494	503
Japan	393	439	35	34	25	28	24	17	7	1	484	519
Continental Europe:												
France	136	142	98	86	51	43	35	25	5	2	325	298
Belgium	100	103	38	40	14	12	22	11	2	1	176	167
Germany, West	82	95	37	38	36	39	28	17	11	7	194	196
Italy	128	136	38	38	35	43	26	15	2	1	229	233
Netherlands	2	2	18	18	2	2	5	5	3	1	30	28
Other	33	37	14	21	7	9	14	16	5	2	73	83
Total	481	515	243	241	145	148	130	89	28	14	1,027	1,007
Sino Soviet Bloc :												
USSR	50	46	0	4	---	0	1	3	1	1	52	54
Poland	22	23	5	6	1	1	13	8	4	---	45	38
Other	50	65	5	12	2	---	3	4	4	1	64	82
Total	122	134	10	22	3	1	17	15	9	2	161	174
Other	92	87	23	28	4	2	19	7	10	7	148	131
World total	1,381	1,472	559	566	253	255	324	207	106	47	2,623	2,547
Percentage change from 1962-63		+7		+1		+1		-36		-56		-3

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ Includes wooled sheepskins. 3/ Bale weight estimates as follows: Greasy 1,057, scoured 550 pounds. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

December, 1964.

New Zealand wool exports increased only slightly during 1963-64 while production was down about 4 million pounds from the previous year. The United Kingdom continued to be the largest market followed by France and the United States. There was a rather sharp increase in buying by the Communist countries. New Zealand auction prices averaged about 64.2 cents per pound, up 14 cents from the previous season. The New Zealand Wool Commission ended 1963-64 with no stock accumulations. The floor price, which had been 38½ cents since 1957-58, has been raised to 40.8 cents for the 1964-65 season.

Exports of raw wool from South Africa increased about 2 million pounds in 1963-64. France and the United States took less while the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany took more. Communist countries together took about one third as much from South Africa as in 1962-63. Prices remained above the support level and the Wool Commission was required to do little bidding. No actual purchases were recorded and as the season ended, Wool Commission stocks were nil.

WORLD CASTORBEAN PRODUCTION
SETS NEW RECORD

Preliminary indications are that world production of castorbeans in 1964 will set a new record. At the present estimate of 741,000 short tons, production is 10 percent larger than the revised estimate for 1963 and exceeds the 1955-59 average by more than one-third. Virtually all of the estimated 74,000-ton increase from last year is in Brazil and, to a lesser extent, in the United States.

North American production will reflect a gain of almost one-fifth from 1963 if the U.S. crop approximates the current estimate. There are no official estimates of U.S. production of castorbeans. The concensus of various trade sources, however, is that the outturn will be 35,000 to 45,000 tons from 40,000 to 50,000 acres, compared with the estimates for 1963, revised downward to 32,000 tons from 42,000 acres. The bulk of the crop is grown under irrigation in Texas. Yields in Texas, however, apparently are not up to early expectations because of this year's drought. Moreover, an undetermined area planted to castor reportedly has been plowed under as first priority for irrigation is given to milo and cotton.

A slight increase to almost 10,000 tons is indicated for Mexico's crop, the bulk of which is grown in the State of Oaxaca.

South American castorbean production in 1964 may be one-fourth larger than last year's outturn if Brazil's production materializes at present expectations. The forecast is for a record crop in Brazil of about 300,000 short tons. The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture places production in 1963 at 265,000 tons, but trade sources in Salvador and producers in Sao Paulo estimate the outturn at 231,000 tons.

The entire increase in 1964 from last year is in the State of Bahia, where the crop is estimated at twice that of 1963, principally because of excellent weather, but also because of larger acreage. The Sao Paulo crop may approximate last year's. Acreage declined slightly, reportedly because of farmers' interest in planting cotton. In the state of Parana farmers are believed to have planted more cotton and soybeans on land usually used for the production of castorbeans.

Ecuador's production, virtually all for export, is one-eighth less than that of 1963, while the relatively small production in Argentina is down one-fifth.

The bulk of Europe's castorbean production is grown in Rumania and to a lesser extent in Yugoslavia. Production in Rumania, which has expanded sharply since the early 1950's, reached a peak of 29,000 tons in 1960 then declined to 12,000 and 16,000 tons, respectively, in 1962 and 1963 (latest data available). Most of the production in Rumania is of the dwarf variety. The 1964 crop in Yugoslavia was up about three-fourths from last year's. Estimates of current production in the USSR are not available, but output is believed to be around 15,000 tons, only about one-half the 1950-54 average.

While many countries in Africa produce castorbeans, data for 1964 crops are incomplete. On the basis of exports Tanganyika probably is the leading producer, having exported a record 30,000 tons in 1963, double the 1962 tonnage. The castor plant is indigenous to Ethiopia, and the local variety produces large, good quality seed, yet there has been little attempt to encourage farmers to expand production. Annual exports of about 8,000 tons come almost wholly from wild tree-like plants rather than from cultivated plants. Total annual production is about 11,000 tons. A similar quantity also is grown in South Africa. The Gash Delta accounts for practically all of the castorbean production in the Sudan. This is a new cash crop for farmers, and production reportedly has more than doubled in the last decade. A reliable estimate for 1964 is not available, but output in each of the two previous years was about 5,000 tons. The Ten-Year Plan calls for over 20,000 acres of castorbeans by 1970 (currently around 15,000 to 16,000 acres) and growing the crop on more farms in the Northern Province. Production also has expanded in Kenya and Libya.

The slight expansion in castorbean production estimated for Asia in 1964 is due entirely to the increase in Thailand. Production in Thailand, presently the world's major exporter of beans as such, is expected to be a record of almost 52,000 tons in 1964, moderately above a year earlier and three-fourths above the 1955-59 average. Favorable prices received by farmers in late 1963 and early 1964 encouraged expansion of acreage, which contributed to the increase. The outlook for production in the future is for increases of 3 to 5 percent annually, depending on foreign demand. If and when the proposed crushing plant is constructed, however, production may rise sharply with the development simultaneously of an export business in castor oil.

CASTORBEANS: Production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1961-64

Continent and country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States 2/	3/ 13,449	9,293	13,275	16,850	32,195	40,000
Mexico	2,976	5,677	8,255	9,205	9,800	9,900
Haiti 4/	3,999	1,949	2,583	1,643	---	---
Estimated total 5/	21,120	17,305	24,450	28,035	43,130	51,035
South America:						
Argentina	3,228	4,788	8,015	6,725	6,735	5,400
Brazil	187,414	185,977	229,000	248,000	231,000	300,000
Ecuador	6/ 7,182	17,431	22,820	24,360	25,355	22,050
Paraguay	7/ 2,467	7,615	19,040	15,400	11,000	---
Peru	6/ 105	6/ 1,945	9,120	8,240	---	---
Estimated total 5/	202,495	218,855	289,095	303,825	283,190	351,550
Europe:						
Italy	787	126	5	5	5	---
Bulgaria	6,436	3,936	1,475	805	---	---
Hungary	3,924	1,841	2,060	1,960	---	---
Rumania	2,226	12,434	22,375	12,455	15,765	---
Yugoslavia	1,788	4,651	6,425	6,105	4,750	8,265
Estimated total 5/	15,170	23,010	32,360	21,350	23,340	28,690
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3/ 28,290	10,140	---	---	---	---
Africa:						
Ethiopia-Eritrea	10,730	15,650	11,000	11,000	11,000	---
Libya	3/ 1,850	3,595	5,500	6,600	---	---
Sudan	---	---	4,320	5,000	4,400	---
Angola	7/ 7,148	3/ 4,270	3,030	1,435	1,215	---
Dahomey	770	790	700	1,255	1,100	---
Kenya 6/	4,016	5,278	3,049	4,906	8,221	---
Malagasy Republic 7/	3,868	1,153	1,326	1,815	1,427	---
Mozambique 7/	2,967	2,367	1,129	1,789	2,604	---
Rwanda and Burundi	2,270	1,425	1,100	1,100	---	---
Tanganyika 6/	9,985	14,746	12,039	15,062	30,023	---
Uganda 6/	9,078	2,675	1,926	2,891	2,806	---
South Africa, Republic of	3,330	3/ 16,755	22,400	10,000	---	---
Estimated total 5/	57,370	70,280	68,405	65,905	82,105	72,500
Asia:						
Iran	8,270	13,228	8,800	12,320	---	---
India	120,960	126,612	99,648	110,891	110,891	110,890
Indonesia	6,000	4,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	---
Korea, South	1,245	1,185	1,195	2,715	2,870	---
Pakistan	430	3,585	7,280	7,840	8,400	8,400
Thailand	11,280	29,665	36,120	48,085	49,600	51,800
Estimated total 5/	176,840	208,700	187,350	220,160	219,755	221,845
Estimated world total 5/	501,285	548,290	615,660	654,275	666,520	740,620

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Figures for 1956-63 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. 1964 estimate based on data from various trade sources. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Castorbean exports from Haiti year ending September 30. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Totals for Asia and world totals include rough estimates for Mainland China based on average production prior to World War II of about 55,000 tons. 6/ Exports of castorbeans. 7/ Exports of castorbeans and castor oil, bean basis.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

India's castorbean production from the two crops harvested from November 1963 through April 1964 was reported by the Indian Government at nearly 111,000 tons, the same as in each of the two previous years. It is believed, however, that the present system of crop reporting does not fully cover the entire Indian output as it generally omits castorbeans interplanted with other crops. According to the trade, official estimates are usually about 25 percent smaller than the actual outturn.

The new Indian crop to be harvested early in 1963 is reported to have progressed well during the last monsoon. Weather in general in both the planting and growing periods is said to have been favorable, and production is expected to increase moderately to about 116,000 tons.

Virtually no data are available on castorbean production in Mainland China. Exports are believed to have declined sharply in 1961 and 1962 from preceding years and from the 1955-59 level of around 14,000 tons, but some recovery was indicated in 1963.

LARGE WORLD PEPPER
CROP IN 1964

Production of black and white pepper (Piper nigrum L.) for major exporting countries during 1964 is estimated at 173.8 million pounds, 5 percent above the previous year. Output in Asia, which produces over 90 percent of the world crop, was up 10 million pounds over the 1963 harvest. Latin American production was down slightly and the African crop approximated that of the previous year.

Asia: Production in India -- estimated at 59.5 million pounds -- was 7 percent below the 1963 harvest and was the smallest crop since 1959. Weather conditions for the 1965 crop have been more favorable and preliminary prospects indicate a larger outturn. The USSR was the largest buyer of Indian pepper in 1963 and again in 1964. Usually the United States has been India's largest customer, but recently U.S. importers have been purchasing lower-priced Indonesian pepper.

Indonesian production is estimated at 66.1 million pounds, 20 percent above the 1963 crop. A significant portion of the crop has been bought up by local speculators as a hedge against the rapidly declining value of the Indonesian rupiah. A new pepper processing plant has been established in South Sumatra which will have an annual capacity of over 20 million pounds. Prior to the break in relations with Malaysia, the bulk of the Indonesian crop was processed and marketed by Singapore merchants. It is hoped that the new plant will raise the quality of Indonesia's exports which has caused much concern among importers.

Malaysia's (Sarawak) crop is estimated at 29 million pounds, over 3 million pounds above the 1963 harvest. Production has been expanding as a result of increased acreage and the more widespread use of fertilizers. Despite efforts to export direct from Sarawak to world markets, the bulk of the pepper crop is still channeled through Singapore. Growers prefer the more flexible credit facilities and the processing and marketing services offered by Singapore merchants.

Africa: Production in the Malagasy Republic is placed at 3 million pounds, unchanged from the previous year. Small quantities of pepper are produced and exported from the Western Region of Cameroon and from Nigeria. Pepper exports from the Congo (Leopoldville) have been nonexistent or insignificant in recent years.

Latin America: Production in Brazil is estimated at 13.2 million pounds, down 6 percent from the previous year. Continued (unseasonable) heavy rains in the Bragantina area may result in a further reduction in the 1965 crop.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Estimated production for major exporting countries, calendar year 1964 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:						
Cambodia	2.4	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.0
India	54.6	62.7	62.5	71.6	63.9	59.5
Indonesia	49.2	57.3	52.9	35.3	55.1	66.1
Malaysia 2/	30.6	16.0	18.0	26.0	25.7	29.0
Total	136.8	140.4	137.0	135.8	147.8	157.6
Africa 3/	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.0
Latin America 4/	5.7	8.6	11.0	9.0	14.0	13.2
Grand total	144.2	151.4	150.8	147.2	164.8	173.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Sarawak only.
3/ Malagasy Republic only.
4/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RECORD 1964 WORLD BREAD
GRAIN CROP CONFIRMED

The world's 1964 production of wheat and rye is now forecast at a record high of 309 million short tons, on the basis of latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This exceeds the combined outturn of these bread grains in 1963 by 26 million tons.

An unprecedented wheat crop, exceeding 9 billion bushels for the first time, is the dominant factor of the current situation. The high level of wheat production much more than offsets a continuing below-average level for rye.

Achievement of the high forecast for 1964 breadgrains seems likely, although harvests in Southern Hemisphere countries are not completed. Improved outlook for these crops, especially in Australia and Argentina, during the latter part of the growing season accounts for most of the increase over the first forecast. (See World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report, September, 1964)

World wheat production is now estimated at 9,170 million bushels, compared with the previous record of 8,760 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 7,965 million. Rye acreage continues sharply below average with a corresponding decline in production.

Wheat production in North America is now placed at 1,965 million bushels. This has been exceeded only in 1952. U.S. production was 1,286 million bushels, according to the November estimate, the latest available. This is 17 percent above the 1955-59 average and 13 percent larger than in 1963. Larger harvested acreage and a slight increase in yields combined to enlarge production. Canada's harvest of 600 million bushels was well below the record production of 723 million in 1963, but was still one of that country's largest outturns. An increase of about 2 million acres, compared with the 1963 acreage, could not offset a sharp drop in yields. Country-wide, average yields were 6 bushels per acre less than a year ago. Mexico's wheat outturn was up 19 percent despite a small decrease from 1963 acreage. The current estimate of a 77 million-bushel crop contrasts with 45 million during 1955-59.

North America's rye production of 46.6 million bushels is slightly above the 1963 total and is 10 million bushels above the 1955-59 average. Most of the increase was in the United States with current production of 34.4 million bushels contrasting with 29.4 million in 1963 and 27.0 million during the average period.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	22,730	26,817	27,566	29,686	20.4	21.1	26.2	20.2	465,618	565,554	723,442	600,424
United States	49,128	43,541	45,256	49,041	22.3	25.1	25.1	26.2	1,095,357	1,093,667	1,137,641	1,285,902
Mexico	2,214	1,818	2,006	1,962	20.2	30.4	32.3	39.3	44,615	55,190	64,890	77,160
Estimated total 5/	74,160	72,260	74,920	80,780	21.7	23.7	25.7	24.3	1,606,000	1,715,000	1,927,000	1,965,000
Europe:												
Austria	634	668	679	712	32.8	38.8	37.3	39.2	20,800	25,950	25,340	27,930
Belgium	498	522	493	521	53.6	58.7	56.6	60.6	26,670	30,660	27,880	31,590
Denmark	179	381	334	306	58.8	62.1	54.5	62.5	10,520	23,660	18,190	19,110
Finland	314	706	590	663	23.9	21.9	24.7	25.8	7,510	15,490	14,600	17,130
France	10,432	11,294	9,511	10,932	34.3	45.1	39.6	45.8	358,210	509,040	376,580	500,370
Germany, West	3,045	3,245	3,400	3,560	45.5	51.8	52.4	53.5	138,680	168,000	178,000	190,500
Greece	2,704	2,697	2,311	2,984	21.4	24.1	22.0	26.7	57,760	65,020	50,960	79,720
Ireland	361	319	233	216	42.3	50.6	47.4	51.9	15,280	16,130	11,050	11,200
Italy	12,145	11,257	10,859	10,892	27.2	31.0	27.5	29.0	329,880	348,950	298,610	315,620
Netherlands	250	328	312	374	57.2	67.6	62.5	70.5	14,290	22,160	19,490	26,380
Norway	35	24	17	18	32.4	31.2	38.2	38.3	1,130	750	650	690
Portugal	2,009	1,801	1,675	1,507	12.1	13.2	11.1	11.0	24,290	23,700	18,540	16,520
Spain	10,728	10,507	10,218	10,057	15.4	16.8	17.5	14.4	165,400	176,800	178,600	145,100
Sweden	831	776	619	673	33.7	41.3	37.8	52.0	28,030	32,030	23,390	35,010
Switzerland	243	266	265	268	44.7	56.4	42.3	53.3	10,860	14,990	11,200	14,290
United Kingdom	2,098	2,256	1,928	2,203	48.5	60.1	58.0	62.7	101,720	146,010	111,920	138,130
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,560	47,100	43,500	45,940	28.2	34.4	31.4	34.2	1,313,000	1,620,000	1,367,000	1,570,000
Bulgaria	3,466	3,074	3,064	3,237	22.8	24.7	22.6	21.6	79,000	76,000	69,300	69,800
Czechoslovakia	1,818	1,693	1,779	1,903	30.0	35.7	36.5	33.6	54,500	60,400	64,900	63,900
Germany, East	1,026	1,045	1,053	1,063	41.1	43.4	42.0	41.5	42,160	45,400	44,200	44,100
Hungary	3,112	2,706	2,412	2,751	22.0	26.6	23.2	27.6	68,500	72,000	55,970	76,060
Poland	3,581	3,442	3,810	4,052	23.4	28.8	29.6	28.6	83,900	99,200	112,700	115,700
Rumania	7,302	7,519	7,100	7,317	16.2	19.8	19.6	19.1	118,600	148,900	139,280	139,620
Yugoslavia	4,750	5,263	5,288	5,189	21.5	22.8	27.4	26.2	102,000	120,000	145,140	135,950
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,310	24,990	24,760	25,760	21.8	25.0	25.6	25.0	552,000	625,000	633,000	645,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,870	72,090	68,260	71,700	25.9	31.1	29.3	30.9	1,865,000	2,245,000	2,000,000	2,215,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	166,500	160,000	160,600	12.0	12.0	9.4	12.5	1,910,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000

Asia:														
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,950	99,210	110,230	101,050	
Iraq	2,540	3,931	-	-	10.7	10.1	-	-	-	27,120	39,890	16,530	26,000	
Israel	137	119	129	138	17.6	16.0	15.6	34.6		2,420	1,900	2,010	4,780	
Jordan	638	704	510	-	8.6	5.8	5.5	-		5,460	4,110	2,790	10,950	
Lebanon	162	146	138	146	10.4	12.6	12.0	10.1		1,680	1,840	1,650	1,470	
Syria	2,540	3,314	3,311	-	10.2	12.9	8.9	-		25,940	42,880	29,400	33,000	
Turkey	16,990	16,000	17,500	-	13.4	15.7	16.6	-		228,000	250,000	290,000	260,000	
China, Mainland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		900,000	-	-	-	
India	30,393	33,410	33,748	32,878	10.9	13.2	11.8	10.8		329,930	442,350	397,890	356,700	
Japan	1,551	1,585	1,442	1,256	32.5	37.8	18.2	36.4		50,480	59,890	26,290	45,750	
Korea, Republic of	317	328	-	361	14.1	16.2	-	16.9		4,470	5,300	2,500	6,100	
Pakistan	11,496	12,310	12,592	12,500	11.6	12.1	12.3	12.3		133,190	149,410	154,860	153,740	
Estimated total 5/	141,960	144,860	145,280	146,890	13.3	13.8	13.5	13.6		1,890,000	1,995,000	1,965,000	1,995,000	
Africa:														
Algeria	4,658	4,522	4,991	-	10.0	10.0	11.6	-		46,364	45,000	58,050	44,100	
Egypt	1,561	1,510	1,453	1,557	34.4	38.8	37.9	37.8		53,780	58,540	55,120	58,790	
Morocco	3,888	3,677	4,084	3,917	9.2	12.5	10.8	11.2		35,720	45,830	43,930	43,920	
Tunisia	2,908	2,100	2,790	2,600	6.1	6.9	8.6	6.2		17,800	14,500	24,000	16,200	
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,906	3,136	3,581	-	9.5	8.2	9.1	-		27,550	25,730	32,420	-	
Estimated total 5/	17,610	16,880	18,900	18,710	11.1	12.4	12.4	11.5		195,000	210,000	235,000	215,000	
South America:														
Argentina	11,598	8,495	12,815	-	19.5	22.2	23.4	-		225,680	190,000	300,000	290,000	
Brazil	2,386	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-		24,460	10,000	5,000	-	
Chile	2,030	2,082	2,105	-	20.0	22.5	20.1	-		40,600	46,820	42,250	-	
Colombia	412	371	279	-	12.8	16.0	11.8	-		5,290	5,950	3,300	-	
Peru	365	390	373	-	14.2	14.8	14.8	-		5,170	5,770	5,510	-	
Uruguay	1,604	990	875	-	11.8	16.8	9.9	-		18,950	16,610	8,700	-	
Estimated total 5/	18,680	14,140	17,940	18,840	17.3	19.8	20.6	20.2		324,000	280,000	370,000	380,000	
Oceania:														
Australia	9,889	16,469	16,475	17,980	17.0	18.6	19.9	21.7		168,320	306,910	327,960	390,000	
New Zealand	103	225	203	218	46.7	40.7	49.0	-		4,810	9,160	9,950	-	
Total Oceania	9,992	16,694	16,678	18,198	17.3	18.9	20.3	22.0		173,130	316,070	337,910	399,800	
Estimated world total 5/	493,270	503,420	501,980	515,720	16.1	17.4	16.6	17.8		7,965,000	8,760,000	8,335,000	9,170,000	

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecast for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Western Europe's wheat production is estimated at 1,570 million bushels, a near record. An increase of about 200 million bushels over the 1963 harvest was shared by all countries except Portugal and Spain. Largest numerical increases were in France, Greece, the United Kingdom, and Italy. For the area as a whole, both acreage and yields were larger than in 1963.

Rye production of 240 million bushels is moderately larger than a year ago, but less than the average of 267 million. Most of the increase was in West Germany.

Wheat production in Eastern Europe, as estimated at 645 million bushels, was slightly larger than in 1963, mainly because of a substantial increase reported for Hungary; this more than offset a decline in Yugoslavia's output.

Rye production is estimated at 390 million bushels, little change from the 1963 total but less than the average of 443 million. The decline was shared by all countries.

Wheat production in the Soviet Union is estimated to be back at the 1962 level of 2 billion bushels. This is a third above the poor 1963 outturn, when disastrous conditions in the New Lands spring wheat area caused serious shortages. In contrast, conditions were unusually favorable in the New Lands this year and imports are expected to be negligible. Soviet rye production, estimated at 500 million bushels, is moderately above the poor 1963 outturn but about a fifth below the 1955-59 average. Soviet production is about 40 percent of the world rye crop.

Asia's wheat production is estimated at 1,995 million bushels, the same as in 1962. The total is slightly larger than in 1963. Smaller harvests in India and Turkey are offset by better outturns in other areas, especially Mainland China. Rye production is of minor importance in Asia, with Turkey the only producer of any significance. The outturn of 26.6 million bushels is slightly above average but less than the 33.5 million reported last year.

Wheat production in Africa is now placed at 215 million bushels. This is less than in 1963, mainly because of smaller crops in former French North Africa. Rye is of little importance in this area.

Harvest is progressing in South America and a good outturn is forecast. Argentine wheat production is expected to be almost up to the high level of a year ago and the forecast 290 million bushels is well above the average of 226 million.

Forecasts for Australia's wheat crop are for an all-time high of 390 million bushels. This is considerably above the previous record of 328 million bushels in 1963. Acreage is larger and yields are also expected to be higher.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	577	624	652	680	16.2	19.3	19.7	18.0	9,362	12,044	12,848	12,220
United States	1,729	1,987	1,611	1,767	15.6	20.5	18.3	19.5	27,030	40,803	29,407	34,404
Total	2,306	2,611	2,263	2,447	15.8	20.2	18.7	19.1	36,392	52,847	42,255	46,624
Europe:												
Austria	525	516	385	411	31.0	35.7	33.0	37.0	16,254	18,420	12,700	15,200
Belgium	170	97	101	100	45.5	49.2	48.0	52.5	7,732	4,770	4,850	5,250
Denmark	270	430	287	227	40.5	47.0	43.8	48.6	10,946	20,200	12,560	11,020
Finland	217	202	189	253	22.9	19.7	25.9	28.4	4,969	3,990	4,890	7,190
France	888	600	558	561	20.3	23.4	24.5	26.8	18,055	14,020	13,660	15,040
Germany, West	3,634	2,696	2,812	2,832	40.5	43.3	45.3	50.2	147,130	116,630	127,500	142,070
Greece	115	63	51	48	14.9	15.1	15.7	18.3	1,719	950	800	880
Italy	178	138	130	126	23.5	26.5	23.3	26.7	4,190	3,660	3,020	3,370
Netherlands	380	264	261	261	46.2	50.6	47.2	54.5	17,540	13,350	12,330	14,210
Norway	2	4	3	2	33.0	40.0	33.3	35.0	66	160	100	70
Portugal	636	764	764	756	11.3	8.8	10.8	7.0	7,185	6,750	8,230	5,280
Spain	1,420	1,201	1,100	1,045	14.1	14.8	15.4	13.2	20,050	17,830	16,930	13,780
Sweden	258	186	103	109	32.2	37.0	31.5	41.6	8,320	6,890	3,240	4,540
Switzerland	31	37	35	38	44.6	64.0	48.3	58.9	1,382	2,370	1,690	2,240
United Kingdom	22	17	21	21	37.1	40.0	41.9	43.8	816	680	880	920
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	8,760	7,220	6,810	6,800	30.5	31.9	33.0	35.3	267,000	230,000	225,000	240,000
Bulgaria	320	147	148	148	13.9	13.1	13.3	13.3	4,440	1,930	1,970	1,970
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,090	1,053	1,003	29.8	33.1	32.9	29.4	38,140	36,060	34,640	29,530
Germany, East	2,672	2,005	2,027	2,026	30.4	31.9	30.6	30.6	81,152	63,900	61,960	62,000
Hungary	1,019	573	515	608	18.1	16.0	16.5	17.2	18,410	9,170	8,480	10,430
Poland	12,668	11,614	10,830	10,872	22.5	22.7	25.9	25.5	285,280	263,200	280,460	277,150
Rumania	395	190	198	198	15.1	15.5	15.6	15.9	5,960	2,950	3,080	3,150
Yugoslavia	628	437	388	371	15.7	15.2	15.8	15.9	9,864	6,650	6,140	5,900
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,020	16,090	15,180	15,250	23.3	23.9	26.0	25.6	443,000	385,000	395,000	390,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	27,780	23,310	21,990	22,050	25.6	26.4	28.2	28.6	710,000	615,000	620,000	630,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	44,735	41,800	37,000	42,000	14.2	12.9	12.4	11.9	635,000	540,000	460,000	500,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,611	1,525	1,650	1,780	15.0	16.1	20.3	14.9	24,086	24,600	33,500	26,600
South America:												
Argentina	2,660	708	1,619	-	12.0	9.2	13.1	-	31,816	6,500	21,180	-
Estimated world total 5/	79,470	70,340	64,980	65,260	18.1	17.7	18.4	18.4	1,440,000	1,245,000	1,185,000	1,225,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD DRY PEA
PRODUCTION UP IN 1964

Dry pea production in 19 reporting countries totaled 13.4 million bags in 1964, almost the same as the 1955-59 average, but up almost 5 percent from the 1963 estimate.

These figures represent only a small percentage of the total world dry pea production. India and China together produce, at latest information, nearly 75 million bags annually. Smaller quantities are produced in Communist East Europe and in Africa. None of this output is reported on any consistent or continuing basis.

Only recently, there was indication that dry pea production in the USSR may have increased sharply and that dry peas constitute a major part of the 225 million bags of total pulse produced there.

Of the 19 countries reporting, those in North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa reported some overall increases; South America alone reported a decrease.

The major percentage changes this year occurred in a number of relatively small producing countries--Turkey up 120 percent from 1963, France up 74 percent, Canada up 50 percent, and Argentina down 39 percent. These rather dramatic shifts in smaller producing countries were on the whole minor as affecting the world situation. The combined total of 1964 production in these countries was only half as large as U.S. production alone.

The U.S. crop, more than one-third of the 19 country total, is only slightly smaller than last year, but one-third larger than the 1955-59 average. U.S. stocks are at high levels and prices depressed in spite of all-time high commercial exports from the 1963 crop.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963 and 1964

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 1/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:									
Canada	77	54	70	987	1,180	1,354	756	638	955
United States	280	318	3/ 313	1,258	1,493	1,484	3,517	4,749	3/ 4,644
Total	357	372	383	1,197	1,448	1,462	4,273	5,387	5,599
South America:									
Argentina	55	51	40	603	1,192	920	334	604	368
Chile	40	33	33	581	659	550	231	218	181
Colombia	88	175	183	558	312	312	489	546	573
Peru	16	20	20	895	1,071	1,091	146	212	220
Total	199	279	276	603	566	486	1,200	1,580	1,342
Europe:									
Belgium	22	17	18	2,382	2,694	3,007	515	454	542
Finland	22	8	7	1,125	1,201	1,201	253	66	55
France	53	20	36	1,631	1,929	1,846	867	381	661
West Germany	10	13	13	1,627	2,048	1,926	159	258	243
Italy	43	28	27	607	736	768	259	209	205
Netherlands	84	53	53	2,747	2,811	3,138	2,316	1,481	1,649
Spain	84	86	84	561	675	664	470	584	558
Sweden	33	17	18	1,089	1,338	1,549	358	225	276
United Kingdom	86	34	32	1,770	2,479	2,351	1,531	838	759
Yugoslavia	21	33	35	924	952	1,020	195	317	353
Total	458	309	323	1,512	1,558	1,641	6,923	4,813	5,301
Asia:									
Japan	38	23	20	1,039	792	672	397	182	134
Turkey	4	7	15	697	842	829	25	55	121
Total	42	30	35	1,005	790	729	422	237	255
Africa:									
Morocco	124	148	137	403	509	639	500	755	876
Grand total	1,180	1,138	1,119	1,129	1,122	1,197	13,318	12,772	13,391

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds. 3/ November estimate

Foreign Agricultural Service, Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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